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(54) **Liquid crystal display device**

Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a semiconductor device, a display device, a liquid crystal display device, a method for driving these devices, and a method for manufacturing these devices. The present invention particularly relates to a semiconductor device, a display device, and a liquid crystal display device which include driver circuits formed over the same substrates as pixel portions, and a method for driving these devices. Further, the present invention relates to an electronic device including the semiconductor device, the display device, or the liquid crystal display device.

2. Description of the Related Art.

[0002] In recent years, with the increase of large display devices such as liquid crystal televisions, display devices have been actively developed. In particular, a technique for forming a driver circuit such as a gate driver over the same substrate as a pixel portion by using transistors including a non-single-crystal semiconductor has been actively developed because the technique greatly contributes to reduction in cost and improvement in reliability.

[0003] In a transistor including a non-single-crystal semiconductor, degradation such as variation in threshold voltage or reduction in mobility occurs. As such degradation of the transistor progresses, it becomes difficult to operate a driver circuit and impossible to display images. Patent Documents 1 and 2, and Non-patent Document 1 each disclose a shift register in which degradation of transistors which have a function of making the level of an output signal from a flip flop the L level (L for Low) can be suppressed (hereinafter such a transistor is also referred to as a pull-down transistor). In these documents, two pull-down transistors are used. These two pull-down transistors are connected between an output terminal of a flip flop and a wiring to which VSS (also referred to as negative power supply) is supplied. Moreover, one pull-down transistor and the other pull-down transistor are alternately turned on (i.e., it can also be said that one pull-down transistor and the other pull-down transistor alternately go into an on state). Accordingly, the time during which each of the pull-down transistors is on is reduced, so that degradation of characteristics of the pull-down transistors can be suppressed.

[0004] In US 2005/220262 A1, a driving circuit for a liquid crystal display is described, in which a first input signal VSS, a second input signal QB, and a third input signal C2 are input, and from which an output signal Out_i is output. The driving circuit comprises a first transistor T9, a second transistor T10, a third transistor T6, and a fourth transistor T7.

[0005] In US 2006/139292 A1, a shift register of a driving circuit for a flat panel display device such as a liquid crystal display device is described, in which a first input signal VDD-o, a second input signal VDD-e, and a third input signal CLK3 are input, and from which an output signal Vout-N is output. The driving circuit comprises a first TFT T4o, a second TFT T4e, a third TFT T7o, and a fourth TFT T7e.

[0006] US 2006/220587 A1 teaches a shift register for use as a scanning-line driving circuit for an image display apparatus such as a liquid crystal display. The driving circuit comprises a first transistor T3, a second transistor T6, a third transistor T1, and a fourth transistor T2.

[Reference]

[Patent Document]

[0007]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Published Patent Application No. 2005-050502

[Patent Document 2] Japanese Published Patent Application No. 2006-024350

[Non-Patent Document]

[0008] [Non-Patent Document 1] Yong Ho Jang et al., "Integrated Gate Driver Circuit Using a-Si TFT with Dual Pull-down Structure", Proceedings of The 11th International Display Workshops 2004, pp. 333-336

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] In a structure employed in conventional techniques, the potential of a gate of a transistor for controlling an output signal to set its level to High (hereinafter also referred to as a pull-up transistor) is higher than a positive power supply voltage or the potential of a clock signal at a High level in some cases. Therefore, high voltage is applied to the pull-up transistor in some cases. Alternatively, in other cases, high voltage is applied to a transistor which is connected to the gate of the pull-up transistor. Alternatively, in some cases, the channel width of a transistor included in a shift register is large so that the shift register operates even when the transistor deteriorates. Alternatively, in some cases when the channel width of a transistor is large, a gate and a source or a drain of the transistor are likely to be short-circuited. Alternatively, in some cases, when the channel width of a transistor is large, parasitic capacitance of transistors included in the shift register is increased.

[0010] According to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to suppress deterioration of characteristics of a transistor. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce the channel width of a transistor. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention,

it is an object to suppress deterioration of characteristics of a pull-up transistor or to reduce the channel width of the pull-up transistor. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to increase the amplitude of an output signal. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to increase a time during which a transistor included in a pixel is on. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to improve insufficient writing of a signal to a pixel. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to shorten a falling time of an output signal. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to shorten a rising time of an output signal. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to prevent a video signal for a pixel in one row from being written to a pixel in a different row. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce variations in a falling time of an output signal from a driver circuit. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to uniform feedthrough in pixel transistors. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce crosstalk. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce the layout area. Alternatively, it is an object to reduce the size of a frame of a display device. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to realize higher definition of a display device. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to increase an yield. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce manufacturing costs. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce distortion of an output signal. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce delay of an output signal. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce power consumption. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to decrease the current supply capability of an external circuit. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it is an object to reduce the size of an external circuit or the size of a display device including the external circuit. Note that the description of these objects does not preclude the existence of other objects. Further, one embodiment of the present invention does not necessarily achieve all the above objects.

[0011] One embodiment of the present invention is a liquid crystal display device including a driver circuit to which a first input signal, a second input signal, a third input signal, and a fourth input signal are input and from which an output signal is output; and a pixel in which a liquid crystal element is included and a voltage applied to the liquid crystal element is set in accordance with the output signal. The driver circuit includes a first switch, a

second switch, a third switch, and a fourth switch, and a first wiring to which the first input signal is input, a second wiring to which the second input signal is input, a third wiring to which the third input signal is input, a fourth wiring to which the fourth input signal is input, and a fifth wiring, wherein a potential applied to the fifth wiring is equal to the potential of the output signal. The first switch is connected to the first wiring and to the third switch and configured to control the third switch. The second switch is connected to the second wiring and to the fourth switch and configured to control the fourth switch. The first switch and the second switch are turned on and off in accordance with the third input signal. The third switch and the fourth switch are connected in parallel and each of the third switch and the fourth switch has a first terminal connected to the fourth wiring and a second terminal connected to the fifth wiring. The third switch controls whether to set a potential state of the output signal according to the fourth signal when turned on in accordance with the first input signal. The fourth switch controls whether to set a potential state of the output signal according to the fourth signal when turned on in accordance with the second input signal. The driver circuit is adapted to output the fourth input signal by repeatedly switching the fourth input signal between a first potential state and a second potential state as a clock signal and further adapted to control the first to fourth input signals such that: the first input signal is at a high level in a first frame period and at a low level in a second frame period, the first and second frame periods forming a periodic frame sequence and each comprising a plurality of sub-periods; the second input signal is at a low level in the first frame period and at a high level in the second frame period; the third input signal is at a high level and the fourth input signal is at a low level in a first sub-period of the first and second frame periods; and the third input signal is at a low level and the fourth input signal is at a high level in a second sub-period of the first and second frame periods.

[0012] One embodiment of the present invention is a liquid crystal display device including a driver circuit to which a first input signal, a second input signal, a third input signal, and a fourth input signal are input and from which an output signal is output; and a pixel in which a liquid crystal element is included and a voltage applied to the liquid crystal element is set in accordance with the output signal. The driver circuit includes a first wiring to which the first input signal is input; a second wiring to which the second input signal is input; a third wiring to which the third input signal is input; a fourth wiring to which the fourth input signal is input; a first transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain; a second transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain; a third transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain; a fourth transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain; and a fifth wiring wherein a potential applied to the fifth wiring is equal to the potential of the output signal. The gate of the first transistor is electrically connected to the third wiring and one of the source and the drain of the first transistor is

electrically connected to the first wiring. The gate of the second transistor is electrically connected to the third wiring and one of the source and the drain of the second transistor is electrically connected to the second wiring. The gate of the third transistor is electrically connected to the other of the source and the drain of the first transistor and one of the source and the drain of the third transistor is electrically connected to the fourth wiring. The gate of the fourth transistor is electrically connected to the other of the source and the drain of the second transistor and one of the source and the drain of the fourth transistor is electrically connected to the fourth wiring. The fifth wiring is electrically connected to the other of the source and the drain of the third transistor and the other of the source and the drain of the fourth transistor, and a potential applied to the fifth wiring is equal to the potential of the output signal. The driver circuit is adapted to output the fourth input signal by repeatedly switching the fourth input signal between a first potential state and a second potential state as a clock signal and further adapted to control the first to fourth input signals such that: the first input signal is at a high level in a first frame period and at a low level in a second frame period, the first and second frame periods forming a periodic frame sequence and each comprising a plurality of sub-periods; the second input signal is at a low level in the first frame period and at a high level in the second frame period; the third input signal is at a high level and the fourth input signal is at a low level in a first sub-period of the first and second frame periods; and the third input signal is at a low level and the fourth input signal is at a high level in a second sub-period of the first and second frame periods.

[0013] According to one embodiment of the present invention, the channel width of the third transistor can be equal to the channel width of the fourth transistor.

[0014] According to one embodiment of the present invention, the channel width of the first transistor can be smaller than the channel width of the third transistor, and the channel width of the second transistor can be smaller than the channel width of the fourth transistor.

[0015] One embodiment of the present invention is an electronic device including at least the liquid crystal display device disclosed in any of the above and operation keys for controlling operation of the liquid crystal display device.

[0016] Note that a variety of switches can be used as a switch. Examples of a switch are an electrical switch, a mechanical switch, and the like. That is, there is no particular limitation on the kind of switch as long as it can control the flow of current.

[0017] Examples of switch include a transistor (e.g., a bipolar transistor or a MOS transistor), a diode (e.g., a PN diode, a PIN diode, a Schottky diode, a metal-insulator-metal (MIM) diode, a metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS) diode, or a diode-connected transistor), or a logic circuit combining such elements. As examples of mechanical switches, there is a switch formed by a micro

electro mechanical system (MEMS) technology similarly to a digital micromirror device (DMD). Such a switch includes an electrode which can be moved mechanically, and controls electrical connection or non-electrical-connection with the movement of the electrode.

[0018] Note that a CMOS switch may be employed as a switch by using both n-channel and p-channel transistors.

[0019] Note that a display element, a display device which is a device having a display element, a light-emitting element, and a light-emitting device which is a device having a light-emitting element can use various types and can include various elements. For example, a display element, a display device, a light-emitting element, and a light-emitting device can include a display medium in which contrast, luminance, reflectivity, transmittance, or the like is changed by an electromagnetic action, such as an EL (electroluminescent) element (e.g., an EL element including organic and inorganic materials, an organic EL element, or an inorganic EL element), an LED (e.g., a white LED, a red LED, a green LED, or a blue LED), a transistor (e.g., a transistor that emits light corresponding to a current), an electron emitter, a liquid crystal element, electronic ink, an electrophoresis element, a grating light valve (GLV), a digital micromirror device (DMD), or a carbon nanotube can be used. Alternatively, examples of display devices can be a plasma display and a piezoelectric ceramic display. Note that example of display devices having EL elements include an EL display and the like. Examples of display devices having electron emitters include a field emission display (FED), an SED-type flat panel display (SED: surface-conduction electron-emitter display), and the like. Examples of display devices having liquid crystal elements include a liquid crystal display (e.g., a transmissive liquid crystal display, a transmissive liquid crystal display, a reflective liquid crystal display, a direct-view liquid crystal display, or a projection liquid crystal display) and the like. Examples of display devices having electronic ink or electrophoretic elements include electronic paper.

[0020] An example of liquid crystal elements is an element which controls transmission and non-transmission of light by optical modulation action of liquid crystals. Such an element can be formed using a pair of electrodes and a liquid crystal layer. Note that the optical modulation action of liquid crystals is controlled by an electric field applied to the liquid crystal (including a lateral electric field, a vertical electric field and diagonal electric field). Specifically, the following liquid crystals can be used for a liquid crystal element: a nematic liquid crystal, a cholesteric liquid crystal, a smectic liquid crystal, a discotic liquid crystal, a thermotropic liquid crystal, a lyotropic liquid crystal, a low molecular weight liquid crystal, a high molecular weight liquid crystal, a PDLC (polymer dispersed liquid crystal), a ferroelectric liquid crystal, an anti-ferroelectric liquid crystal, a main chain type liquid crystal, a side chain type polymer liquid crystal, a plasma addressed liquid crystal (PALC), banana-shaped liquid

crystal. Also, the following modes can be employed: TN (twisted nematic) mode, an STN (super twisted nematic) mode, an IPS (in-plane-switching) mode, an FFS (fringe field switching) mode, an MVA (multi-domain vertical alignment) mode, a PVA (patterned vertical alignment) mode, an ASV (advanced super view) mode, an ASM (axially symmetric aligned microcell) mode, an OCB (optical compensated birefringence) mode, an ECB (electrically controlled birefringence) mode, an FLC (ferroelectric liquid crystal) mode, an AFLC (anti-ferroelectric liquid crystal) mode, a PDLC (polymer dispersed liquid crystal) mode, a guest-host mode, and a blue-phase mode. Note that the present invention is not limited thereto, and various kinds of liquid crystal elements can be used.

[0021] Note that transistors with various structures can be used. Therefore, there is no limitation to the kinds of transistors to be used. For example, a thin film transistor (TFT) including a non-single crystal semiconductor film typified by amorphous silicon, polycrystalline silicon, microcrystalline (also referred to as microcrystal, nanocrystal, or semi-amorphous) silicon, or the like can be used.

[0022] As an example of a transistor, a transistor including a compound semiconductor or an oxide semiconductor, such as ZnO, a-InGaZnO, SiGe, GaAs, IZO (indium zinc oxide), ITO (indium tin oxide), SnO, TiO, or AlZnSnO (AZTO), a thin film transistor obtained by thinning such a compound semiconductor or an oxide semiconductor, or the like can be given.

[0023] As an example of a transistor, a transistor formed by using an inkjet method or a printing method, or the like can be given.

[0024] Further, as an example of a transistor, a transistor or the like including an organic semiconductor or a carbon nanotube can be given.

[0025] Note that transistors with various structures can be used. For example, a MOS transistor, a junction transistor, a bipolar transistor, or the like can be used as a transistor.

[0026] Alternatively, as an example of a transistor, a multi-gate structure having two or more gate electrodes can be used.

[0027] As another example of a transistor, a transistor with a structure where gate electrodes are formed above and below a channel can be used.

[0028] Alternatively, as an example of a transistor, a transistor with a structure where a gate electrode is formed above a channel region, a structure where a gate electrode is formed below a channel region, a staggered structure, an inverted staggered structure, a structure where a channel region is divided into a plurality of regions, or a structure where channel regions are connected in parallel or in series can be given.

[0029] Further alternatively, as an example of a transistor, a transistor with a structure where a source electrode or a drain electrode may overlap with a channel region (or part of it) can be given.

[0030] Further alternatively, as an example of a transistor, a transistor with a structure where an LDD region

is provided may be applied.

[0031] Further, there is no particular limitation on the kind of substrate for forming a transistor and a transistor can be formed using a variety of kinds of substrate. As an example of the substrate, a semiconductor substrate, a single crystal substrate (e.g., a silicon substrate), an SOI substrate, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a plastic substrate, a metal substrate, a stainless steel substrate, a substrate including a stainless steel foil, a tungsten substrate, a substrate including a tungsten foil, a flexible substrate, an attachment film, paper including a fibrous material, a base material film, or the like can be given. As an example of a glass substrate, a barium borosilicate glass substrate, an aluminoborosilicate glass substrate, soda lime glass substrate, or the like can be given. For a flexible substrate, a flexible synthetic resin such as plastics typified by polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), and polyether sulfone (PES), or acrylic can be used, for example. Examples of an attachment film are an attachment film formed using polypropylene, polyester, vinyl, polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinyl chloride, and the like. Examples of a base film are a base film formed using polyester, polyamide, polyimide, inorganic vapor deposition film, paper, and the like. Specifically, when a transistor is formed using a semiconductor substrate, a single crystal substrate, an SOI substrate, or the like, a transistor with few variations in characteristics, size, shape, or the like, high current supply capability, and a small size can be formed. By forming a circuit using such transistors, power consumption of the circuit can be reduced or the circuit can be highly integrated.

[0032] Note that the transistor may be formed using one substrate, and then, the transistor may be transferred to another substrate. Example of a substrate to which a transistor is transferred are, in addition to the above-described substrate over which the transistor can be formed, a paper substrate, a cellophane substrate, a stone substrate, a wood substrate, a cloth substrate (including a natural fiber (e.g., silk, cotton, or hemp), a synthetic fiber (e.g., nylon, polyurethane, or polyester), a regenerated fiber (e.g., acetate, cupra, rayon, or regenerated polyester), or the like), a leather substrate, a rubber substrate, and the like. When such a substrate is used, improvement in electrical characteristics of a transistor or reduction in power consumption of the transistor can be achieved. Further, improvement in reliability, improvement in heat resistance, reduction in weight, or reduction in thickness of a device which includes the transistor can be achieved.

[0033] Note that all the circuits which are necessary to realize a desired function can be formed using one substrate (e.g., a glass substrate, a plastic substrate, a single crystal substrate, or an SOI substrate). In this manner, cost can be reduced by reduction in the number of component parts or reliability can be improved by reduction in the number of connection to circuit components.

[0034] In addition, not all the circuits which are neces-

sary to realize the predetermined function are needed to be formed using one substrate. That is, part of the circuits which are necessary to realize the predetermined function may be formed using one substrate and another part of the circuits which are necessary to realize the predetermined function may be formed using another substrate. For example, part of the circuits which are necessary to realize the predetermined function may be formed over a glass substrate and another part of the circuits which are necessary to realize the predetermined function may be formed using a single crystal substrate. Then, the single crystal substrate provided with the another part of the circuits which are necessary to realize the predetermined function may be connected to a glass substrate by COG (chip on glass) so that the single crystal substrate provided with the circuit (also referred to as an IC chip) can be provided for the glass substrate. Alternatively, the IC chip can be connected to the glass substrate by using TAB (tape automated bonding), COF (chip on film), SMT (surface mount technology), a printed substrate, or the like. When part of the circuits is formed over a substrate where a pixel portion is formed in this manner, cost can be reduced by reduction in the number of component parts or reliability can be improved by reduction in the number of connections between circuit components. Specifically, a circuit in a portion where a driving voltage is high, a circuit in a portion where a driving frequency is high, or the like consumes much power in many cases. Therefore, such a circuit is formed over a substrate (e.g., a single crystal substrate) which is different from a substrate over which the pixel portion is formed, so that an IC chip is formed. By the use of this IC chip, increase in power consumption can be prevented.

[0035] Note that a transistor may be, for example, an element having at least three terminals: a gate, a drain, and a source. The element has a channel region between a drain region and a source region. Current can flow through the drain region, the channel region, and the source region. Here, since a source and a drain may change depending on a structure, operating conditions, and the like of the transistor, it is difficult to define which is the source or the drain. Therefore, in some cases, a region functioning as the source or the drain is not called the source or the drain. As an example, one of the source and the drain is referred to as a first terminal, a first electrode, or a first region, and the other of the source and the drain is referred to as a second terminal, a second electrode, or a second region in some cases. In addition, a gate is referred to as a third terminal or a third electrode in some cases.

[0036] Note that a transistor may be an element including at least three terminals: a base, an emitter and a collector. In that case too, one of the emitter and the collector is referred to as a first terminal, a first electrode, or a first region, and the other of the emitter and the collector is referred to as a second terminal, a second electrode, or a second region in some cases. Note that in the case where a bipolar transistor is used as a transistor, a

gate can be rephrased as a base.

[0037] Note that when it is explicitly described that A and B are connected, the case where A and B are electrically connected, the case where A and B are functionally connected, and the case where A and B are directly connected are included therein. Here, each of A and B is an object (e.g., a device, an element, a circuit, a wiring, an electrode, a terminal, a conductive film, or a layer). Accordingly, another element may be provided in the connections shown in the drawings and texts, without being limited to a predetermined connection, for example, the connection shown in the drawings and texts.

[0038] For example, when A and B are electrically connected, one or more elements that enable electrical connection between A and B (e.g., a switch, a transistor, a capacitor, an inductor, a resistor, or a diode) may be connected between A and B.

[0039] For example, when A and B are functionally connected, one or more circuits that enable functional connection between A and B (e.g., a logic circuit such as an inverter, a NAND circuit, or a NOR circuit; a signal converter circuit such as a DA converter circuit, an AD converter circuit, or a gamma correction circuit; a potential level converter circuit such as a power supply circuit (e.g., a step-up voltage circuit or a step-down voltage circuit) or a level shifter circuit for changing a potential level of a signal; a voltage source; a current source; a switching circuit; or an amplifier circuit such as a circuit that can increase signal amplitude, the amount of current, or the like (e.g., an operational amplifier, a differential amplifier circuit, a source follower circuit, or a buffer circuit), a signal generating circuit, a memory circuit, or a control circuit) may be connected between A and B. Note that for example, when a signal outputted from A is transmitted to B, it can be said that A and B are functionally connected even if another circuit is provided between A and B.

[0040] Note that when it is explicitly described that A and B are electrically connected, the case where A and B are electrically connected (i.e., the case where A and B are connected with another element or another circuit provided therebetween), the case where A and B are functionally connected (i.e., the case where A and B are functionally connected with another circuit provided therebetween), and the case where A and B are directly connected (i.e., the case where A and B are connected without another element or another circuit provided therebetween) are included therein. That is, when it is explicitly described that A and B are electrically connected, the description is the same as the case where it is explicitly only described that A and B are connected.

[0041] When it is explicitly described that B is formed on or over A, it does not necessarily mean that B is formed in direct contact with A. The description includes the case where A and B are not in direct contact with each other, that is, the case where another object is interposed between A and B. Here, each of A and B is an object (e.g., a device, an element, a circuit, a wiring, an electrode, a

terminal, a conductive film, or a layer).

[0042] Accordingly, for example, when it is explicitly described that a layer B is formed on (or over) a layer A, it includes both the case where the layer B is formed in direct contact with the layer A; and the case where another layer (e.g., a layer C or a layer D) is formed in direct contact with the layer A, and the layer B is formed in direct contact with the layer C or D. Note that another layer (e.g., the layer C or the layer D) may be a single layer or a plurality of layers.

[0043] Similarly; when it is explicitly described that B is formed above A, it does not necessarily mean that B is formed in direct contact with A, and another object may be interposed between A and B. Accordingly, the case where a layer B is formed above a layer A includes the case where the layer B is formed in direct contact with the layer A and the case where another layer (such as a layer C and a layer D) is formed in direct contact with the layer A and the layer B is formed in direct contact with the layer C or the D. Note that another layer (e.g., a layer C or a layer D) may be a single layer or a plurality of layers.

[0044] Note that when it is explicitly described that B is formed over, on, or above A, B may be formed diagonally above A. Note that the same can be said when it is explicitly described that B is formed below or under A.

[0045] Note that explicit singular forms preferably mean singular forms. However, without being limited thereto, such singular forms can include plural forms. Similarly, explicit plural forms preferably mean plural forms. However, without being limited thereto, such plural forms can include singular forms.

[0046] Note that the size, the thickness of layers, or regions in diagrams are sometimes exaggerated for simplicity. Therefore, embodiments of the present invention are not limited to such scales.

[0047] Note that a diagram schematically illustrates an ideal example, and embodiments of the present invention are not limited to the shape or the value illustrated in the diagram. For example, the following can be included: variation in shape due to a manufacturing technique or dimensional deviation; or variation in signal, voltage, or current due to noise or difference in timing.

[0048] Note that technical terms are used in order to describe a specific embodiment or the like in many cases, and there are no limitations on terms. However, one embodiment of the present invention should not be construed as being limited by the technical terms.

[0049] Note that terms which are not defined (including terms used for science and technology, such as technical terms and academic parlance) can be used as the terms which have a meaning equivalent to a general meaning that an ordinary person skilled in the art understands. It is preferable that the term defined by dictionaries or the like be construed as a consistent meaning with the background of related art.

[0050] The terms such as first, second, and third are used for distinguishing various elements, members, regions, layers, and areas from others. Therefore, the

terms such as first, second, and third do not limit the number of elements, members, regions, layers, areas, or the like. Further, for example, "first" can be replaced with "second", "third", or the like.

[0051] Terms for describing spatial arrangement, such as "over", "above", "under", "below", "laterally", "right", "left", "obliquely", "back", "front", "inside", "outside", and "in" are often used for briefly showing, with reference to a diagram, a relation between an element and another element or between some characteristics and other characteristics. Note that embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto, and such terms for describing spatial arrangement can indicate not only the direction illustrated in a diagram but also another direction. For example, when it is explicitly described that "B is over A", it does not necessarily mean that B is placed over A, and can include the case where B is placed under A because a device in a diagram can be inverted or rotated by 180°. Accordingly, "over" can refer to the direction described by "under" in addition to the direction described by "over". Note that embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto, and "over" can refer to other directions described by "laterally", "right", "left", "obliquely", "back", "front", "inside", "outside", and "in" in addition to the directions described by "over" and "under" because a device in a diagram can be rotated in a variety of directions. That is, the terms for describing spatial arrangement can be construed adequately depending on the situation.

[0052] One embodiment of the present invention includes a first switch connecting a first wiring and a second wiring and a second switch connecting the first wiring and the second wiring. The first switch is on and the second switch is off in a first period. The first switch is off and the second switch is off in a second period. The first switch is off and the second switch is on in a third period. The first switch is off and the second switch is off in a fourth period.

[0053] One embodiment of the present invention includes a first path and a second path between a first wiring and a second wiring. The first wiring and the second wiring are brought into electrical contact through the first path in a first period. The first wiring and the second wiring are electrically disconnected in a second period. The first wiring and the second wiring are electrically connected through the second path in a third period. The first wiring and the second wiring are electrically disconnected in a fourth period.

[0054] One embodiment of the present invention includes a first transistor and a second transistor. A first terminal of the first transistor is connected to a first wiring, a second terminal of the first transistor is connected to a second wiring, and a gate of the first transistor is connected to a third wiring. A first terminal of the second transistor is connected to the first wiring, a second terminal of the second transistor is connected to the second wiring, and a gate of the second transistor is connected to a fourth wiring.

[0055] One embodiment of the present invention in-

cludes a first transistor and a second transistor. The first transistor is on and the second transistor is off in a first period. The first transistor is off and the second transistor is on in a second period. The first transistor is off and the second transistor is on in a third period. The first transistor is off and the second transistor is on in a fourth period.

[0056] One embodiment of the present invention includes a first transistor, a second transistor, and a third transistor. A first terminal of the first transistor is connected to a first wiring, a second terminal of the first transistor is connected to a second wiring, and a gate of the first transistor is connected to a third wiring. A first terminal of the second transistor is connected to the first wiring, a second terminal of the second transistor is connected to the second wiring, and a gate of the second transistor is connected to a fourth wiring. A first terminal of the third transistor is connected to a fifth wiring, a second terminal of the third transistor is connected to the second wiring, and a gate of the third transistor is connected to a sixth wiring.

[0057] According to one embodiment of the present invention, deterioration in characteristics of a transistor can be suppressed. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, the channel width of a transistor can be reduced. Particularly, suppression of deterioration in characteristics of a pull-up transistor or reduction in channel width of a pull-up transistor can be achieved. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, a layout area can be reduced. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, the size of a frame of a display device can be reduced. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, a yield can be increased. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, manufacturing costs can be reduced. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, power consumption can be reduced. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, current supply capability of an external circuit can be reduced. Alternatively, according to one embodiment of the present invention, the size of an external circuit or the size of a display device including the external circuit can be reduced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0058]

FIGS. 1A, 1C, 1E, and 1G are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device and FIGS. 1B, 1D, and 1F are examples of a schematic view for illustrating operation of the semiconductor device.

FIG. 2A is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device, FIGS. 2B, 2D, and 2F are examples of a circuit diagram of the sem-

iconductor device, and FIGS. 2C, 2E, and 2G are examples of a schematic view for illustrating the operation of the semiconductor device.

FIG 3 is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1 and FIG. 4C is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of the semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 5A to 5E are examples of a schematic view for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1 and FIG. 5F is an example of a circuit diagram of the semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 6A to 6E are examples of a schematic view for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 7A and 7B are examples of a timing chart for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 8A to 8F are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 9A to 9F are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 10A to 10H are examples of a schematic view for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 11A to 11F are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIGS. 12A to 12F are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIG. 13A is an example of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 1 and FIG. 13B is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of the semiconductor device in Embodiment 1.

FIG. 14 is an example of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIGS. 15A and 15B are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIGS. 16A to 16C are examples of a schematic view for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIGS. 17A to 17C are examples of a schematic view for illustrating operation of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIGS. 18A to 18C are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2. 5

FIGS. 19A to 19C are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2. 10

FIGS. 20A and 20B are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIG. 21 is an example of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2. 15

FIGS. 22A to 22D are examples of circuit diagrams of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIGS. 23A to 23D are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2. 20

FIGS. 24A to 24D are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2. 25

FIGS. 25A and 25B are examples of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIG. 26 is an example of a circuit diagram of a shift register in Embodiment 3. 30

FIG 27 is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of a shift register in Embodiment 3.

FIGS. 28A and 28B are examples of a timing chart for illustrating operation of a shift register in Embodiment 3. 35

FIG. 29 is an example of a circuit diagram of a shift register in Embodiment 3. 40

FIGS. 30A and 30B are examples of a block diagram of a display device in Embodiment 4.

FIGS. 31A to 31E are examples of a block diagram of a display device in Embodiment 4. 45

FIG. 32A is an example of a circuit diagram of a signal line driver circuit in Embodiment 5 and FIG. 32B is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of the signal driver circuit in Embodiment 5. 50

FIG 33A is an example of a circuit diagram of a pixel in Embodiment 6 and FIGS. 33B and 33C are examples of a timing chart for illustrating operation of the pixel in Embodiment 6. 55

FIGS. 34A to 34C are examples of a circuit diagram

of a pixel in Embodiment 6.

FIG. 35A is an example of a top view of a cross-sectional view of a display device in Embodiment 7 and FIGS. 35B and 35C are examples of a cross-sectional view of the display device in Embodiment 7.

FIGS. 36A to 36C are examples of a cross-sectional view of a transistor in Embodiment 8.

FIGS. 37A to 37E are examples of a cross-sectional view for illustrating manufacturing steps of a transistor in Embodiment 9.

FIG. 38 is an example of a layout view of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 10.

FIGS. 39A to 39H are examples of diagrams each illustrating an electronic device in Embodiment 11.

FIGS. 40A to 40H are examples of diagrams each illustrating an electronic device in Embodiment 11.

FIG. 41 is an example of a circuit diagram of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

FIGS. 42A and 42B are diagrams each showing a result of verification of a semiconductor device in Embodiment 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0059] Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to drawings. However, the embodiments can be implemented with various modes. It will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art that modes and details can be changed in various ways without departing from the scope of the present invention. Therefore, this invention is not interpreted as being limited to the description of the embodiments below. Note that in structures of the invention described below, the same portions or portions having similar functions are denoted by the same reference numerals, and description thereof is not repeated.

[0060] Note that what is described (or part thereof) in one embodiment can be applied to, combined with, or exchanged with another content in the same embodiment and/or what is described (or part thereof) in another embodiment or other embodiments.

[0061] Note that in each embodiment, a content described in the embodiment is a content described with reference to a variety of diagrams or a content described with a paragraph disclosed in this specification.

[0062] In addition, by combining a diagram (or part thereof) described in one embodiment with another part of the diagram, a different diagram (or part thereof) described in the same embodiment, and/or a diagram (or part thereof) described in one or a plurality of different

embodiments, much more diagrams can be formed:

[0063] Note that in a diagram or a text described in one embodiment, part of the diagram or the text is taken out, and one embodiment of the invention can be constituted. Thus, in the case where a diagram or a text related to a certain portion is described, the context taken out from part of the diagram or the text is also disclosed as one embodiment of the invention, and one embodiment of the invention can be constituted. Therefore, for example, in a diagram (e.g., a cross-sectional view, a plan view, a circuit diagram, a block diagram, a flow chart, a process diagram, a perspective view, a cubic diagram, a layout diagram, a timing chart, a structure diagram, a schematic view, a graph, a list, a ray diagram, a vector diagram, a phase diagram, a waveform chart, a photograph, or a chemical formula) or a text in which one or more active elements (e.g., transistors or diodes), wirings, passive elements (e.g., capacitors or resistors), conductive layers, insulating layers, semiconductor layers, organic materials, inorganic materials, components, substrates, modules, devices, solids, liquids, gases, operating methods, manufacturing methods, or the like are described, part of the diagram or the text is taken out, and one embodiment of the invention can be constituted.

[0064] In the following, one basic example, which is not part of the invention, of a semiconductor device will be described. The semiconductor device in this example can be used for a variety of kinds of driver circuit, for example, a shift register, a gate driver, or a source driver. Note that the semiconductor device in this example can also be referred to as a driver circuit or a circuit.

[0065] First, a semiconductor device of this basic example will be described with reference to FIG. 1A. The semiconductor device in FIG. 1A includes a plurality of switches: switches 11_1 and 11_2. The switches 11_1 and 11_2 connects a wiring 111 and a wiring 112. However, the semiconductor device can include three or more switches.

[0066] Next, an example of a signal, voltage, or the like which is input to or output from each wiring is described.

[0067] As an example, a signal OUT is output from the wiring 111. The signal OUT can have a first potential state and a second potential state, for example. For example, the signal OUT is a digital signal having two states of the H level (also referred to as a High level) and the L level (also referred to as a Low level) in many cases, and can function as an output signal. Thus, the wiring 111 can function as a signal line. In particular, the wiring 111 can be arranged so as to extend to a pixel portion. Moreover, the wiring 111 can be connected to a pixel. For example, in the case of a liquid crystal display device, a structure in which the wiring 111 is connected to a pixel including a liquid crystal element and a voltage applied to the liquid crystal element is set in accordance with the potential of the wiring 111 can be employed. Alternatively, the wiring 111 can be connected to a gate of a transistor (e.g., a selection transistor or a switching transistor) included in a pixel. In such a case, the signal OUT can

function as a selection signal, a transfer signal, a start signal, a reset signal, a gate signal, or a scan signal. Therefore, the wiring 111 can function as a gate signal line (a gate line) or a scan line.

[0068] For example, a signal CK1 is input to the wiring 112. The signal CK1 can have a first potential state and a second potential state, for example. For example, the signal CK1 is a digital signal which repeatedly switch between the H level and the L level in many cases and can function as a clock signal. Therefore, the wiring 112 can function as a signal line or a clock signal line. However, other than the above, a variety of signals, voltages, or currents can be input to the wiring 111 or the wiring 112. For example, a voltage is supplied to the wiring 111 or the wiring 112 so that the wiring 111 or the wiring 112 can function as a power supply line.

[0069] For example, the first potential state, that is, the potential of a signal in the L level, is represented by V1, and the second potential state, that is, the potential of a signal in the H level, is represented by V2. Further, V2 is higher than V1. Note that the potential of the signal in the L level can be lower or higher than V1. Alternatively, the potential of the signal in the H level can be lower or higher than V2. For example, although a signal is referred to as a signal in the H level, there is the case where the potential of the signal is lower than V2 or the case where the signal is higher than V2 depending on a circuit configuration. Alternatively, although a signal is referred to as a signal in the L level, there is the case where the potential of the signal is lower than V1 or the case where the signal is higher than V1 depending on a circuit configuration

[0070] Note that the term "approximately" means that a value includes a variety of errors such as an error due to noise, an error due to variations in a process, an error due to variations in steps of manufacturing an element, and/or a measurement error.

[0071] Note that in general, a voltage refers to the difference between potentials of two points (also referred to as the potential difference), and a potential refers to electrostatic energy (electric potential energy) that a unit charge in an electrostatic field has at one point. However, in an electronic circuit, even in the case of only one point, a difference between the potential of the one point and a potential used as reference (also referred to as a reference potential) can be used as a value. In addition, both the value of a voltage and the value of a potential are represented by volt (V) in a circuit diagram; therefore, it is hard to distinguish voltage and potential. Therefore, in the document (the specification and the scope of claims) of this application, voltage is sometimes treated as a value even in the case of only one point is considered, unless otherwise specified.

[0072] Note that the signal CK1 can be a balanced signal or an unbalanced signal. A balanced signal is a signal whose period in which the signal is the H level and whose period in which the signal is in the L level in one cycle have approximately the same length. An unbalanced sig-

nal is a signal whose period in which the signal is the H level and whose period in which the signal is in the L level in one cycle have different lengths. Note that the term "different" here does not include a range of the term "approximately the same".

[0073] Next, functions of the switches 11_1 and 11_2 are described. The switches 11_1 and 11_2 have a function of controlling an electrical continuity state between the wiring 111 and the wiring 112. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 1B, there are a plurality of paths of paths 21_1 and 21_2 between the wirings 111 and 112. Alternatively, the switches 11_1 and 11_2 have a function of controlling whether to set the potential state of the signal OUT. However, the switches 11_1 and 11_2 can have a variety of functions other than the above.

[0074] Note that the term "a path between a wiring A (e.g., the wiring 111) and a wiring B (e.g., the wiring 112)" includes the case where a switch connects the wiring A and the wiring B. However, a variety of elements (e.g., a transistor, a diode, a resistor, or a capacitor) or a variety of circuits (e.g., a buffer circuit, an inverter circuit, or a shift register) other than a switch can connect the wirings A and B. Accordingly, an element such as a resistor or a transistor can be connected in series or in parallel with the switch 11_1, for example.

[0075] Next, operation of the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A will be described with reference to a timing chart in FIG. 2A. However, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A can be controlled at a variety of timings.

[0076] The timing chart in FIG 2A shows the waveform of the signal CK1, the waveform of a state (ON or OFF) of the switch 11_1, the waveform of a state (ON or OFF) of the switch 11_2, and the waveform of the signal OUT. The timing chart in FIG. 2A includes a plurality of periods, and each period has a plurality of sub-periods. For example, the timing chart in FIG. 2A includes a plurality of periods (hereinafter a period is also referred to as a frame period) T1 and of periods T2. A period T1 includes a plurality of sub-periods (hereinafter a sub-period is also referred to as one gate selection period) A1, B1, C1, D1, and E1. The period T2 includes a plurality of sub-periods A2, B2, C2, D2, and E2. However, the timing chart in FIG. 2A can include a different period other than a period T1 and a period T2, or one of a period T1 and a period T2 can be eliminated. Further, a period T1 can include a variety of periods other than the periods A1 to E1, or any of the periods A1 to E1 can be eliminated. Furthermore, a period T2 can include a variety of periods other than the periods A2 to E2, or any of the periods A2 to E2 can be eliminated.

[0077] Note that the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A alternately performs operation of a period T1 and operation of a period T2, for example. However, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A can perform the operations of a period T1 and a period T2 in a variety of orders.

[0078] Note that for example, in a period T1, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A repeats operation of the period D1 and operation of the period E1 until the switch

11_1 is turned on. Then, when the switch 11_1 is turned on, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A sequentially performs operation of the period A1, operation of the period B1, and operation of the period C1. After that, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A repeats the operation of the period D1 and the operation of the period E1 until the switch 11_1 is turned on again. However, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A can perform the operations of the periods A1 to E1 in a variety of orders.

[0079] Note that for example, in the period T2, the semiconductor device in FIG 1A repeats operation of the period D2 and operation of the period E2 until the switch 11_2 is turned on. Then, when the switch 11_2 is turned on, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A sequentially performs operation of the period A2, operation of the period B2, and operation of the period C2. After that, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A repeats the operation of the period D2 and the operation of the period E2 until the switch 11_2 is turned on again. However, the semiconductor device in FIG. 1A can perform the operations of the periods A2 to E2 in a variety of orders.

[0080] The operation of the period T1 is described. In the period T1, the switch 11_1 is on or off and the switch 11_2 is off.

[0081] As shown in FIG. 2D, in the period A1 of the period T1, the switch 11_1 is on and the switch 11_2 is off. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2E, the path 21_1 is in conduction and the path 21_2 is out of conduction. Then, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the L level) input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_1. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the L level.

[0082] As shown in FIG. 2D, in the period B1 of the period T1, the switch 11_1 is kept on and the switch 11_2 is kept off. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2E, the path 21_1 is kept in conduction and the path 21_2 is kept out of conduction. Then, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the H level) input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_1. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the H level.

[0083] As shown in FIG. 2B, in the period C1 of the period T1, the switch 11_1 is off and the switch 11_2 is kept off. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2C, the path 21_1 is brought out of conduction and the path 21_2 is kept out of conduction. Then, since the wiring 111 and the wiring 112 are kept out of electrical continuity, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the L level) input to the wiring 112 is not supplied to the wiring 111.

[0084] Note that in the period C1 of the period T1, the timing when the switch 11_1 is turned off comes after the timing when the signal CK1 goes into the L level in many cases. Therefore, before the switch 11_1 is turned off, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the L level) input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_1 in many cases. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the L level. However, a signal in the L level or the voltage V1 can be supplied to the wiring 111.

[0085] As shown in FIG. 2B, in the period D1 and the period E1 of the period T1, the switch 11_1 and the switch

11_2 are kept off. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2C, the path 21_1 and the path 21_2 are kept out of conduction. Therefore, since the wiring 111 and the wiring 112 are out of electrical continuity, a signal input to the wiring 112 is not supplied to the wiring 111. Accordingly, the signal OUT remains at the L level.

[0086] Next, operation of the period T2 is described. In the period T2, the switch 11_1 is off and the switch 11_2 is on or off.

[0087] As shown in FIG. 2F, in the period A2 of the period T2, the switch 11_1 is off and the switch 11_2 is on. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2G, the path 21_1 is out of conduction and the path 21_2 is in conduction. Then, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the L level) input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_2. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the L level.

[0088] As shown in FIG. 2F, in the period B2 of the period T2, the switch 11_1 is kept off and the switch 11_2 is kept on. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2G, the path 21_1 is kept out of conduction and the path 21_2 is kept in conduction. Then, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the H level) input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_2. Thus, the signal OUT is in the H level.

[0089] As shown in FIG. 2B, in the period C2 of the period T2, the switch 11_1 is kept off and the switch 11_2 is off. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2C, the path 21_1 is kept out of conduction and the path 21_2 is out of conduction. Then, since the wiring 111 and the wiring 112 are out of electrical continuity, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the L level) input to the wiring 112 is not supplied to the wiring 111.

[0090] Note that in the period C2 of the period T2, the timing when the switch 11_2 is turned off comes after the timing when the signal CK1 goes into the L level in many cases. Therefore, before the switch 11_2 is turned off, a signal (e.g., the signal CK1 in the L level) input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_2 in many cases. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the L level. However, a signal in the L level or the voltage V1 can be supplied to the wiring 111.

[0091] As shown in FIG. 2B, in the period D2 and the period E2 of the period T2, the switch 11_1 and the switch 11_2 are kept off. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2C, the path 21_1 and the path 21_2 are kept out of conduction. Therefore, since the wiring 111 and the wiring 112 are out of electrical continuity, a signal input to the wiring 112 is not supplied to the wiring 111. Accordingly, the signal OUT remains at the L level.

[0092] By thus switching periods during which each switch is on, the number of times when the switch is on or the length of time during which the switch is on can be reduced. Accordingly, deterioration of characteristics of an element, a circuit, or the like used as the switch can be suppressed.

[0093] In addition, by suppression of deterioration in characteristics of an element, a circuit, or the like used as a switch, a variety of advantages can be obtained. For

example, in the case where the wiring 111 has a function of a gate signal line or a scan line, or in the case where the wiring 111 is connected to a pixel, a video signal stored in the pixel is adversely influenced by the waveform of the signal OUT in some cases. For example, in the case where the potential of the signal OUT is not increased to V2, the length of time during which a transistor (e.g., a selection transistor or a switching transistor) included in the pixel is on is shorter. As a result, writing of the video signal to the pixel becomes deficient and display quality is decreased in some cases. Alternatively, in the case where the falling time or the rising time of the signal OUT is longer, a video signal for one pixel in a selected row is written to a pixel in another row in some cases. As a result, display quality is decreased. Alternatively, in the case where the rising time of the signal OUT varies, the effect of feedthrough to a video signal stored in the pixel varies in some cases. As a result, display unevenness is caused.

[0094] However, in the semiconductor device in this basic example, deterioration of characteristics of an element, a circuit, or the like used as a switch can be suppressed. Therefore, since the potential of the signal OUT can be increased to V2, the length of time during which the transistor included in the pixel is on can be increased. As a result, time for writing a video signal to the pixel can be adequately secured, so that increase in display quality can be achieved. Alternatively, since the falling time and the rising time of the signal OUT can be shortened, a video signal for a pixel in a selected row can be prevented from being written to a pixel in another row. As a result, increase in display quality can be achieved. Alternatively, since variation in the falling time of the signal OUT can be suppressed, variation in the effect of feedthrough to a video signal stored in the pixel can be suppressed. Accordingly, display unevenness can be suppressed.

[0095] Note that in the period T1, the period B1 can be referred to as a selection period and each of the period A1, the period C1, the period D1, and the period E1 can be referred to as non-selection period. Similarly, in the period T2, the period B2 can be referred to as a selection period and each of the period A2, the period C2, the period D2, and the period E2 can be referred to as non-selection period.

[0096] Note that in the period T1, a period in which the switch 11_1 is on (the period A1 and the period A2) can be referred to as a first period, and a period in which the switch 11_1 is off (the period C1, the period D1, and the period E1) can be referred to as a second period. Similarly, in the period T2, each of the period A2 and the period B2 can be referred to as a third period, and each of the period C2, the period D2, and the period E2 can be referred to as a fourth period.

[0097] Note that the period T1 and the period T2 each can be referred to as a frame period, and the periods A1 to E1 and the period A2 to E2 each can be referred to as a sub-period or one gate selection period.

[0098] Note that a period or a sub-period can be re-

phrased as step, process, or operation.

[0099] Note that in the period T1, the period D1 and the period E1 can be arranged so as to be repeated in this order before the period A1. Similarly, in the period T2, the period D2 and the period E2 can be arranged so as to be repeated in this order before the period A2. In such a case, it is preferable that the length of time from the beginning of the period T1 to the beginning of the period A1 and the length of time from the beginning of the period T2 to the beginning of the period A2 be approximately the same.

[0100] Note that as shown in FIG. 1C, the switch 11_1 and the switch 11_2 can be on in the same period. In that case, as shown in FIG. 1D, the path 21_1 and the path 21_2 are in conduction in the same period. Therefore, a signal which is input to the wiring 112 is supplied to the wiring 111 through the switch 11_1 and the switch 11_2.

[0101] Note that as shown in FIG. 1E, the semiconductor device can include a plurality of switches 11_1 to 11_N (*N* is a natural number of 2 or more). The switches 11_1 to 11_N connect the wiring 111 and the wiring 112. The switches 11_1 to 11_N have functions similar to that of the switch 11_1 or the switch 11_2. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 1F, there are paths 21_1 to 21_N between the wiring 111 and the wiring 112.

[0102] Note that in the case where the semiconductor device includes *N* switches, a plurality of periods including periods T1 to TN can exist as shown in FIG. 3. For example, in a timing chart of FIG. 3, the periods T1 to TN are sequentially arranged. However, the periods T1 to TN can be arranged in a variety of orders. Alternatively, any of the periods T1 to TN can be eliminated. The periods T1 to TN can each include a plurality of sub-periods. For example, the period *T_i* (*i* is any one of 1 to *N*) can include a plurality of sub-periods *A_i* to *E_i*. In the periods *A_i* to *E_i*, as in the periods A1 to E1, respectively, or the periods A2 to E2, respectively, the switches 11_1 to 11_N except the switch 11_1 (e.g., the switches 11_1 to 11_1 and the switches 11_1+1 to 11_N) are off. In addition, the switch 11_1 is on in the period *A_i* and the period *B_i* of the period *T_i*, and the switch 11_1 is off in the period *C_i*, the period *D_i*, and the period *E_i* of the period *T_i*.

[0103] Note that when *N* is a large number, the number of times when each of the switches is turned on or the length of time during which each of the switches is on can be reduced. However, when *N* is a too large number, the number of switches is increased too much and the circuit scale becomes larger. Therefore, it is preferable that *N* be 6 or less. It is more preferable that *N* be 4 or less. It is further preferable that *N* be 3 or 2.

[0104] As shown in FIG. 1G, the wiring 112 can be divided into a plurality of wirings 112A and 112B. In addition, the switch 11_1 can connect the wiring 111 and the wiring 112A and the switch 11_2 can connect the wiring 111 and the wiring 112B. The wirings 112A and 112B can be connected to a variety of wirings or a variety of elements other than the ones cited above.

[0105] Note that as in FIG. 1G, the wiring 112 can be

divided into a plurality of wirings in FIG. 1E.

(Embodiment 1)

[0106] In this embodiment, an example of a semiconductor device is described. The semiconductor device in this embodiment can include the semiconductor device described in the basic example. Specifically, a structure in the case where, for example, a transistor is used as a switch included in the semiconductor device in the basic example is described. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. A variety of elements, a variety of circuits, or the like can be used as a switch. Note that description of the content described in the basic example is omitted. Note that the content described in this embodiment can be combined with the content described in Embodiment 1 as appropriate.

[0107] First, the semiconductor device of this embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 4A. The semiconductor device in FIG. 4 includes a circuit 100. The circuit 100 has a structure similar to that in the case where a transistor is used as a switch in the structure described in the basic example. FIG. 4A shows a structure in the case where a transistor 101_1 is used as the switch 11_1 in FIG. 1A and a transistor 101_2 is used as the switch 11_2 in FIG. 1A. Therefore, the transistor 101_1 has a function similar to that of the switch 11_1 and the transistor 101_2 has a function similar to that of the switch 11_2. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and a transistor can be used as the switch in the structure described in the basic example. Moreover, a CMOS switch can be used as the switch.

[0108] Note that the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are n-channel transistors. The n-channel transistor is turned on when a potential difference (*V_{gs}*) between a gate and a source of the n-channel transistor exceeds a threshold voltage (*V_{th}*). Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the transistor 101_1 and/or the transistor 101_2 can be a p-channel transistor. The p-channel transistor is turned on when a potential difference (*V_{gs}*) between a gate and a source of the p-channel transistor becomes less than a threshold voltage (*V_{th}*).

[0109] Next, the connection relation in the semiconductor device of FIG. 4A will be described. A first terminal of the transistor 101_1 is connected to the wiring 112 and a second terminal of the transistor 101_1 is connected to the wiring 111. A first terminal of the transistor 101_2 is connected to the wiring 112 and a second terminal of the transistor 101_2 is connected to the wiring 111.

[0110] Note that a portion where a gate of the transistor 101_1 and a circuit 10 are connected to each other is referred to as a node n1 and a connection portion of a gate of the transistor 101_2 and the circuit 10 is referred to as a node n2. Note that the node n1 and the node n2 can also be referred to as wirings.

[0111] Next, functions of the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are described.

[0112] The transistor 101_1 has a function of control-

ling a timing of supplying the potential of the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 in accordance with the potential of the node n1. For example, in the case where a voltage (e.g., the voltage V1 or the voltage V2) is supplied to the wiring 112, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the voltage supplied to the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 in accordance with the potential of the node n1. As another example, in the case where a signal (e.g., the signal CK1) is input to the wiring 112, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the signal input to the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 in accordance with the potential of the node n1. In such a case, when the signal CK1 has the L level, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the signal CK1 in the L level to the wiring 111. Alternatively, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the signal OUT goes into the L level. Alternatively, when the signal CK1 has the H level, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the signal CK1 in the H level to the wiring 111. Alternatively, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the signal OUT goes into the H level. At that time, the node n1 can be in a floating state. In that case, the transistor 101_1 has a function of raising the potential of the node n1 in accordance with the rise of the potential of the wiring 111. Alternatively, the transistor 101_1 has a function of performing bootstrap operation. Alternatively, the transistor 101_1 has a function of controlling whether to set a potential state of the signal OUT by being turned on or off in accordance with a signal input to its gate.

[0113] (0114) The transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the potential of the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 in accordance with the potential of the node n2. For example, in the case where a voltage (e.g., the voltage V1 or the voltage V2) is supplied to the wiring 112, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the voltage supplied to the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 in accordance with the potential of the node n2. As another example, in the case where a signal (e.g., the signal CK1) is input to the wiring 112, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the signal input to the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 in accordance with the potential of the node n2. In such a case, when the signal CK1 has the L level, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the signal CK1 in the L level to the wiring 111. Alternatively, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the signal OUT goes into the L level. Alternatively, when the signal CK1 has the H level, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying the signal CK1 in the H level to the wiring 111. Alternatively, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the signal OUT goes into the H level. At that time, the node n2 can be in a floating state. In that case, the transistor 101_2 has a function of raising the potential of the node n2 in accordance with the rise of the potential of the wiring 111. Alternatively,

the transistor 101_2 has a function of performing bootstrap operation. Alternatively, the transistor 101_2 has a function of controlling whether to set a potential state of the signal OUT by being turned on or off in accordance with a signal input to its gate.

[0114] As shown in FIG. 4B, the semiconductor device of this embodiment can include the circuit 10. For example, the circuit 10 is connected to a wiring 113, a wiring 114, a wiring 115_1, a wiring 115_2, a wiring 116, a wiring 117, the gate of the transistor 101_1, the gate of the transistor 101_2, and/or the wiring 111. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 10 can be connected to another wiring or another node depending on the configuration of the circuit 10. Alternatively, it is acceptable that the circuit 10 is not connected to the wiring 113, the wiring 114, the wiring 115_1, the wiring 115_2, the wiring 116, the wiring 117, the gate of the transistor 101_1, the gate of the transistor 101_2, and/or the wiring 111.

[0115] The circuit 10 includes one or more transistors in many cases. These transistors have the same polarity as the transistors 101_1 and 101_2 and are n-channel transistors in many cases. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 10 can include p-channel transistors. Alternatively, the circuit 10 can include an n-channel transistor and a p-channel transistor. That is, the circuit 10 can be a CMOS circuit.

[0116] The signal OUT is output from the wiring 111 as in the basic example. The signal CK1 is input to the wiring 112 as in the basic example. Note that the term "signal CK2" means an inverted signal of the signal CK1 or a signal which is out of phase with the signal CK1 by 180° in many cases. The voltage V2 is supplied to the wiring 113. The voltage V2 can function as a power supply voltage, a reference voltage, or a positive power supply voltage. Thus, the wiring 113 can function as a power supply line. A signal SP is input to the wiring 114. The signal SP can function as a start signal. Thus, the wiring 114 can function as a signal line. For example, in the case where a plurality of semiconductor devices is included and the wiring 114 is connected to the wiring 111 of the semiconductor in a different stage (e.g., in the previous stage), the signal SP can function as a selection signal, a transfer signal, a start signal, a reset signal, a gate signal, or a scan signal. In that case, the wiring 114 can function as a gate signal line or a scan line. A signal SEL1 is input to the wiring 115_1. The signal SEL1 repeatedly goes into the H level or the L level every certain period (e.g., every frame period) and can function as a clock signal; a selection signal, or a control signal. Accordingly, the wiring 115_1 can function as a signal line. A signal SEL2 is input to the wiring 115_2. The signal SEL2 is an inverted signal of the signal SEL1 or a signal which is out of phase with the signal SEL1 by 180° in many cases. Accordingly, the wiring 115_2 can function as a signal line. A signal RE is input to the wiring 116. The signal RE can function as a reset signal. Accordingly, the wiring 116 can function as a signal line. Specifically,

a plurality of semiconductor devices is connected to the wiring 116. In that case, in the case where the wiring 116 is connected to the wiring 111 of the semiconductor device in a different stage (e.g., in the next stage), the signal RE can function as a selection signal, a transfer signal, a start signal, a reset signal, a gate signal, or a scan signal. In that case, the wiring 116 can function as a gate signal line or a scan line. The voltage V1 is supplied to the wiring 117. The voltage V1 can function as a power supply voltage, a reference voltage; a ground voltage, or a negative power supply voltage. Therefore, the wiring 117 can function as a power supply line. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and a variety of signals, currents, or voltages can be supplied to the wirings 111, 112, 113, 114, 115_1, 115_2, 116, and 117.

[0117] (0074) Note that the signal CK1 or the signal CK2 can be a balanced signal or an unbalanced signal. Similarly, the signal SEL1 or the signal SEL2 can be a balanced signal or an unbalanced signal.

[0118] The circuit 10 has a function of controlling a timing of supplying a signal, a voltage, or the like to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111 in accordance with the voltage V1, the signal CK2, the signal SP, the signal SEL1, the signal SEL2, the signal RE, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the signal OUT. Alternatively, the circuit 10 has a function of controlling the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111 in accordance with the voltage V1, the signal CK2, the signal SP, the signal SEL1, the signal SEL2, the signal RE, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the signal OUT. For example, the circuit 10 has a function of supplying a signal in the H level or the voltage V2 to the node n1 and/or the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 10 has a function of supplying a signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111. Alternatively, the circuit 10 has a function of stopping supply of the signal, voltage, or the like to the node n1 and/or the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 10 has a function of increasing the potential of the node n1 and/or the potential of the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 10 has a function of decreasing or maintaining the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111. Alternatively, the circuit 10 has a function of making the node n1 and/or the node n2 go into a floating state. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the circuit 10 can have a variety of other functions. In addition, the circuit 10 does not necessarily have all the functions listed above.

[0119] Next, an example of operation in this embodiment is described. Here, for example, operation of the semiconductor device in FIG 4B is described with reference to a timing chart in FIG. 4C, FIGS. 5A to 5E, and FIGS. 6A to 6E. The timing chart in FIG. 4C shows the signal CK1, the signal CK2, the signal SP, the signal RE, the potential of the node n1 (V_{n1}), the potential of the node n2 (V_{n2}), and the signal OUT. Note that description

common to the timing chart in FIG. 2A is omitted. Note that the content of operation of the semiconductor device in FIG. 4B can be applied to the content described in this embodiment or the content described in a different embodiment.

[0120] First, as shown in FIG. 5A, in the period A1, the signal SP is in the H level, the signal SEL1 is in the H level, and the signal SEL2 is in the L level. Accordingly, the circuit 10 supplies the signal SP in the H level or the voltage V2 to the node n1. Then, the circuit 10 increases the potential of the node n1. After that, the transistor 101_1 is turned on when the potential of the node n1 becomes $(V1 + V_{th101_1} + Vx)$ (V_{th101_1} represents the threshold voltage of the transistor 101_1). At that time, Vx is larger than 0. Accordingly, the wirings 112 and 111 have electrical continuity through the transistor 101_1, so that the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1. As a result, the signal OUT goes into the L level. After that, the potential of the node n1 is further increased. Then, when supply of the voltage or the signal from the circuit 10 to the node n1 is stopped, the circuit 10 and the node n1 are brought out of electrical continuity. As a result, the node n1 goes into a floating state and the potential of the node n1 is maintained as $(V1 + V_{th101_1} + Vx)$.

[0121] Note that in the period A1, the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the node n2.

[0122] Note that in the period A1, the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the wiring 111.

[0123] Next, as shown in FIG. 5B, the signal SP is in the L level, the signal SEL1 remains at the H level, and the signal SEL2 remains at the L level in the period B1. Thus, the signal 10 still does not supply the voltage, the signal, or the like to the node n1. Therefore, the node n1 is kept in the floating state and the potential of the node n1 remains as $(V + V_{th101_1} + Vx)$. That is, since the transistor 101_1 is kept on, the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 101_1. At this time, the signal CK1 is increased from the L level to the H level, so that the potential of the wiring 111 starts to rise. Since the node n1 remains in the floating state, the potential of the node n1 is increased by parasitic capacitance between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_1. This is so-called bootstrap. In this manner, since the potential of the node n1 is increased to $(V2 + V_{th101_1} + Vx)$, the potential of the wiring 111 can be increased to V2. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the H level.

[0124] (0123) Note that in the period B1, the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the node n2.

[0125] In addition, it is acceptable that the circuit 10 does not supply a signal, a voltage, or the like to the wiring 111 in the period B1.

[0126] Next, as shown in FIG. 5C, the signal RE is in

the H level in the period C1. Therefore, the circuit 10 supplies the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111. Then, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111 becomes equal to V1. Therefore, since the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are turned off, the wiring 112 and the wiring 111, are out of electrical continuity. Thus, the signal OUT is in the L level.

[0127] Note that in the period C1, a timing when the signal CK1 falls to the L level can be set to come up earlier than a timing when the potential of the node n1 falls to the L level. Then, as shown in FIG. 5E, the signal CK1 in the L level can be supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1. In the case where a transistor other than the transistor 101_1 is included, for example, the channel width of the transistor 101_1 is larger than that of the transistor other than the transistor 101_1 in many cases. Therefore, the potential of the wiring 111 can be quickly decreased. That is, a falling time of the signal OUT can be shortened. Thus, for reduction of the potential of the wiring 111, the following three cases can be possible: the case where the circuit 10 supplies the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the wiring 111; the case where the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1; and the case where the circuit 10 supplies the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the wiring 111 and the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1.

[0128] Next, as shown in FIG. 5D, the circuit 10 supplies the voltage V1 or the signal in the L level to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111 in the period D1 and the period E1. Then, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111 remains at V1. Therefore, since the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are kept off, the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are kept out of electrical continuity. Thus, the signal OUT remains at the L level.

[0129] (0122) Next, as shown in FIG. 6A, the signal SP is in the H level, the signal SEL1 is in the L level, and the signal SEL2 is in the H level in the period A2. Accordingly, the circuit 10 supplies the signal SP in the H level or the voltage V2 to the node n2. Then, the circuit 10 increases the potential of the node n2. After that, the transistor 101_2 is turned on when the potential of the node n2 becomes $(V1 + V_{th101_2} + V_x)$ (V_{th101_2} represents the threshold voltage of the transistor 101_2). At that time, V_x is larger than 0. Accordingly, the wirings 112 and 111 have electrical continuity through the transistor 101_2, so that the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_2. As a result, the signal OUT goes into the L level. After that, the potential of the node n2 is further increased. Then, when supply of the voltage or the signal from the circuit 10 to the node n2 is stopped, the circuit 10 and the node n2 are brought out of electrical continuity.

As a result, the node n2 goes into a floating state and the potential of the node n2 is maintained as $(V1 + V_{th101_2} + V_x)$.

[0130] (0123) Note that in the period A2, the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the node n1.

[0131] (0123) Note that in the period A2, the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the wiring 111.

[0132] (0125) Next, as shown in FIG. 6B, in the period B2, the signal SP is in the L level, the signal SEL1 remains at the L level, and the signal SEL2 remains at the H level. Thus, the circuit 10 still does not supply the voltage, the signal, or the like to the node n2. Therefore, the node n2 is kept in the floating state and the potential of the node n2 remains as $(V1 + V_{th101_2} + V_x)$. That is, since the transistor 101_2 is kept on, the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 101_2. At this time, the signal CK1 is increased from the L level to the H level, so that the potential of the wiring 111 starts to rise. Since the node n2 remains in the floating state, the potential of the node n2 is increased by parasitic capacitance between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_2. This is so-called bootstrap. In this manner, since the potential of the node n2 is increased to $(V2 + V_{th101_2} + V_x)$, the potential of the wiring 111 can be increased to V2. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the H level.

[0133] Note that the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the node n1 in the period B2.

[0134] Note that it is acceptable that the circuit 10 does not supply a signal, a voltage, or the like to the wiring 111 in the period B2.

[0135] (0128) Next, as shown in FIG. 6C, the signal RE is in the H level in the period C2. Therefore, the circuit 10 supplies the signal in the L level or the voltage V2 to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111. Then, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111 becomes equal to V1. Therefore, since the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are turned off, the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are out of electrical continuity. Thus, the signal OUT goes into the L level.

[0136] (0129) Note that in the period C2, a timing when the signal CK1 falls to the L level can be set to come up earlier than a timing when the potential of the node n2 is decreased. Then, as shown in FIG. 6E, the signal CK1 in the L level can be supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_2. In the case where another transistor is included, for example, the channel width of the transistor 101_2 is larger than that of the another transistor in many cases. Therefore, the potential of the wiring 111 can be quickly decreased. That is, a falling time of the signal OUT can be shortened. Thus, for reduction of the potential of the wiring 111, the following cases can be possible, for example: the case where the circuit 10 supplies the signal in the L level or

the voltage V1 to the wiring 111; the case where the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_2; and the case where the circuit 10 supplies the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the wiring 111 and the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_2.

[0137] (0130) Next, as shown in FIG. 6D, the circuit 10 supplies the voltage V1 or the signal in the L level to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111 in the period D2 and the period E2. Then, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111 remains at V1. Therefore, since the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are kept off, the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are kept out of electrical continuity. Thus, the signal OUT remains at the L level.

[0138] In this manner, since the transistor 101_2 is off in the period T1 and the transistor 101_1 is off in the period T2, the number of times when each of the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 161_2 is turned on or the length of time during which each of the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 is on is reduced. Therefore, deterioration of characteristics of the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 can be suppressed.

[0139] (0096) In this manner, deterioration of characteristics of the transistor can be suppressed in the semiconductor device in this embodiment. In addition, since the potential of the signal OUT in the H level can be increased to V2, the length of time during which the transistor included in the pixel is on can be increased. As a result, time for writing a video signal to the pixel can be adequately secured, so that increase in display quality can be achieved. Alternatively, since the falling time and the rising time of the signal OUT can be shortened, a video signal for a pixel in a selected row can be prevented from being written to a pixel in another row. As a result, increase in display quality can be achieved. Alternatively, since variation in the falling time of the signal OUT can be suppressed, variation in the effect of feedthrough to a video signal stored in the pixel can be suppressed. Accordingly, display unevenness can be suppressed.

[0140] In addition, all the transistors in the semiconductor device in this embodiment can be n-channel transistors or all the transistors in the semiconductor device in this embodiment can be p-channel transistors. Accordingly, reduction in the number of steps, improvement in yield, improvement in reliability, or reduction in cost can be realized more efficiently as compared to the case of using a CMOS circuit. In particular, when all the transistors including those in a pixel portion and the like are n-channel transistors, a non-single-crystal semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like can be used for a semiconductor layer of the transistor. However, a transistor formed using such a semiconductor easily deteriorates in many cases. On the other hand, deterioration of the transistor of the semiconductor device in this embodiment can be suppressed.

[0141] In addition, it is not necessary to increase the channel width of a transistor so that a semiconductor device is operated even when characteristics of the transistor deteriorate. Accordingly, the channel width of the transistor can be reduced. This is because degradation of the transistor can be suppressed in the semiconductor device in this embodiment.

[0142] Note that it is acceptable that the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the node n1 or does not supply a voltage, a signal, or the like to the node n1 in the period C1, the period D1, the period E1, the period A2, the period B2, the period C2, the period D2, and/or the period E2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0143] (0144) Note that it is acceptable that the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the node n2 or does not supply a voltage, a signal, or the like to the node n2 in the period A1, the period B1, the period C1, the period D1, the period E1, the period C2, the period D2, and/or the period E2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0144] (0144) Note that it is acceptable that the circuit 10 can supply the signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the wiring 111 or does not supply a voltage, a signal, or the like to the wiring 111 in the period A1, the period C1, the period D1, the period E1, the period A2, the period C2, the period D2, and/or the period E2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0145] Note that the signal CK1 and the signal CK2 can be unbalanced signals. FIG. 7A shows a timing chart of the case where a period in which a signal is in the H level is shorter than a period in which the signal is in the L level in one cycle, for example. Thus, in the period C1 or the period C2, since the signal CK1 in the L level is supplied to the wiring 111, the falling time of the signal OUT can be shortened. Alternatively, in the case where the wiring 111 is provided so as to extend to the pixel portion, a wrong video signal can be prevented from being written to a pixel. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The period in which a signal is in the H level can be longer than a period in which the signal is in the L level in one cycle.

[0146] Note that polyphase clock signals can be used for the semiconductor device in this embodiment. For example, in the case of (n+1)-phase (n is a natural number) clock signals, the (n+1)-phase clock signals are (n+1) clock signals whose cycles are different by $1/(n+1)$ cycle. Alternatively any two of the polyphase clock signals can be input to the respective wiring 112 and wiring 113. FIG. 7B illustrates an example of a timing chart in the case where a three-phase clock signals are input to the semiconductor device. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0147] Note that the larger n becomes, the lower clock frequency becomes. Therefore, reduction in power consumption can be achieved. However, when n is too large a number, the number of signals is increased; therefore, a layout area becomes larger or the scale of an external

circuit becomes larger in some cases. Therefore, it is preferable that n be smaller than 8. It is more preferable that n be smaller than 6. It is further preferable that n is 4 or 3. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0148] Note that since the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 have similar functions, it is preferable that the channel width of the transistor 101_1 and the channel width of the transistor 101_2 be approximately the same. By making the transistors have approximately the same size in such a manner, the transistors can have approximately the same current supply capability. Further, the degree of deterioration of the transistors can be approximately the same. Accordingly, when a plurality of transistors is switched to be used, the waveforms of the signal OUT can be approximately the same. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the channel width of the transistor 101_1 can be different from the channel width of the transistor 101_2.

[0149] Note that the term "the channel width of a transistor" can also be referred to as the W/L (W is channel width and L is channel length) ratio of a transistor.

[0150] Note that the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 can be on in the same period. For example, when the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 are on in the period B1 or the period B2, the potential of the wiring 111 can be increased quicker than that in the case where only one of the transistors 101_1 and 101_2 is on. Therefore, the falling time of the signal OUT can be shortened.

[0151] As shown in FIG. 8A, the wiring 112 can be divided into a plurality of wirings of wirings 112A and 112B. Then, the first terminal of the transistor 101_1 can be connected to the wiring 112A and the first terminal of the transistor 101_2 can be connected to the wiring 112B. Alternatively, the wiring 112A and the wiring 112B can be connected to another wiring, another node, or the like.

[0152] Note that as in FIG. 8A, the wiring 112 can be divided into a plurality of wirings (e.g., the wirings 112A and 112B) in FIGS. 4A and 4B.

[0153] Note that as shown in FIG. 8B, a capacitor 121_1 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_1. A capacitor 121_2 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_2. In this manner, the potential of the node n1 or the potential of the node n2 is easily increased in bootstrap operation. Therefore, since V_{gs} of the transistor 101_1 and V_{gs} of the transistor 101_2 can be increased, the channel widths of these transistors can be reduced. Alternatively, the falling time or the rising time of the signal OUT can be shortened. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. One of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitor 121_2 can be eliminated. Alternatively, the capacitor 121_1 or 121_2 can be connected between a gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_1 (i.e., between the node n1 or the node n2 and the wiring 112). Alternatively, an MIS capacitor can be used as the capacitor, for example.

[0154] Note that a material used for one electrode of

each of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitor 121_2 is preferably a material similar to that for the gate of each of the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2, for example. A material used for the other electrode of each of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitor 121_2 is preferably a material similar to that for a source and a drain of each of the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2. Thus, a layout area can be reduced. Alternatively, capacitance value can be increased. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. As a material used for the one electrode of each of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitor 121_2 and the other electrode of each of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitor 121_2, a variety of materials can be used.

[0155] Note that it is preferable that the capacitance value of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitance value of the capacitor 121_2 be approximately the same. Alternatively, it is preferable that the area where one electrode of the capacitor 121_1 overlaps with the other electrode thereof be approximately equal to the area where one electrode of the capacitor 121_2 overlaps with the other electrode thereof. In this manner, even if transistors are switched to be used, V_{gs} of the transistor 101_1 and V_{gs} of the transistor 101_2 can be approximately the same; therefore, the waveforms of the signal OUT can be approximately the same. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The capacitance value of the capacitor 121_1 and the capacitance value of the capacitor 121_2 can be different from each other. Alternatively, the area where one electrode of the capacitor 121_1 overlaps with the other electrode thereof can be different from the area where one electrode of the capacitor 121_2 overlaps with the other electrode thereof.

[0156] Note that as in FIG. 8B, the capacitor 121_1 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_1 in FIGS. 4A and 4B and FIG. 8A. Alternatively, the capacitor 121_2 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_2.

[0157] Note that as shown in FIG. 8C, the circuit 100 can include a plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_N. First terminals of the transistor 101_1 to 101_N are connected to the wiring 112. Second terminals of the transistors 101_1 to 101_N are connected to the wiring 111. In addition, gates of the transistors 101_1 to 101_N are referred to as nodes n1 to nN, respectively. The structure shown in FIG. 8C correspond to a structure in the case where a transistor is used as a switch in the basic example. Therefore, the transistors 101_1 to 101_N have functions similar to those of the switches 11_1 to 11_N, respectively.

[0158] Note that the larger N is, the smaller the number of times when each of the transistors is turned on becomes or the shorter the length of time when each of the transistors is on becomes; therefore, deterioration of characteristics of the transistor can be suppressed. However, if N is too large a number, the number of transistors is increased, and a circuit scale becomes larger. There-

fore, it is preferable that N is smaller than 6. It is more preferable that N is smaller than 4. It is further preferable that N is 3 or 2.

[0159] Note that as in FIG. 8C, the circuit 100 can include a plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_ N in FIGS. 4A and 4B and FIGS. 8A and 8B. Specifically in the case where the circuit 100 includes the plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_ N in FIG. 8A, the wiring 112 can be divided into N wirings. Specifically in the case where the circuit 100 includes the plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_ N in FIG. 8B, capacitors can be connected between the respective gates of the transistors 101_1 to 101_ N and the respective second terminals of the transistors 101_1 to 101_ N .

[0160] As shown in FIG. 8D, the transistor 101_1 can be replaced with a diode 101a_1 one terminal (hereinafter also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the node n1 and the other terminal (hereinafter also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to the wiring 111. Similarly, the transistor 101_2 can be replaced with a diode 101a_2 one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the node n2 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to the wiring 111. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. As shown in FIG. 8E, the first terminal of the transistor 101_1 can be connected to the node n1, so that a structure in which the transistor 101_1 is diode-connected can be obtained. Similarly, if the first terminal of the transistor 101_2 is connected to the node n2, a structure in which the transistor 101_2 is diode-connected can be obtained.

[0161] Note that as in FIGS. 8D and 8E, the transistor can be replaced with a diode in FIGS. 4A and 4B and FIGS. 8A to 8C. Alternatively, a structure in which a transistor is diode-connected can be employed.

[0162] Note that it is possible to obtain two signals as shown in FIG. 8F. In order to achieve this, a semiconductor device can include a circuit 120. The circuit 120 includes a plurality of transistors of transistors 122_1 and 122_2. The circuit 120 has a function similar to that of the circuit 100. The transistors 122_1 and 122_2 have similar functions as the transistors 101_1 and 101_2, respectively. A first terminal of the transistor 122_1 is connected to the wiring 112, a second terminal of the transistor 122_1 is connected to a wiring 211, and a gate of the transistor 122_1 is connected to the node n1. A first terminal of the transistor 122_2 is connected to the wiring 112, a second terminal of the transistor 122_2 is connected to the wiring 211, and a gate of the transistor 122_2 is connected to the node n2. In this manner, the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 122_1 are controlled at the same timing and the transistor 101_2 and the transistor 122_2 are controlled at the same timing. Accordingly, a signal output from the wiring 211 goes into the H level or the L level at approximately the same timing as the signal OUT.

[0163] Note that in the case where a signal output from

the wiring 111 functions as a gate signal or a selection signal, a signal output from the wiring 211 can function as a transfer signal, a reset signal, a gate signal, or the like. In such a case, the load of the wiring 111 is higher than that of the wiring 211 in many cases; therefore, the channel width of the transistor 101_1 is preferably larger than that of the transistor 122_1. Similarly, the channel width of the transistor 102_2 is preferably larger than that of the transistor 122_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0164] Note that as in FIG. 8F, when the semiconductor device includes the circuit 120 in FIGS. 4A and 4B and FIGS. 8A to 8E, two output signals can be obtained. In addition, the circuit 120 can include a plurality of transistors of the transistors 122_1 and 122_2. Specifically in the case where the circuit 100 includes the plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_ N in FIG. 8C, the circuit 120 can include N transistors.

[0165] Next, a specific example of the circuit 10 is described. First, a structure in which the circuit 10 includes a circuit 200 is described with reference to FIG. 9A. The circuit 200 is part of the circuit 10. The circuit 200 is connected to the wiring 114 the wiring 115_1, the wiring 115_2, the node n1, and/or the node n2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 200 can be connected to another wiring or another node.

[0166] (0117) The circuit 200 includes one or more transistors in many cases. These transistors have the same polarity as the transistors 101_1 and 101_2 and are n-channel transistors in many cases. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 200 can include p-channel transistors. Alternatively, the circuit 200 can include an n-channel transistor and a p-channel transistor. That is, the circuit 200 can be a CMOS circuit.

[0167] (0120) The circuit 200 has a function of controlling a timing when a signal or a voltage is supplied to the node n1 and/or the node n2 in accordance with the signal SP, the signal SEL1, the signal SEL2, the potential of the node n1, and/or the potential of the node n2. Thus, the circuit 200 has a function of controlling the potential of the node n1 and/or the potential of the node n2. For example, the circuit 200 has a function of supplying a signal in the H level or the voltage V2 to the node n1 and/or the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 200 has a function of supplying a signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the node n1 and/or the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 200 has a function of stopping supply of the signal, voltage, or the like to the node n1 and/or the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 200 has a function of increasing the potential of the node n1 and/or the potential of the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 200 has a function of decreasing or maintaining the potential of the node n1 and/or the potential of the node n2. Alternatively, the circuit 200 has a function of making the node n1 and/or the node n2 go into a floating state.

[0168] Here, one example of the circuit 200 is described with reference to FIG. 9B. The circuit 200 includes

a plurality of transistors of transistors 201_1 and 201_2. A first terminal of the transistor 201_1 is connected to the wiring 115_1, a second terminal of the transistor 201_1 is connected to the gate of the transistor 101_1, and a gate of the transistor 201_1 is connected to the wiring 114. A first terminal of the transistor 201_2 is connected to the wiring 115_2, a second terminal of the transistor 201_2 is connected to the gate of the transistor 101_2, and a gate of the transistor 201_2 is connected to the wiring 114. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and a variety of structures can be applied to the circuit 200.

[0169] The transistors 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 preferably have the same polarity as the transistor 101_1 and the transistor 101_2 and are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this. The transistor 201_1 and/or the transistor 201_2 can be p-channel transistors.

[0170] The transistor 201_1 has a function of controlling electrical continuity of the wiring 115_1 and the node n1 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 114. Alternatively, the transistor 201_1 has a function of supplying the potential of the wiring 115_1 to the node n1 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 114. Alternatively, the transistor 201_1 has a function of being turned on or off in accordance with the signal SP. Alternatively, the transistor 201_1 has a function of controlling whether to input the signal SEL1 to the transistor 101_1. Alternatively, the transistor 201_1 has a function of controlling whether to set a potential state of the signal OUT by being turned on or off. The transistor 201_2 has a function of controlling electrical continuity of the wiring 115_2 and the node n2 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 114. Alternatively, the transistor 201_2 has a function of supplying the potential of the wiring 115_2 to the node n2 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 114. Alternatively, the transistor 201_2 has a function of being turned on or off in accordance with the signal SP. Alternatively, the transistor 201_2 has a function of controlling whether to input the signal SEL2 to the transistor 101_2 or not. Alternatively, the transistor 201_2 has a function of controlling whether to set a potential state of the signal OUT by being turned on or off.

[0171] Operation of the semiconductor device in FIG. 9A is described. Here, for example, the case where a circuit configuration shown in FIG. 9B is applied to the circuit 200 is described. In the period A1, as shown in FIG. 10A, since the signal SP is in the H level, the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 are on. Therefore, the signal SEL1 in the H level is supplied from the wiring 115_1 to the node n1 through the transistor 201_1 and the signal SEL2 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 115_2 to the node n2 through the transistor 201_2. In this manner, the potential of the node n1 starts increasing and the potential of the node n1 becomes equal to V2. After that, the transistor 201_1 is turned off when the potential of the node n1 is raised to a value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the transistor 201_1

(V_{th201_1}) from the potential of the wiring 114 (V2), ($V2 - V_{th201_1}$). Therefore, the node n1 goes into a floating state while the potential is maintained as ($V2 - V_{th201_1}$).

[0172] In the periods B1 to E1, since the signal SP is in the L level, the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 are off. Accordingly, the wiring 115_1 and the node n1 are out of electrical continuity, and the wiring 115_2 and the node n2 are out of electrical continuity. Note that FIG. 10B shows a schematic view of the semiconductor device in the period B1, FIG. 10C shows a schematic view of the semiconductor device in the period C1, and FIG. 10D shows a schematic view of the semiconductor device in the period D1 and the period E1.

[0173] (0173) Next, in the period A2, as shown in FIG. 10E, since the signal SP is in the H level, the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 are on. Therefore, the signal SEL1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 115_1 to the node n1 through the transistor 201_1 and the signal SEL2 in the H level is supplied from the wiring 115_2 to the node n2 through the transistor 201_2. In this manner, the potential of the node n1 becomes equal to V1 and the potential of the node n2 starts increasing. After that, the transistor 201_2 is turned off when the potential of the node n2 is raised to a value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the transistor 201_2

(V_{th201_2}) from the potential of the wiring 114 (V2), ($V2 - V_{th201_2}$). Therefore, the node n2 goes into a floating state while its potential is maintained as ($V2 - V_{th201_2}$).

[0174] (0174) In the periods B2 to E2, since the signal SP is in the L level, the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 are off. Accordingly, the wiring 115_1 and the node n1 are out of electrical continuity, and the wiring 115_2 and the node n2 are out of electrical continuity. Note that FIG. 10F shows a schematic view of the semiconductor device in the period B2, FIG. 10G shows a schematic view of the semiconductor device in the period C2, and FIG. 10H shows a schematic view of the semiconductor device in the period D2 and the period E2.

[0175] By forming the circuit 10 in this manner, any of transistors in the circuit 100 can be selectively turned on or off. In addition, even in the case where a transistor in the circuit 100 is made off, the circuit 10 applies a potential to a gate of the transistor that is made off. Therefore, the gate of the transistor can be prevented from going into a floating state.

[0176] (0150) Note that since the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 have similar functions, it is preferable that the channel width of the transistor 201_1 and the channel width of the transistor 201_2 be approximately the same. By making the transistors have approximately the same size in such a manner, the transistors can have approximately the same current supply capability. Further, the degree of deterioration of the transistors can be approximately the same. Accordingly, when transistors are switched to be used, the waveforms of the signal OUT can be approximately the same because the potential of the node n1 and the potential of the node n2 can be approximately the same. Note that this embodiment

is not limited thereto, and the channel width of the transistor 201_1 can be different from the channel width of the transistor 201_2.

[0177] Note that since the load of the transistor 201_1 (e.g., the node n1) is lower than the load of the transistor 101_1 (e.g., the wiring 111) in many cases, the channel width of the transistor 201_1 is preferably smaller than that of the transistor 101_1. Similarly, since the load of the transistor 201_2 (e.g., the node n2) is lower than the load of the transistor 101_2 (e.g., the wiring 111) in many cases, the channel width of the transistor 201_2 is preferably smaller than that of the transistor 101_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The channel width of the transistor 201_1 can be larger than that of the transistor 101_1. In addition, the channel width of the transistor 201_2 can be larger than that of the transistor 101_2.

[0178] Note that as shown in FIG. 9C, in the case where the circuit 100 includes a plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_N as in FIG. 8C, the circuit 200 can include a plurality of transistors of the transistors 201_1 to 201_N. First terminals of the transistors 201_1 to 201_N are connected to the wirings 115_1 to 115_N, respectively. Second terminals of the transistors 201_1 to 201_N are connected to the nodes n1 to nN, respectively. Gates of the transistors 201_1 to 201_N are connected to the wiring 114.

[0179] As shown in FIG. 9D, the wiring 114 can be divided into a plurality of wirings of wirings 114A and 114B. Thus, the wirings 114A and 114B can have functions similar to that of the wiring 114. The gate of the transistor 201_1 is connected to the wiring 114A. The gate of the transistor 201_2 is connected to the wiring 114B. In that case, signals with approximately the same waveforms can be input to the wirings 114A and 114B. Alternatively, signals with different waveforms can be input to the wirings 114A and 114B.

[0180] As in FIG. 9D, the wiring 114 can be divided into a plurality of wirings in FIG. 9C.

[0181] Note that as shown in FIG. 9E, the first terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the first terminal of the transistor 201_2 can be connected to the same wiring. In an example of FIG. 9E, the first terminals of the transistors 201_1 and 201_2 are connected to the wiring 115_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The first terminals of the transistors 201_1 and 201_2 can be connected to a variety of wirings other than the above. For example, the first terminals of the transistors 201_1 and 201_2 can be connected to the wiring 113 or a wiring to which the signal CK2 is input.

[0182] Note that as in FIG. 9E, the first terminals of the transistors 201_1 and 201_2 can be connected to the same wiring in FIGS. 9C and 9D. Specifically in the case of FIG. 9C, the first terminals of the transistors 201_1 and 201_N can be connected to the same wiring.

[0183] Note that as shown in FIG. 9F, the first terminal of the transistor 201_1 can be connected to the wiring 114, the second terminal of the transistor 201_1 can be

connected to the node n1, and the gate of the transistor 201_1 can be connected to the wiring 115_1. The first terminal of the transistor 201_2 can be connected to the wiring 114, the second terminal of the transistor 201_2 can be connected to the node n2, and the gate of the transistor 201_2 can be connected to the wiring 115_2. In that case, when the signal SEL1 is in the H level and the signal SEL2 is in the L level in the period T1, the transistor 201_1 is on and the transistor 201_2 is off. Accordingly, in the period A1, since the signal SP in the H level is supplied from the wiring 114 to the node n1 through the transistor 201_1, the potential of the node n1 is raised. On the other hand, when the signal SEL1 is in the L level and the signal SEL2 is in the H level in the period T2, the transistor 201_1 is off and the transistor 201_2 is on. Accordingly, in the period A2, since the signal SP in the H level is supplied from the wiring 114 to the node n2 through the transistor 201_2, the potential of the node n2 is raised.

[0184] Note that as shown in FIG. 11A, a diode-connected transistor 202_1 can be connected between the second terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the node n1. Similarly, a diode-connected transistor 202_2 can be connected between the second terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the node n2. The first terminal of the transistor 202_1 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 201_1, the second terminal of the transistor 202_1 is connected to the node n1, and the gate of the transistor 202_1 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 201_1. The first terminal of the transistor 202_2 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 201_2, the second terminal of the transistor 202_2 is connected to the node n2, and the gate of the transistor 202_2 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 201_2. The transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 can each function as a diode. When the transistor 201_1 is out of conduction, the transistor 201_1 has a function of preventing decrease in the potential of the node n1. Similarly, when the transistor 201_2 is out of conduction, the transistor 201_2 has a function of preventing decrease in the potential of the node n2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. A variety of elements or circuits can be connected between the second terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the node n1 and/or between the second terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the node n2. Alternatively, a variety of elements or circuits can be connected between the first terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the wiring 115_1 and/or between the first terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the wiring 115_2. For example, as shown in FIG. 11B, the transistor 202_1 can be connected between the first terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the wiring 115_1. Alternatively, the transistor 202_2 can be connected between the first terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the wiring 115_2.

[0185] Note that as in FIGS. 11A and 11B, a variety of elements or circuit can be connected between the second terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the node n1, between the second terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the node

n2, between the first terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the wiring 115_1, and/or between the first terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the wiring 115_2 in FIGS. 9C to 9F. FIG. 11C shows an example of a structure in which the diode-connected transistor 202_1 is connected between the second terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the node n1 and the diode-connected transistor 202_2 is connected between the second terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the node n2 in FIG. 9F. FIG. 11D shows an example of a structure in which the diode-connected transistor 202_1 is connected between the first terminal of the transistor 201_1 and the wiring 114 and the diode-connected transistor 202_2 is connected between the first terminal of the transistor 201_2 and the wiring 114 in FIG. 9F.

[0186] Note that as shown in FIG. 11E, the circuit 200 can include a plurality of transistors of transistors 203_1 and 203_2. The transistors 203_1 and the transistor 203_2 preferably have the same polarity as the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 and are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this. The transistors 203_1 and 203_2 can be p-channel transistors. A first terminal of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the node n1, and a gate of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the wiring 115_2. A first terminal of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the node n2, and a gate of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the wiring 115_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. For example, the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 can be connected to the node n2. Alternatively, the second terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to the node n1.

[0187] Note that the transistor 203_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n1 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the node n1 in accordance with the signal SEL2, and can function as a switch. The transistor 203_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n2 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the node n2 in accordance with the signal SEL1, and can function as a switch. In this manner, the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n2 through the transistor 203_2 in the period T1. Therefore, even when the transistor 201_2 is off, the potential of the node n2 can be fixed. Similarly, the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n1 through the transistor 203_1 in the period T2. Therefore, even when the transistor 201_1 is off, the potential of the node n1 can be fixed. As a result, a semiconductor device with high resistance to noise can be obtained.

[0188] As shown in FIG. 11F, the wiring 117 can be divided into a plurality of wirings of wirings 117A and 117B. The first terminal of the transistor 203_1 and the first terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to the wiring 117A and the wiring 117B, respectively. The wirings 117A and 117B can be connected to a variety of wirings, elements, or nodes.

[0189] Note that as shown in FIG. 12A, the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 can be connected to the wiring 115_1. The second terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to the wiring 115_2. In this manner, a signal in the H level is input to the first terminal of the transistor 203_1 in a period during which the transistor 203_1 is off (e.g., the period T1). Accordingly, backward bias is applied to the transistor 203_1, so that deterioration can be suppressed. Similarly, a signal in the H level is input to the first terminal of the transistor 203_2 in a period during which the transistor 203_2 is off (e.g., the period T2). Accordingly, reverse bias is applied to the transistor 203_2, so that deterioration can be suppressed.

[0190] Note that as shown in FIG. 12B, the transistor 203_1 and the transistor 203_2 can be diode-connected transistors. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the wiring 115_1, the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the node n1, and the gate of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the node n1. Similarly, the first terminal of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the wiring 115_2, the second terminal of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the node n2, and the gate of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the node n2. In that case, in the period T1, when the signal SEL2 is in the L level, the signal SEL2 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 115_2 to the node n2 through the transistor 203_2. Accordingly, the potential of the node n2 can be fixed to approximate V1. On the other hand, in the period T2, when the signal SEL1 is in the L level, the signal SEL1 in the L level is supplied from the wiring 115_1 to the node n1 through the transistor 203_1. Accordingly, the potential of the node n1 can be fixed to approximate V1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this. For example, the gate of the transistor 203_1 can be connected to the wiring 151_1. Alternatively, the gate of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to the wiring 115_2.

[0191] Note that as in FIGS. 11E and 11F and FIGS. 12A and 12B, the circuit 200 can include the transistors 203_1 and 203_2 in FIGS. 9C to 9F and FIGS. 11A to 11D. For example, FIG. 12C shows a structure in which the circuit 200 includes the transistors 203_1 and 203_2 in FIG. 9F. FIGS. 12D and 12E show a structure in which the circuit 200 includes the transistors 203_1 and 203_2 in FIG. 11A. FIG. 12F shows a structure in which the circuit 200 includes the transistors 203_1 and 203_2 in FIG. 11D.

[0192] Note that the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 and the second terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to a variety of wirings or nodes. For example, as shown in FIG. 12E, the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 can be connected to the second terminal of the transistor 201_1. Similarly, the second terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to the second terminal of the transistor 201_2. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 12F, the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 can be connected to the first terminal of the tran-

sistor 201_1. Similarly, the second terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to the first terminal of the transistor 201_2.

[0193] (0188)(0172) Note that as shown in FIG. 5F, the circuit 200 can include a plurality of transistors of the transistors 203_1 and 203_2 in addition to the transistor 201_1 and 201_2. The transistors 203_1 and the transistor 203_2 preferably have the same polarity as the transistor 201_1 and the transistor 201_2 and are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this. The transistors 203_1 and 203_2 can be p-channel transistors. The first terminal of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the wiring 114, the second terminal of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the node n1, and the gate of the transistor 203_1 is connected to the wiring 118. The first terminal of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the wiring 114, the second terminal of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the node n2, and the gate of the transistor 203_2 is connected to the wiring 118. The signal CK2 is input to the wiring 118. Accordingly, the wiring 118 can function as a signal line or a clock signal line. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and a variety of signals, voltages, or currents can be input to the wiring 118. The transistor 203_1 has a function of controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 114 and the node n1 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 118. Alternatively, the transistor 203_1 has a function of supplying the potential of the wiring 114 to the node n1 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 118. The transistor 203_2 has a function of controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 114 and the node n2 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 118. Further, the transistor 203_2 has a function of supplying the potential of the wiring 114 to the node n2 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistors 203_1 and 203_2 can have a variety of functions other than the above.

[0194] (0190) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 203_1 and the first terminal of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to different wirings. Note that the gate of the transistor 203_1 and the gate of the transistor 203_2 can be connected to different wirings.

[0195] Note that as in FIG. 5F, a transistor with a function similar to those of the transistors 203_1 and 203_2 can be additionally provided in FIGS. 9C to 9F, FIGS. 11A to 11F, and FIGS. 12A to 12F.

[0196] Note that as shown in FIG. 13A, p-channel transistors can be used as the transistors 101_1 and 101_2 and transistors 201_1 and 201_2. Transistors 101p_1 and 101p_2 correspond to the transistors 101_1 and 101_2 and are p-channel transistors. Transistors 102p_1 and 102p_2 correspond to the transistors 102_1 and 102_2 and are p-channel transistors. In addition, it is to be noted that in the case where the transistor is a p-channel transistor, the voltage V1 is supplied to the wiring 113; the voltage V2 is supplied to the wiring 117; and the signal CK1, the signal SP, the signal RE, the potential of

the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and the signal OUT are inverted as compared to those in the timing chart in FIG. 4B, as shown in FIG. 13B.

[0197] Note that as in FIG. 13A, a p-channel transistor can be used as the transistor in FIGS. 9C to 9F, FIGS. 11A to 11F, and FIGS. 12A to 12F.

(Embodiment 2)

[0198] In this embodiment, an example of a structure which is different from that of the circuit 10 described in Embodiment 1 is described. Note that description of the content in Embodiment 1 is omitted. Note that the content described in this embodiment can be combined with the content described in the basic example and Embodiment 1 as appropriate.

[0199] First, a specific example of the circuit 10 which is different from that in Embodiment 1 is described with reference to FIG. 14. The circuit 10 in FIG. 14 includes a circuit 300 in addition to the circuit 200. The circuit 300 is part of the circuit 10. Note that part of the circuit 300 can be used also as part of the circuit 200. Part of the circuit 200 can be used also as part of the circuit 300. The circuit 300 is connected to the wiring 113, the wiring 116, the wiring 117, the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 200 can be connected to a variety of wirings or nodes.

[0200] (0117) The circuit 300 includes one or more transistors in many cases. These transistors have the same polarity as the transistors 101_1 and 101_2 and are n-channel transistors in many cases. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 300 can include p-channel transistors. Alternatively, the circuit 300 can include an n-channel transistor and a p-channel transistor. That is, the circuit 300 can be a CMOS circuit.

[0201] The circuit 300 has a function of controlling a timing when a signal or a voltage is supplied to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111 in accordance with a falling time of the signal RE, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the signal OUT. In this manner, the circuit 200 has a function of controlling the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and/or the potential of the wiring 111. For example, the circuit 200 has a function of supplying a signal in the L level or the voltage V1 to the node n1, the node n2, and/or the wiring 111.

[0202] Next, an example of the circuit 300 is described with reference to FIG. 15A. In the example in FIG. 15A, the circuit 300 includes a plurality of transistors of transistors 301_1 and 301_2, a transistor 302, a plurality of transistors of transistors 303_1 and 303_2, a transistor 304, a plurality of circuits of circuits 310_1 and 310_2 and a circuit 320.

[0203] Note that the transistors 301_1 and 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 are n-channel transistors, for example.

However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistors 301_1 and 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and/or the transistor 304 can be p-channel transistors.

[0204] Note that as shown in FIG. 15B, for example, inverter circuits can be used as the circuits 310_1 and 310_2 and the circuit 320. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and a variety of circuits can be used as the circuits 310_1 and 310_2 and the circuit 320.

[0205] Next, connection relation of the circuit 300 in FIG. 15A is described. A first terminal of the transistor 301_1 is connected to the wiring 117 and a second terminal of the transistor 301_1 is connected to the node n1. A first terminal of the transistor 301_2 is connected to the wiring 117 and a second terminal of the transistor 301_2 is connected to the node n2. A first terminal of the transistor 302 is connected to the wiring 117 and a second terminal of the transistor 302 is connected to the wiring 111. A first terminal of the transistor 303_1 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 303_1 is connected to the node n1, and a gate of the transistor 303_1 is connected to the wiring 116. A first terminal of the transistor 303_2 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 303_2 is connected to the node n2, and a gate of the transistor 303_2 is connected to the wiring 116. A first terminal of the transistor 304 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 304 is connected to the wiring 111, and a gate of the transistor 304 is connected to the wiring 116. The circuit 310_1 is connected to the wiring 113, the node n1, the wiring 117, and a gate of the transistor 301_1. The circuit 310_2 is connected to the wiring 113, the node n2, the wiring 117, and a gate of the transistor 301_2. The circuit 320 is connected to the wiring 113, the wiring 111, the wiring 117, and a gate of the transistor 302.

[0206] Next, functions of the circuits 310_1 and 310_2 and the circuit 320 are described. The circuit 310_1 has a function of controlling a conduction state of the transistor 301_1 by controlling the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_1 in accordance with the potential of the node n1 and can function as a control circuit. The circuit 310_2 has a function of controlling a conduction state of the transistor 301_2 by controlling the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_2 in accordance with the potential of the node n2 and can function as a control circuit. The circuit 320 has a function of controlling a conduction state of the transistor 302 by controlling the potential of the gate of the transistor 302 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 111 and can function as a control circuit. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the circuits 310_1 and 310_2 and the circuit 320 can have a variety of other functions.

[0207] - Next, functions of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 are described. The transistor 301_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n1 by controlling

a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the node n1 in accordance with an output signal of the circuit 310_1 and can function as a switch. The transistor 301_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n2 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the node n2 in accordance with an output signal of the circuit 310_2 and can function as a switch. The transistor 302 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the wiring 111 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the wiring 111 in accordance with an output signal of the circuit 320 and can function as a switch. The transistor 303_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n1 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the node n1 in accordance with the signal RE and can function as a switch. The transistor 303_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n2 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the node n2 in accordance with the signal RE and can function as a switch. The transistor 304 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the wiring 111 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the wiring 111 in accordance with the signal RE and can function as a switch. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistors 301_1 and 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 can have a variety of functions other than the above.

[0208] Next, an example of operation of the circuit 300 in FIG. 15A is described. Note that the operation of a semiconductor device in FIG. 15A has a part in common with that of the semiconductor device in FIG. 4A. Therefore, the operation of the semiconductor device in FIG. 15A is described with reference to the timing chart in FIG. 4C. Note that description of operation which is the same as that of the semiconductor device in Embodiment 1 is omitted.

[0209] First, in the period A1, since the signal RE is in the L level, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 are off as shown in FIG. 16A. An output signal from the circuit 310_1 is in the L level because the potential of the node n1 becomes equal to $(V_2 + V_{th101_1} + V_x)$, for example. Accordingly, the transistor 301_1 is off. The output signal from the circuit 310_2 is in the H level because the potential of the node n2 is approximate V1. Accordingly, the transistor 301_2 is on. The output signal from the circuit 320 is in the H level because the potential of the wiring 111 is approximate V1. Thus, the transistor 302 is on. As a result, the wiring 117 and the node n1 are brought out of electrical continuity, the wiring 117 and the node n2 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 301_2, and the wiring 117 and the wiring 111 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 302. Accordingly, the voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the node n2 through the transistor 301_2. The voltage V1 is sup-

plied from the wiring 117 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 302.

[0210] On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 16B, the period A2 is different from the period A1 in that the output signal from the circuit 310_1 is in the H level because the potential of the node n1 is approximate V1 and the output signal from the circuit 310_2 is in the L level because the potential of the node n2 is equal to $(V2 + V_{th101_2} + V_x)$, for example. Accordingly, the transistor 301_1 is on and the transistor 301_2 is off. As a result, the wiring 117 and the node n1 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 301_1 and the wiring 117 and the node n2 are brought out of electrical continuity. Accordingly, the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n1 through the wiring 117.

[0211] (0211) Then, in the period B1, since the signal RE remains at the L level, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 are kept off as shown in FIG. 16C. An output signal from the circuit 310_1 remains at the L level because the potential of the node n1 remains as $(V2 + V_{th101_1} + V_x)$, for example. Accordingly, the transistor 301_1 is kept off. The output signal from the circuit 310_2 remains at the H level because the potential of the node n2 remains at approximate V1. Accordingly, the transistor 301_2 is kept on. The output signal from the circuit 320 goes into the L level because the potential of the wiring 111 is approximate V2. Thus, the transistor 302 is off. As a result, the wiring 117 and the node n1 are kept out of electrical continuity, the wiring 117 and the node n2 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 301_2, and the wiring 117 and the wiring 111 are brought out of electrical continuity. Accordingly, the voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the node n2 through the transistor 301_2.

[0212] (0212) On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 17A, the period B2 is different from the period B1 in that the output signal from the circuit 310_1 remains at the L level because the potential of the node n1 remains at approximate V1 and the output signal from the circuit 310_2 remains at the L level because the potential of the node n2 remains as approximate $(V2 + V_{th101_2} + V_x)$, for example. Accordingly, the transistor 301_1 is kept on and the transistor 301_2 is kept off. As a result, the wiring 117 and the node n1 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 301_1 and the wiring 117 and the node n2 are kept out of electrical continuity. Accordingly, the voltage V1 is supplied to the node n1 through the wiring 117.

[0213] (0211) Next, in the periods C1 and C2, since the signal RE is in the H level, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 are on as shown in FIG. 17B. An output signal from the circuit 310_1 is in the H level because the potential of the node n1 is approximate V1. Accordingly, the transistor 301_1 is on. The output signal from the circuit 310_2 is in the H level because the potential of the node n2 is approximate V1. Accordingly, the transistor 301_2 is on. The output signal from the circuit 320 is in the H level because the potential of

the wiring 111 is approximate V1. Thus, the transistor 302 is on. As a result, the wiring 117 and the node n1 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistors 301_1 and 303_1, the wiring 117 and the node n2 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistors 301_2 and 303_2, and the wiring 117 and the wiring 111 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 302 and the transistor 304. Accordingly, the voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the node n1 through the transistor 301_1 and the transistor 303_1. The voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the node n2 through the transistor 301_2 and the transistor 303_2. The voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 302 and the transistor 304.

[0214] (0213) Next, in the period D1, the period D2, the period E1, and the period E2, since the signal RE is in the L level, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304 are off as shown in FIG. 17C. An output signal from the circuit 310_1 remains at the H level because the potential of the node n1 remains at approximate V1. Accordingly, the transistor 301_1 is kept on. The output signal from the circuit 310_2 remains at the H level because the potential of the node n2 remains at approximate V1. Accordingly, the transistor 301_2 is kept on. The output signal from the circuit 320 remains at the H level because the potential of the wiring 111 remains at approximate V1. Thus, the transistor 302 is kept on. As a result, the wiring 117 and the node n1 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 301_1, the wiring 117 and the node n2 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 301_2, and the wiring 117 and the wiring 111 are kept in electrical continuity through the transistor 302. Accordingly, the voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the node n1 through the transistor 301_1. The voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the node n2 through the transistor 301_2. The voltage V1 is supplied from the wiring 117 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 302.

[0215] Note that since functions of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 are similar to each other, it is preferable that the channel widths of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 be approximately the same. Similarly, since functions of the transistors 303_1 and 303_2 are similar to each other, it is preferable that the channel widths of the transistors 303_1 and 303_2 be approximately the same. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistors 301_1 and 301_2 can have channel widths different from each other. In addition, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2 can have channel widths different from each other.

[0216] Note that the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 have functions of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the nodes n1 and n2, and the transistor 302 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the wiring 111. Since the load of each of the node n1 and the node n2 is lower than the load of the wiring 111 in many cases, the channel width of each

of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 is preferably smaller than that of the transistor 302. From a similar reason, the channel width of each of the transistors 303_1 and 303_2 is preferably smaller than that of the transistor 304. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The channel width of each of the transistor 301_1 and 301_2 can be larger than or approximately the same as that of the transistor 302. In addition, the channel width of each of the transistors 303_1 and 303_2 can be larger than or approximately the same as that of the transistor 304.

[0217] Note that as shown in FIG. 18A the wiring 117 can be divided into a plurality of wirings of wirings 117C to 117K as in the basic example and Embodiment 1. The wiring 117C, the wiring 117D, the wiring 117E, the wiring 117F, the wiring 117G, the wiring 117H, the wiring 117I, the wiring 117J, and the wiring 117K can be connected to the first terminal of the transistor 303_1, the first terminal of the transistor 303_2, the first terminal of the transistor 304, the circuit 310_1, the first terminal of the transistor 301_1, the circuit 310_2, the first terminal of the transistor 301_2, the circuit 320, and the first terminal of the transistor 302, respectively. The wirings 117C to 117K can be connected to a variety of wirings such as the wiring 111, the wiring 112, the wiring 113, the wiring 114, the wirings 115_1 and 115_2, the wiring 116, the wiring 118, and the wiring 211, or a variety of nodes such as the node n1 and the node n2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The wiring 113 can be divided into a plurality of wirings in a similar manner.

[0218] Note that as shown in FIG. 18B, the first terminal of the transistor 303_1, the first terminal of the transistor 303_2, and the first terminal of the transistor 304 can be connected to the wiring 118.

[0219] Note that as shown in FIG. 18C, the transistor 304 can be eliminated. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 303_1 and/or the transistor 303_2 can be eliminated.

[0220] Note that like in FIG. 18C, the transistor 303_1, the transistor 303_2, and/or the transistor 304 can be eliminated in FIGS. 18A and 18B.

[0221] Note that as shown in FIG. 19A, the circuit 320 and the transistor 302 can be eliminated. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 310_1 and the transistor 301_1 can be eliminated or the circuit 310_1 and the transistor 301_2 can be eliminated.

[0222] Note that as in FIG. 19A, the circuit 310_1 and the transistor 301_1 can be eliminated, the circuit 310_1 and the transistor 301_2 can be eliminated, or the circuit 320 and the transistor 302 can be eliminated in FIGS. 18A to 18C.

[0223] Note that as shown in FIG. 19B, the transistor 301_1 can be replaced with a diode 301a_1 one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the node n1 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to an output terminal of the circuit 310_1. In addition, the transistor 301_2 can be replaced with a diode 301a_2 one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the node

n2 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to an output terminal of the circuit 310_2. In addition, the transistor 302 can be replaced with a diode 302a one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the wiring 111 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to an output terminal of the circuit 320. In addition, the transistor 303_1 can be replaced with a diode 303a_1 one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the node n1 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to the wiring 116. In addition, the transistor 303_2 can be replaced with a diode 303a_2 one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the node n2 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to the wiring 116. In addition, the transistor 304 can be replaced with a diode 304a one terminal (also referred to as an anode) of which is connected to the wiring 111 and the other terminal (also referred to as a cathode) of which is connected to the wiring 116. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. By connecting gates of transistors to respective second terminals of the transistors, the transistors can be diode-connected. Alternatively, the transistors can be diode-connected by connecting the gates of the transistor to the respective first terminals of the transistors.

[0224] Note that as in FIG. 19B, the transistor 301_1, the transistor 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistor 303_1, the transistor 303_2, and/or the transistor 304 can be replaced with a diode in FIGS. 18A to 18C and FIG. 19A. Alternatively, these transistors can be diode-connected.

[0225] Note that as shown in FIG. 19C, the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 can share a circuit for controlling a conduction state of each of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302. A circuit 330 has a function of controlling a conduction state of each of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 by controlling the potential of the gate of each of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 in accordance with the potential of the node n1 or n2 and can function as a control circuit. In the period A1, the period A2, the period B1, and the period B2 shown in FIG. 4C, since the potential of the node n1 or the node n2 is higher than V1, an output signal from the circuit 330 is in the L level. Accordingly, the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 are off. In the period C1, the period C2, the period D1, the period D2, the period E1, and the period E2, since the potential of the node n1 or the node n2 is approximate V1, an output signal from the circuit 330 is in the H level. Accordingly, the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 are on.

[0226] Note that as in FIG. 19C, the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 can share a circuit for controlling a conduction state of each of the transistors 301_1 and 301_2 and the transistor 302 in FIGS. 18A to 18C and FIGS. 19A and 19B.

[0227] Note that as shown in FIG. 20A, in the case

where the circuit 100 includes the plurality of transistors of the transistors 101_1 to 101_N as in FIG. 10C, the circuit 300 can include a plurality of transistors of transistors 301_1 to 301_N, a plurality of transistors of transistors 303_1 to 303_N, and a plurality of circuits of circuits 310_1 to 310_N. The transistors 301_1 to 301_N correspond to the transistor 301_1 or the transistor 301_2 and have functions similar to that of the transistor 301_1 or the transistor 301_2. The transistors 303_1 to 303_N correspond to the transistor 303_1 or the transistor 303_2 and have functions similar to that of the transistor 303_1 or the transistor 303_2. The circuits 310_1 to 310_N corresponds to and have functions similar to that of the circuit 310_1 or the circuit 310_2. First terminals of the transistors 301_1 to 301_N are connected to the wiring 117. Second terminals of the transistors 301_1 to 301_N are connected to the nodes n1 to nN, respectively. Gates of the transistors 301_1 to 301_N are connected to respective output terminals of the circuits 310_1 to 310_N. First terminals of the transistors 303_1 to 303_N are connected to the wiring 117. Second terminals of the transistors 303_1 to 303_N are connected to the nodes n1 to nN, respectively. Gates of the transistors 303_1 to 303_N are connected to the wirings 116.

[0228] Note that as in FIG. 20A, the circuit 300 can include the plurality of transistors of the transistors 301_1 to 301_N, the plurality of transistors of the transistors 303_1 to 303_N, and/or the plurality of circuits of the circuits 310_1 to 310_N in FIGS. 18A to 18C and FIGS. 19A to 19C.

[0229] Note that in the case where the semiconductor device includes the circuit 120 as in FIG. 8F, the circuit 300 can include a transistor 342 and a transistor 344 as shown in FIG. 20B. The transistor 342 corresponds to the transistor 302 and has a function similar to that of the transistor 302. The transistor 344 corresponds to the transistor 304 and has a function similar to that of the transistor 304. A first terminal of the transistor 342 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 342 is connected to the wiring 211, and a gate of the transistor 342 is connected to the gate of the transistor 302. A first terminal of the transistor 344 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 344 is connected to the wiring 211, and a gate of the transistor 344 is connected to the wiring 116.

[0230] Note that as in FIG. 20B, the circuit 300 can include the transistor 342 and/or the transistor 344 in FIGS. 18A to 18C, FIGS. 19A to 19C, and FIG. 20A.

[0231] Note that as shown in FIG. 21, p-channel transistors can be used as the transistors 301_1 and 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304. Transistors 301p_1 and 301p_2, a transistor 302p, a transistors 303p_1 and 303p_2, and a transistor 304p correspond to the transistors 301_1 and 301_2, the transistor 302, the transistors 303_1 and 303_2, and the transistor 304, respectively, and are p-channel transistors. Note that in the case where the transistors are p-channel transistors, the voltage V1 is sup-

plied to the wiring 113, the voltage V2 is supplied to the wiring 117, an output signal from the circuit 310_1, an output signal from the circuit 310_2, an output signal from the circuit 320, the potential of the node n1, the potential of the node n2, and the signal OUT are inverted as compared to the case where the transistors are n-channel transistors.

[0232] Note that as in FIG. 21, p-channel transistors can be used as the transistors in FIG. 18A to 18C, FIGS. 19A to 19C, and FIGS. 20A and 20B.

[0233] Next, specific examples of the circuits 310_1 and 310_2 and the circuit 320 are described.

[0234] First, FIG. 22A shows an example of the circuit 310_1. The circuit 310_1 includes a transistor 311_1 and a transistor 312_1. A first terminal of the transistor 311_1 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 311_1 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, and a gate of the transistor 311_1 is connected to the wiring 113. A first terminal of the transistor 312_1 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 312_1 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, and a gate of the transistor 312_1 is connected to the node n1. The transistor 311_1 and the transistor 312_1 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 311_1 and/or the transistor 312_1 can be p-channel transistors. The transistor 311_1 has a function of increasing the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_1 in the case where the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_1 becomes equal to approximate V1 and can function as a diode. The transistor 312_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the gate of the transistor 301_1 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the transistor 301_1 in accordance with the potential of the node n1 and can function as a switch.

[0235] Operation of the circuit 310_1 in FIG. 22A is described. In the period A1 and the period B1, since the potential of the node n1 has larger value than the threshold voltage of the transistor 312_1, the transistor 312_1 is on. Therefore, by setting the channel width of the transistor 312_1 larger than that of the transistor 311_1, the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_1 is approximate V1. For example, the value of the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_1 is smaller than the sum of the potential of the wiring 117 (V1) and the threshold voltage of the transistor 301_1 (Vth301_1). In the period A2, the period B2, the period C1, the period C2, the period D1, the period D2, the period E1, and the period E2, since the potential of the node n1 is approximate V1, the transistor 312_1 is off. Therefore, the value of the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_1 is equal to the value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the transistor 311_1 (Vth311_1) from the potential of the wiring 113 (V2), ($V2 = Vth311_1$).

[0236] Note that the channel width of the transistor 312_1 is preferably two or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 311_1. It is more prefer-

able that the channel width of the transistor 312_1 be four or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 311_1. It is further preferable that the channel width of the transistor 312_1 be eight or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 311_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0237] Note that the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 311_1 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 311_1 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0238] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 312_1 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 312_1 can be connected to the wiring 115_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0239] (0236) Note that as shown in FIG. 22B, the circuit 310_1 can include a transistor 313_1 and a transistor 314_1 in addition to the transistor 311_1 and the transistor 312_1. A first terminal of the transistor 313_1 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 313_1 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, and a gate of the transistor 313_1 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 311_1. and the second terminal of the transistor 312_1. The transistor 311_1 and the transistor 312_1 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 311_1 and/or the transistor 312_1 can be p-channel transistors. The transistor 313_1 has a function of controlling a timing when a voltage supplied to the wiring 113 is supplied to the transistor 301_1 and can function as a bootstrap transistor or a switch. A first terminal of the transistor 314_1 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 314_1 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 313_1, and a gate of the transistor 314_1 is connected to the node n1. The transistor 314_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the gate of the transistor 301_1 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the transistor 301_1 in accordance with the potential of the node n1 and can function as a switch.

[0240] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 313_1 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 313_1 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0241] (0240) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 314_1 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 314_1 can be connected to the wiring 115_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0242] Note that in FIG. 22B, a capacitor 315_1 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 313_1 as shown in FIG. 22C.

[0243] (0236) Note that as shown in FIG. 22D, the circuit 300 can include a transistor 316_1. A first terminal

of the transistor 316_1 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 316_1 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, and a gate of the transistor 316_1 is connected to the wiring 114. The transistor 316_1 is an n-channel transistor. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 316_1 can be a p-channel transistor. The transistor 316_1 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the transistor 301_1 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the gate of the transistor 301_1 in accordance with the signal SP.

[0244] Note that as in FIG. 22D, the transistor 316_1 whose first terminal is connected to the wiring 117, second terminal is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, and gate is connected to the wiring 114 can be additionally provided in FIGS. 22B and 22C.

[0245] (0236) Next, FIG. 23A shows an example of the circuit 310_2. The circuit 310_2 includes a transistor 311_2 and a transistor 312_2. A first terminal of the transistor 311_2 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 311_2 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_2, and a gate of the transistor 311_2 is connected to the wiring 113. A first terminal of the transistor 312_2 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 312_2 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_2, and a gate of the transistor 312_2 is connected to the node n2. The transistor 311_2 and the transistor 312_2 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 311_2 and/or the transistor 312_2 can be p-channel transistors. The transistor 311_2 has a function of increasing the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_2 when the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_2 is approximate V1 and can function as a diode. The transistor 312_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the gate of the transistor 301_2 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the transistor 301_2 in accordance with the potential of the node n2 and can function as a switch.

[0246] (0237) Operation of the circuit 310_2 in FIG. 23A is described. In the period A1 and the period B1, since the potential of the node n2 has larger value than the threshold voltage of the transistor 312_2, the transistor 312_2 is on. Therefore, by setting the channel width of the transistor 312_2 larger than that of the transistor 311_2, the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_2 is approximate V1. For example, the value of the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_2 is smaller than the sum of the potential of the wiring 117 (V1) and the threshold voltage of the transistor 301_2 (V_{th301_2}). In the period A2, the period B2, the period C1, the period C2, the period D1, the period D2, the period E1, and the period E2, since the potential of the node n2 is approximate V1, the transistor 312_2 is off. Therefore, the value of the potential of the gate of the transistor 301_2 is equal to the value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the transistor 311_2 (V_{th311_2}) from the potential of the wiring 113 (V2), ($V2 - V_{th311_2}$).

[0247] (0238) Note that the channel width of the transistor 312_2 is preferably two or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 311_2. It is more preferable that the channel width of the transistor 312_2 be four or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 311_2. It is further preferable that the channel width of the transistor 312_2 be eight or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 311_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0248] (0239) Note that the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 311_2 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 311_2 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0249] Note that the first terminal of the transistor 312_2 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 312_2 can be connected to the wiring 115_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0250] (0241) Note that as shown in FIG. 23B, the circuit 310_2 can include a transistor 313_2 and a transistor 314_2 in addition to the transistor 311_2 and the transistor 312_2. A first terminal of the transistor 313_2 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 313_2 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_2, and a gate of the transistor 313_2 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 311_2 and the second terminal of the transistor 312_2. The transistor 311_2 and the transistor 312_2 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 311_2 and/or the transistor 312_2 can be p-channel transistors. The transistor 313_2 has a function of controlling a timing when a voltage supplied to the wiring 113 is supplied to the transistor 301_2 and can function as a bootstrap transistor or a switch. The transistor 314_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the gate of the transistor 301_2 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the transistor 301_2 in accordance with the potential of the node n2 and can function as a switch.

[0251] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 313_2 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 313_2 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0252] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 314_2 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 314_2 can be connected to the wiring 115_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0253] (0244) Note that in FIG. 23C, a capacitor 315_2 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 313_2 as shown in FIG. 23C.

[0254] (0245) Note that as shown in FIG. 23D, the circuit 300 can include a transistor 316_2. A first terminal of the transistor 316_2 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 316_2 is connected to

the gate of the transistor 301_2, and a gate of the transistor 316_2 is connected to the wiring 114. The transistor 316_2 is an n-channel transistor. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 316_2 can be a p-channel transistor. The transistor 316_2 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the transistor 301_2 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the gate of the transistor 301_2 in accordance with the signal SP.

[0255] (0246) Note that as in FIG. 23D, the transistor 316_2 whose first terminal is connected to the wiring 117, second terminal is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_2, and gate is connected to the wiring 114 can be additionally provided in FIGS. 23B and 23C.

[0256] (0247) Next, FIG. 24A shows an example of the circuit 320. The circuit 320 includes a transistor 321 and a transistor 322. A first terminal of the transistor 321 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 321 is connected to the gate of the transistor 302, and a gate of the transistor 321 is connected to the wiring 113. A first terminal of the transistor 322 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 322 is connected to the gate of the transistor 302, and a gate of the transistor 322 is connected to the wiring 111. The transistor 321 and the transistor 322 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 321 and/or the transistor 322 can be p-channel transistors. The transistor 321 has a function of increasing the potential of the gate of the transistor 302 when the potential of the gate of the transistor 302 becomes equal to approximate V1 and can function as a diode. The transistor 322 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the gate of the transistor 302 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the transistor 302 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 111 and can function as a switch.

[0257] (0248) Operation of the circuit 320 in FIG. 24A is described. In the period B1 and the period B2 in FIG. 4C, since the potential of the wiring 111 has larger value than the threshold voltage of the transistor 322, the transistor 322 is on. Therefore, by setting the channel width of the transistor 322 larger than that of the transistor 321, the potential of the gate of the transistor 302 is approximate V1. For example, the value of the potential of the gate of the transistor 302 is smaller than the sum of the potential of the wiring 117 (V1) and the threshold voltage of the transistor 302 (Vth302). In the period A1, the period A2, the period C1, the period C2, the period D1, the period D2, the period E1, and the period E2, since the potential of the wiring 111 is approximate V1, the transistor 322 is off. Therefore, the value of the potential of the gate of the transistor 302 is equal to the value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the transistor 321 (Vth321) from the potential of the wiring 113 (V2), (V2 - Vth321).

[0258] (0238) Note that the channel width of the transistor 322 is preferably two or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 321. It is more preferable

that the channel width of the transistor 322 be four or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 321. It is further preferable that the channel width of the transistor 322 be eight or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 321. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0259] (0239) Note that the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 321 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 321 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0260] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 322 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 322 can be connected to the wiring 112. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0261] (0252) Note that as shown in FIG. 24B, the circuit 320 can include a transistor 323 and a transistor 324 in addition to the transistor 321 and the transistor 322. A first terminal of the transistor 323 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 323 is connected to the gate of the transistor 302, and a gate of the transistor 323 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 321 and the second terminal of the transistor 322. A first terminal of the transistor 324 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 323, a second terminal of the transistor 324 is connected to the wiring 117, and a gate of the transistor 324 is connected to the wiring 111. The transistor 323 and the transistor 324 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 323 and/or the transistor 324 can be p-channel transistors. The transistor 323 has a function of controlling a timing when a voltage supplied to the wiring 113 is supplied to the transistor 302 and can function as a bootstrap transistor or a switch. The transistor 324 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the gate of the transistor 302 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the transistor 302 in accordance with the potential of the wiring 111 and can function as a switch.

[0262] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 323 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 323 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0263] (0239) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 324 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 324 can be connected to the wiring 118.

[0264] (0255) Note that as shown in FIG. 24C, a capacitor 325 can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 323 in addition to the structure shown in FIG. 24B.

[0265] (0245) Note that as shown in FIG. 24D, the circuit 320 can include a transistor 326. A first terminal of the transistor 326 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 326 is connected to the gate

of the transistor 302, and a gate of the transistor 326 is connected to the wiring 114. The transistor 326 is an n-channel transistor. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 326 can be a p-channel transistor. The transistor 326 has a function of controlling a timing when the voltage V1 is supplied to the transistor 302 by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 117 and the gate of the transistor 302 in accordance with the signal SP.

[0266] (0246) Note that as in FIG. 24D, the transistor 326 whose first terminal is connected to the wiring 117, second terminal is connected to the gate of the transistor 302, and gate is connected to the wiring 114 can be additionally provided in FIGS. 24B and 24C.

[0267] (0247) Next, FIG. 25A shows an example of the circuit 330. The circuit 330 includes a transistor 331, a transistor 332, and a transistor 333. A first terminal of the transistor 331 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 331 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, the gate of the transistor 301_2, and the gate of the transistor 302, and a gate of the transistor 331 is connected to the wiring 113. A first terminal of the transistor 332 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 332 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 331, and a gate of the transistor 332 is connected to the node n1. A first terminal of the transistor 333 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 333 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 331, and a gate of the transistor 333 is connected to the node n2. The transistor 331, the transistor 332, and the transistor 333 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 331, the transistor 332, and/or the transistor 333 can be p-channel transistors.

[0268] (0237) Operation of the circuit 330 in FIG. 25A is described. In the period A1, the period A2, the period B1, and the period B2, since the potential of the node n1 or the potential of the n2 has larger value than the threshold voltage of the transistor 332 or 333, the transistor 332 or 333 is on. At that time, by setting the channel width of the transistor 332 or 333 larger than that of the transistor 331, the potentials of the gates of the transistors 301_1, 301_2, and 302 are set to approximate V1. In the period C1, the period C2, the period D1, the period D2, the period E1, and the period E2; since the potential of the node n1 and the potential of the node n2 are approximate V1, the transistor 332 and the transistor 333 are off. Therefore; the value of the potential of each of the gate of the transistor 301_1, the gate of the transistor 301_2, and the gate of the transistor 302 is equal to the value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the transistor 331 (V_{th331}) from the potential of the wiring 113 (V_2), ($V_2 - V_{th331} + V_x$). At that time, V_x is larger than 0.

[0269] (0238) Note that the channel width of the transistor 332 or 333 is preferably two or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 331. It is more preferable that the channel width of the transistor 332 be four or more times as large as the channel width of the tran-

sistor 331. It is further preferable that the channel width of the transistor 332 be eight or more times as large as the channel width of the transistor 331. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0270] (0238) Note that the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 331 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 331 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0271] (0196) Note that the gate of the transistor 332 and the gate of the transistor 333 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the gate of the transistor 332 can be connected to the wiring 114 and the gate of the transistor 333 can be connected to the wiring 111. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0272] (0273) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 332 and the first terminal of the transistor 333 can be connected to different wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 332 can be connected to the wiring 115_2 and the first terminal of the transistor 333 can be connected to different wiring 115_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0273] (0263) Note that as shown in FIG. 25B, the circuit 330 can include a transistor 334, a transistor 335, and a transistor 336 in addition to the transistor 331, the transistor 332, and the transistor 333. A first terminal of the transistor 334 is connected to the wiring 113, a second terminal of the transistor 334 is connected to the gate of the transistor 301_1, the gate of the transistor 301_2, and the gate of the transistor 302, and a gate of the transistor 334 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 331. A first terminal of the transistor 335 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 335 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 334, and a gate of the transistor 335 is connected to the node n1. A first terminal of the transistor 336 is connected to the wiring 117, a second terminal of the transistor 336 is connected to the second terminal of the transistor 334, and a gate of the transistor 336 is connected to the node n2. The transistor 334, the transistor 335, and the transistor 336 are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The transistor 334, the transistor 335, and the transistor 336 can be p-channel transistors.

[0274] Note that a capacitor can be connected between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 334.

[0275] (0265) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 334 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 334 can be connected to the wiring 112 or the wiring 118. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0276] (0196) Note that the gate of the transistor 335 and the gate of the transistor 336 can be connected to a variety of wirings. For example, the gate of the transistor 335 can be connected to the wiring 114 and the gate of the transistor 336 can be connected to the wiring 111.

However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0277] (0273) Note that the first terminal of the transistor 335 and the first terminal of the transistor 336 can be connected to different wirings. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 335 can be connected to the wiring 115_2 and the first terminal of the transistor 336 can be connected to different wiring 115_1. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0278] Here, FIG. 41 shows an example of a semiconductor device in the case where contents described in Embodiments 1 to 2 are combined as appropriate. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The semiconductor device can have a variety of structures by combination of contents described in Embodiments 1 to 2 other than the above.

[0279] The semiconductor device in FIG. 41 includes the circuit 100 and the circuit 10. The circuit 10 includes the circuit 200 and the circuit 300. The circuit 300 includes the circuit 330. In the semiconductor device in FIG. 41, the structure shown in FIG. 4A is employed for the circuit 100, the structure shown in FIG. 11E is employed for the circuit 200, the structure shown in FIG. 19C is employed for the circuit 300, and the structure shown in FIG. 25B is employed for the circuit 330.

[0280] Further, operation of the semiconductor device in FIG. 41 is verified: The result of the verification is shown in FIGS. 42A and 42B. FIGS. 42A and 42B are diagrams showing the result of the verification of the semiconductor device in this embodiment. Note that the verification was performed using a SPICE. In addition, for a comparison example, verification is performed also for operation of the semiconductor device with a circuit configuration in which the transistor 101_2, the transistor 201_2, the transistor 203_1, the transistor 203_2, the transistor 301_2, the transistor 303_2, the transistor 333, and the transistor 336 are not provided. Further, the verification was performed under the following conditions; Vdd is 30V; Vss is 0V; a clock frequency is 25 kHz (one cycle is 20 μ sec); the mobility of each transistor is 1 cm²/VS; the threshold voltage of each transistor is 5V; and output capacitance is 50 pF.

[0281] FIG. 42A is a timing chart of the verification result of the semiconductor device used as the comparison example. As shown in FIG. 42A, in the semiconductor device of the comparison example, in both of the period T1 and the period T2, the transistor 101_1 is turned on in accordance with the potential of the node n1; the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 101_1; and the signal CK1 is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1.

[0282] FIG. 42B is a timing chart of the verification result of the semiconductor device shown in FIG. 41. As shown in FIG. 42B, in the semiconductor device shown in FIG. 41, in the period T1, the transistor 101_1 is turned on in accordance with the potential of the node n1; the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 101_1; and the signal

CK1 is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1; and in the period T2, the transistor 101_1 is turned on in accordance with the potential of the node n2; the wiring 112 and the wiring 111 are brought into electrical continuity through the transistor 101_1; and the signal CK1 is supplied from the wiring 112 to the wiring 111 through the transistor 101_1. Therefore, as shown in FIGS. 42A and 42B, it can be seen that, since transistors which are on and operated are different in each period in the semiconductor device of this embodiment, the number of times when each of the transistors is turned on and the length of time when each of the transistors is on can be reduced.

(Embodiment 3)

[0283] In this embodiment, an example of a shift register will be described. A shift register in this embodiment can include any of the semiconductor devices in Embodiments 1 to 2. Note that the shift register can be referred to as a semiconductor device or a gate driver. The contents described in Embodiments 1 to 2 are not repeated. Further, the contents described in Embodiments 1 to 2 can be combined with a content described in this embodiment as appropriate.

[0284] First, an example of the shift register is described with reference to FIG. 26. The shift register 500 includes a plurality of flip flops 501_1 to 501_N (N is a natural number).

[0285] Note that each of the flip flops 501_1 to 501_N corresponds to any of the semiconductor devices described in Embodiment 2. As an example, FIG. 26 illustrates the case where the semiconductor device in FIG. 4A is used for each of the flip flops 501_1 to 501_N. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and other semiconductor devices or circuits described in Embodiment 2 can be used for the flip flops 501_1 to 501_N.

[0286] Next, connection relations of the shift register are described. The shift register 500 is connected to wirings 511_1 to 511_N, a wiring 512, a wiring 513, a wiring 514, a wiring 515_1, a wiring 515_2, a wiring 516, a wiring 517, and a wiring 518. Moreover, in the flip flop 501_i (i is any one of 2 to N), the wiring 111, the wiring 112, the wiring 113, the wiring 114, the wiring 115_1, the wiring 115_2, the wiring 116, and the wiring 117 are connected to the wiring 511_i, the wiring 512, the wiring 514, the wiring 511_{i-1}, the wiring 515_1, the wiring 515_2, the wiring 511_{i+1}, and the wiring 516, respectively. Note that the wiring 112 in flip flops of odd-numbered stages and the wiring 112 in flip flops of even-numbered stages are often connected to different portions. For example, in the case where the wiring 112 in a flip flop of the i-th stage is connected to the wiring 512, the wiring 112 in a flip flop of the (i+1)-th flip flop or (i-1)-th stage is connected to the wiring 513.

[0287] In the flip flop 501_1, the wiring 114 is often connected to the wiring 517. Moreover, in the flip flop 501_N, the wiring 116 is often connected to the wiring

518. However, this embodiment is not limited to this.

[0288] Next, an example of a signal or voltage which is input to or output from each wiring is described. As an example, signals GOUT_1 to GOUT_N are output from the wirings 511_1 to 511_N, respectively. The signals GOUT_1 to GOUT_N are output signals from the flip flops 501_1 to 501_N, respectively. Moreover, the signals GOUT_1 to GOUT_N correspond to the signal OUT, and can function as an output signal, a selection signal, a transfer signal, a start signal, a reset signal, a gate signal, or a scan signal. A signal GCK1 is input to the wiring 512. The signal GCK1 corresponds to the signal CK1 and can function as a clock signal. As an example, a signal GCK2 is input to the wiring 513. The signal GCK2 corresponds to the signal CK2 and can function as an inverted clock signal. As an example, the voltage V2 is supplied to the wiring 514. As an example, the signals SEL1 and SEL2 are input to the wiring 515_1 and 515_2, respectively. For example, voltage V1 is supplied to the wiring 516. For example, a signal GSP is input to the wiring 517. The signal GSP corresponds to the signal SP, and can function as a start signal or a vertical synchronization signal. As an example, a signal GRE is input to the wiring 518. The signal GRE corresponds to the signal RE, and can function as a reset signal. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and various other signals, voltages, or currents can be input to these wirings.

[0289] The wirings 511_1 to 511_N can function as a signal line, a gate signal line, or a scan line. The wirings 512 and 513 can function as a signal line or a clock signal line. The wiring 514 can function as a power supply line. The wirings 515_1, and 515_2 can function as a signal line. The wiring 516 can function as a power supply line or a ground line. The wiring 517 can function as a signal line. The wiring 518 can function as a signal line. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and these wirings can function as various other wirings.

[0290] Note that signals, voltages, or the like are input to the wiring 512, the wiring 513, the wiring 514, the wiring 515_1, the wiring 515_2, the wiring 516, the wiring 517, and the wiring 518 from the circuit 520. The circuit 520 has a function of controlling the shift register by supplying a signal, a voltage, or the like to the shift register, and can function as a control circuit, a controller, or the like.

[0291] As an example, the circuit 520 includes a circuit 521 and a circuit 522. The circuit 521 has a function of generating a power supply voltage such as a positive power supply voltage, a negative power supply voltage, a ground voltage, or a reference voltage and can function as a power supply circuit or a regulator. The circuit 522 has a function of generating a variety of signals such as a clock signal, an inverted clock signal, a start signal, a reset signal, and/or a video signal and can function as a timing generator. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the circuit 520 can include a variety of circuits or elements in addition to the circuits 521 and 522. For example, the circuit 520 can include an oscillator, a level shift circuit, an inverter circuit, a buffer circuit, a DA con-

version circuit, an AD conversion circuit, an operational amplifier, a shift register, a look-up table, a coil, a transistor, a capacitor, a resistor, and/or a divider.

[0292] Next, operation of the shift register in FIG. 26 is described with reference to a timing chart in FIG. 27. FIG. 27 is an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of the shift register. FIG. 27 illustrates an example of the signals GSP, GRE, GCK1, GCK2, SEL1, SEL2, GOUT₁, GOUT_{*i*-1}, GOUT_{*i*}, GOUT_{*i*+1}, and GOUT_{*N*}. Note that the description of the same operation as that of any of the semiconductor devices in Embodiments 1 to 2 is omitted.

[0293] Operation of the flip flop 501_{*i*} in a *k*th (*k* is a natural number) frame is described. First, the signal GOUT_{*i*-1} is set at the H level. Accordingly, the flip flop 501_{*i*} starts operation of the period A1, and the signal GOUT_{*i*} is set at the L level. After that, the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 are inverted. Accordingly, the flip flop 501_{*i*} starts operation of the period B1, and the signal GOUT_{*i*} is input to the flip flop 501_{*i*-1} as a reset signal and input to the flip flop 501_{*i*+1} as a start signal. Thus, the flip flop 501_{*i*-1} starts operation of the period C1, and the flip flop 501_{*i*+1} starts the operation of the period A1. After that, the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 are inverted again. Then, the flip flop 501_{*i*+1} starts the operation of the period B1, and the signal GOUT_{*i*+1} is set at the H level. The signal GOUT_{*i*+1} is input to the flip flop 501_{*i*} as a reset signal. Thus, the flip flop 501_{*i*} starts the operation of the period C1, and the signal GOUT_{*i*} is set at the L level. After that, until the signal GOUT_{*i*-1} is set at the H level again, the flip flop 501_{*i*} repeat operation of the period D1 and operation of the period E1 every time the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 are inverted.

[0294] Operation of the flip flop 501_{*i*} in a (*k*+1)th frame is described. First, the signal GOUT_{*i*-1} goes into the H level. Accordingly, the flip flop 501_{*i*} starts operation of the period A2, and the signal GOUT_{*i*} goes into the L level. After that, the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 are inverted. Accordingly, the flip flop 501_{*i*} starts operation of the period B2, and the signal GOUT_{*i*} goes into the H level. The signal GOUT_{*i*} is input to the flip flop 501_{*i*-1} as a reset signal and input to the flip flop 501_{*i*+1} as a start signal. Thus, the flip flop 501_{*i*-1} starts operation of the period C2, and the flip flop 501_{*i*+1} starts the operation of the period A2. After that, the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 are inverted again. Then, the flip flop 501_{*i*+1} starts the operation of the period B1, and the signal GOUT_{*i*+1} goes into the H level. The signal GOUT_{*i*+1} is input to the flip flop 501_{*i*} as a reset signal. Thus, the flip flop 501_{*i*} starts the operation of the period C2, and the signal GOUT_{*i*} goes into the L level. After that, until the signal GOUT_{*i*-1} goes into the H level again, the flip flop 501_{*i*} repeats operation of the period D2 and operation of the period E2 every time the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 are inverted.

[0295] In the flip flop 501₁, instead of an output signal of a flip flop of the previous stage, the signal GSP is input

from the circuit 520 through the wiring 517. Accordingly, when the signal GSP is set at the H level, the flip flop 501₁ starts the operation of the period A1 or A2.

[0296] In the flip flop 501_{*N*}, instead of an output signal of a flip flop of the next stage, the signal GRE is input from the circuit 520 through the wiring 518. Accordingly, when the signal GRE is set at the H level, the flip flop 501_{*N*} starts the operation of the period C1 or C2.

[0297] In this manner, by using any of the semiconductor devices in Embodiments 1 to 2, the shift register in this embodiment can obtain advantages similar to those of the semiconductor device.

[0298] Note that the relation between the signal GCK1 and the signal GCK2 can be unbalanced. For example, as shown in a timing chart of FIG. 28A, a period during which the signals GCK1 and GCK2 are at the H level can be shorter than a period during which these signals are at the L level. Accordingly, even when delay, distortion, or the like of the signals GOUT₁ to GOUT_{*N*} occurs, a period during which these signals are simultaneously set at the H level can be prevented. Thus, when the shift register in this embodiment is used in a display device, a plurality of rows can be prevented from being selected at one time. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and it is possible to make a period during which the signal GCK1 and/or the signal GCK2 are/is at the H level longer than a period during which the signal GCK1 and/or the signal GCK2 are/is at the L level.

[0299] Note that multi-phase clock signals can be input to the shift register. For example, as shown in a timing chart of FIG. 28B, *M*-phase clock signals (*M* is a natural number of 3 or more) can be used. In that case, as for the signals GOUT₁ to GOUT_{*N*}, a period during which the signal is set at the H level at a given stage can overlap with a period during which the signal is set at the H level at the previous and next stages. Accordingly, when this embodiment is used for a display device, a plurality of rows are selected at the same time. Thus, a video signal to a pixel in another row can be used as a precharge voltage.

[0300] Note that in FIG. 28B, it is preferable that $M \leq 8$. It is more preferable that $M \leq 6$. It is further preferable that $M \leq 4$. This is because when the shift register is used in a scan line driver circuit in a display device, a plurality of kinds of video signals are written into a pixel if *M* is too large. This is also because the display quality is sometimes degraded since a period during which a wrong video signal is input to the pixel becomes longer.

[0301] Note that as in FIG. 28B, multi-phase clock signals can be used in the timing chart of FIG. 28A.

[0302] Note that the wiring 518 and another wiring (e.g., the wiring 512, the wiring 513, the wiring 515₁, the wiring 515₂, the wiring 516, or the wiring 517) can be brought together into one wiring so that the wiring 518 can be eliminated. In that case, in the flip flop 501_{*N*}, it is preferable that the wiring 116 be connected to the wiring 512, the wiring 513, the wiring 515₁, the wiring 515₂, the wiring 516, or the wiring 517. Alternatively,

by employing another structure, the wiring 518 can be eliminated. In that case, in the flip flop 501_N, the transistor 303₁, the transistor 303₂, and the transistor 304 can be eliminated.

[0303] Note that as shown in FIG. 29, it is possible to obtain a plurality of output signals. As an example of FIG. 29, the semiconductor device in FIG. 10E is used for each of the flip flops 501₁ to 501_N. Moreover, in the flip flop 501_i (*i* is any one of 2 to *N*), the wiring 111, the wiring 112, the wiring 113, the wiring 114, the wiring 115₁, the wiring 115₂, the wiring 116, and the wiring 117 are connected to the wiring 511_i, the wiring 512, the wiring 514, the wiring 518_{i-1}, the wiring 515₁, the wiring 515₂, the wiring 511_{i+1}, and the wiring 516, respectively. Accordingly, even when a load such as a pixel or a gate signal line is connected to the wirings 511₁ to 511_N, a transfer signal for driving a flip flop of the next stage is not distorted or delayed. Thus, the adverse effect of delay on the shift register can be reduced. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the wiring 114 can be connected to the wiring 511_{i-1}. Alternatively, the wiring 116 can be connected to a wiring 517_{i+1}.

(Embodiment 4)

[0304] In this embodiment, an example of a display device is described.

[0305] First, an example of a system block of a liquid crystal display device is described with reference to FIG. 30A. The liquid crystal display device includes a circuit 5361, a circuit 5362, a circuit 5363₁, a circuit 5363₂, a pixel portion 5364 including pixels, a circuit 5365, and a lighting device 5366. A plurality of wirings 5371 which are extended from the circuit 5362 and a plurality of wirings 5372 which are extended from the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂ are provided in the pixel portion 5364. In addition, pixels 5367 which include display elements such as liquid crystal elements are provided in a matrix in respective regions where the plurality of wirings 5371 and the plurality of wirings 5372 intersect with each other.

[0306] The circuit 5361 has a function of supplying a signal, voltage, current, or the like to the circuit 5362, the circuit 5363₁, the circuit 5363₂, and the circuit 5365 in response to a video signal 5360 and can serve as a controller, a control circuit, a timing generator, a power supply circuit, a regulator, or the like. In this embodiment, for example, the circuit 5361 supplies a signal line driver circuit start signal (SSP), a signal line driver circuit clock signal (SCK), an inverted signal line driver circuit clock signal (SCKB), video signal data (DATA), or a latch signal (LAT) to the circuit 5362. Alternatively, for example, the circuit 5361 supplies a scan line driver circuit start signal (GSP), a scan line driver circuit clock signal (GCK), or an inverted scan line driver circuit clock signal (GCKB) to the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂. Alternatively, the circuit 5361 supplies a backlight control signal (BLC)

to the circuit 5365. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 5361 can supply a variety of signals, voltages, currents, or the like to the circuit 5362, the circuit 5363₁, the circuit 5363₂, and the circuit 5365.

[0307] The circuit 5362 has a function of outputting video signals to the plurality of wirings 5371 in response to a signal supplied from the circuit 5361 (e.g., SSP, SCK, SCKB, DATA, or LAT) and can serve as a signal line driver circuit. The circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂ each have a function of outputting scan signals to the plurality of wirings 5372 in response to a signal supplied from the circuit 5361 (e.g., GSP, GCK, or GCKB) and can serve as a scan line driver circuit. The circuit 5365 has a function of controlling the luminance (or average luminance) of the lighting device 5366 by controlling the amount of electric power supplied to the lighting device 5366, time to supply the electric power to the lighting device 5366, or the like in response to the signal (BLC) supplied from the circuit 5361 and can serve as a power supply circuit.

[0308] Note that in the case where video signals are input to the plurality of wirings 5371, the plurality of wirings 5371 can serve as signal lines, video signal lines, source signal lines, or the like. In the case where scan signals are input to the plurality of wirings 5372, the plurality of wirings 5372 can serve as signal lines, scan lines, gate signal lines, or the like. Note that one example of this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0309] Note that in the case where the same signal is input to the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂ from the circuit 5361, scan signals output from the circuit 5363₁ to the plurality of wirings 5372 and scan signals output from the circuit 5363₂ to the plurality of wirings 5372 have approximately the same timings in many cases. Therefore, load caused by driving of the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂ can be reduced. Accordingly, the display device can be made larger. Alternatively, the display device can have higher definition. Alternatively, since the channel width of transistors included in the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂ can be reduced, a display device with a narrower frame can be obtained. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this example. The circuit 5361 can supply different signals to the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂.

[0310] Note that one of the circuit 5363₁ and the circuit 5363₂ can be eliminated.

[0311] Note that a wiring such as a capacitor line, a power supply line, or a scan line can be additionally provided in the pixel portion 5364. Then, the circuit 5361 can output a signal, voltage, or the like, to such a wiring. Alternatively, a circuit which is similar to the circuit 5363₁ or the circuit 5363₂ can be additionally provided. The additionally provided circuit can output a signal such as a scan signal to the additionally provided wiring.

[0312] Note that the pixel 5367 can include a light-emitting element such as an EL element as a display element. In this case, as shown in FIG. 30B, since the display

clement can emit light, the circuit 5365 and the lighting device 5366 can be eliminated. In addition, in order to supply electric power to the display element, a plurality of wirings 5373 which can serve as power supply lines can be provided in the pixel portion 5364. The circuit 5361 can supply power supply voltage (also referred to voltage ANO) to the wirings 5373. The wirings 5373 can be separately connected to the pixels in accordance with color elements or connected to all the pixels.

[0313] Note that FIG. 30B illustrates an example in which the circuit 5361 supplies different signals to the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2. The circuit 5361 supplies a signal such as a scan line driver circuit start signal (GSP1), a scan line driver circuit clock signal (GCK1), or an inverted scan line driver circuit clock signal (GCKB1) to the circuit 5363_1. In addition, the circuit 5361 supplies a signal such as a scan line driver circuit start signal (GSP2), a scan line driver circuit clock signal (GCK2), or an inverted scan line driver circuit clock signal (GCKB2) to the circuit 5363_2. In this case, the circuit 5363_1 can scan only wirings in odd-numbered rows of the plurality of wirings 5372 and the circuit 5363_2 can scan only wirings in even-numbered rows of the plurality of wirings 5372. Thus, the driving frequency of the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2 can be lowered, so that power consumption can be reduced. Alternatively, an area in which a flip-flop of one stage can be laid out can be made larger. Therefore, a display device can have higher definition. Alternatively, a display device can be made larger. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this example. As in FIG. 30A, the circuit 5361 can supply the same signal to the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2.

[0314] Note that as in FIG. 30B, the circuit 5361 can supply different signals to the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2 in FIG. 30A.

[0315] Thus far, the example of a system block of a display device is described.

[0316] Next, examples of structures of the display devices are described with reference to FIGS. 31A to 31E.

[0317] In FIG. 31A, circuits which have a function of outputting signals to the pixel portion 5364 (e.g., the circuit 5362, the circuit 5363_1, and the circuit 5363_2) are formed over the same substrate 5380 as the pixel portion 5364. In addition, the circuit 5361 is formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364. In this manner, since the number of external components is reduced, reduction in cost can be achieved. Alternatively, since the number of signals or voltages input to the substrate 5380 is reduced, the number of connections between the substrate 5380 and the external component can be reduced. Therefore, improvement in reliability or the increase in yield can be achieved.

[0318] Note that in the case where the circuit is formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364, the substrate can be mounted on an FPC (flexible printed circuit) by TAB (tape automated bonding). Alternatively, the substrate can be mounted on the same substrate

5380 as the pixel portion 5364 by COG (chip on glass).

[0319] Note that in the case where the circuit is formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364, a transistor formed using a single crystal semiconductor can be formed on the substrate. Therefore, the driving frequency of a circuit formed over the substrate can be set from a wide range. For example, by increasing the driving frequency, the number of pixels provided for the pixel portion 5364 can be increased (i.e., resolution can be increased). By decreasing a driving voltage, power consumption can be reduced. In addition, since the driving voltage of the circuit formed over the substrate can be high, a display element with the high driving voltage can be used as the display element. Moreover, in the circuit formed over the substrate, variations in an output signal can be reduced.

[0320] Note that a signal, voltage, current, or the like is input from an external circuit through an input terminal 5381 in many cases.

[0321] In FIG. 31B, the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2 are formed over the same substrate 5380 as the pixel portion 5364 because the driving frequency of each of the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2 is lower than the driving frequency of the circuit 5361 or the circuit 5362 in many cases and a transistor formed in the same steps as a transistor formed in the pixel portion can be used for the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2. In addition, the circuit 5361 and the circuit 5362 are formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364. In this manner, since the circuit formed over the substrate 5380 can be formed using a transistor with low mobility, an amorphous semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like can be used for a semiconductor layer of the transistor. Accordingly, the increase in the size of the display device, reduction in the number of steps, reduction in cost, improvement in yield, or the like can be achieved.

[0322] Note that as shown in FIG. 31C, part of the circuit 5362 (a circuit 5362a) can be formed over the same substrate 5380 as the pixel portion 5364 and the other part of the circuit 5362 (a circuit 5362b) can be formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364. The circuit 5362a includes a circuit which can be formed using a transistor with low mobility (e.g., a shift register, a selector, or a switch) in many cases. In addition, the circuit 5362b includes a circuit which is preferably formed using a transistor with high mobility and few variations in characteristics (e.g., a shift register, a latch circuit, a buffer circuit, a DA converter circuit, or an AD converter circuit) in many cases. In this manner, as in FIG. 31B, an amorphous semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like can be used for a semiconductor layer of the transistor, for example. Further, reduction in external components can be achieved.

[0323] In FIG. 31D, circuits which have a function of outputting signals to the pixel portion 5364 (e.g., the cir-

cuit 5362, the circuit 5363_1, and the circuit 5363_2) and a circuit which has a function of controlling these circuits (e.g., the circuit 5361) are formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364. In this manner, since the pixel portion and peripheral circuits thereof can be formed over different substrates, improvement in yield can be achieved.

[0324] Note that as in FIG. 31D, the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2 can be formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364 in FIGS. 31A to 31C

[0325] In FIG. 31E, part of the circuit 5361 (a circuit 5361a) is formed over the same substrate 5380 as the pixel portion 5364 and the other part of the circuit 5361 (a circuit 5361b) is formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364. The circuit 5361a includes a circuit which can be formed using a transistor with low mobility (e.g., a switch, a selector, or a level shifter) in many cases. In addition, the circuit 5361b includes a circuit which is preferably formed using a transistor with high mobility and few variations (e.g., a shift register, a timing generator, an oscillator, a regulator, or an analog buffer) in many cases.

[0326] Note that also in FIGS. 31A to 31D, the circuit 5361a can be formed over the same substrate as the pixel portion 5364 and the circuit 5361b can be formed over a different substrate from the pixel portion 5364.

[0327] Here, as each of the circuit 5363_1 and the circuit 5363_2, the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3 can be used. In that case, since the circuit 5363_1, the circuit 5363_2, and the pixel portion are formed over one substrate, all the transistors formed over the substrate can be n-channel transistors or all the transistors formed over the substrate can be p-channel transistors. Accordingly, reduction in the number of steps, improvement in yield, improvement in reliability, or reduction in cost can be achieved. Specifically, if all the transistors are n-channel transistors, amorphous semiconductors, microcrystalline semiconductors, organic semiconductors, oxide semiconductors, or the like can be used for semiconductor layers of the transistors. Accordingly, increase in the size of the display device, reduction in cost, improvement in yield, or the like can be achieved.

[0328] Alternatively, in the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3, the channel width of the transistor can be reduced. Accordingly, the layout area can be reduced, so that the frame can be reduced. Alternatively, since the layout area can be reduced, the resolution can be increased.

[0329] Alternatively, in the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3, parasitic capacitance can be reduced. Therefore, power consumption can be reduced. Alternatively, the current capability of an external circuit can be decreased. Alternatively, the size of an external circuit or the size of a display device including the external circuit can be reduced.

[0330] Note that deterioration of characteristics such as increase in threshold voltage or decrease in mobility

is caused in a transistor in which a non-single-crystal semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like is used as a semiconductor layer in many cases. However, since deterioration of characteristics of the transistor in the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3 can be suppressed, the life of a display device can be made longer.

[0331] Note that as part of the circuit 5362, the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3 can be used. For example, the circuit 5362a can include the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3.

(Embodiment 6)

[0332] In this embodiment, an example of a signal line driver circuit will be described. Note that the signal line driver circuit can be referred to as a semiconductor device or a signal generation circuit.

[0333] An example of the signal line driver circuit is described with reference to FIG. 32A. The signal line driver circuit includes a plurality of circuits of circuits 602_1 to 602_N (N is a natural number), a circuit 600, and a circuit 601. The circuits 602_1 to 602_N each include a plurality of transistors of transistors 603_1 to 603_k (k is a natural number of 2 or more). The transistors 603_1 to 603_k are n-channel transistors. However, this embodiment is not limited to this. For example, the transistors 603_1 to 603_k can be p-channel transistors or CMOS switches.

[0334] A connection relation of the signal line driver circuit will be described by using the circuit 602_1 as an example. First terminals of the transistors 603_1 to 603_k are connected to a wiring 605_1. Second terminals of the transistors 603_1 to 603_k are connected to wirings S1 to Sk, respectively. Gates of the transistors 603_1 to 603_k are connected to wirings 604_1 to 604_k, respectively. For example, the first terminal of the transistor 603_1 is connected to the wiring 605_1, the second terminal of the transistor 603_1 is connected to the wiring S1, and the gate of the transistor 603_1 is connected to the wiring 604_1.

[0335] The circuit 600 has a function of supplying a signal to the circuits 602_1 to 602_N through the wirings 604_1 to 604_k and can function as a shift register, a decoder, or the like. The signal is often a digital signal and can function as a selection signal. Moreover, the wirings 604_1 to 604_k can function as signal lines.

[0336] The circuit 601 has a function of outputting a signal to the circuits 602_1 to 602_N and can function as a video signal generation circuit or the like. For example, the circuit 601 supplies the signal to the circuit 602_1 through the wiring 605_1. At the same time, the circuit 601 supplies the signal to the circuit 602_2 through the wiring 605_2. The signal is often an analog signal and can function as a video signal. Moreover, the wirings 605_1 to 605_N can function as signal lines.

[0337] The circuits 602_1 to 602_N each have a function of selecting a wiring to which an output signal from the circuit 601 is output, and can function as a selector circuit. For example, the circuit 602_1 has a function of selecting one of the wirings S1 to Sk to output a signal output from the circuit 601 to the wiring 605_1.

[0338] The transistors 603_1 to 603_k each have a function of controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 605_1 and the wirings S1 to Sk in accordance with the output signal from the circuit 600, and function as switches.

[0339] Next, operation of the signal line driver circuit in FIG. 32A is described with reference to a timing chart in FIG. 32B. FIG. 32B illustrates examples of a signal 614_1 input to the wiring 604_1, a signal 614_2 input to the wiring 604_2, a signal 614_k input to the wiring 604_k, a signal 615_1 input to the wiring 605_1, and a signal 615_2 input to the wiring 605_2.

[0340] Note that one operation period of the signal line driver circuit corresponds to one gate selection period in a display device. One gate selection period is a period during which a pixel which belongs to one row is selected and a video signal can be written to the pixel.

[0341] Note that one gate selection period is divided into a period T0 and a period T1 to a period Tk. The period T0 is a period for applying voltages for precharge to pixels which belong to a selected row at the same time, and can serve as a precharge period. Each of the periods T1 to Tk is a period for writing video signals to pixels which belong to the selected row, and can serve as a writing period.

[0342] For simplicity, operation of the signal line driver circuit is described by using operation of the circuit 602_1 as an example.

[0343] First, in the period T0, the circuit 600 outputs a signal in the H level to the wirings 604_1 to 604_k. Accordingly, the transistors 603_1 to 603_k are turned on, whereby the wiring 605_1 and the wirings S1 to Sk are brought into electrical continuity. At that time, the circuit 601 applies a precharge voltage Vp to the wiring 605_1, so that the precharge voltage Vp is output to the wirings S1 to Sk through the transistors 603_1 to 603_k, respectively. Then the precharge voltage Vp is written to the pixels which belong to a selected row, so that the pixels which belong to the selected row are precharged.

[0344] Next, in the period T1, the circuit 600 outputs a signal in the H level to the wiring 604_1. Accordingly, the transistor 603_1 is turned on, whereby the wiring 605_1 and the wiring S1 are brought into electrical continuity. Moreover, the wiring 605_1 and the wirings S2 to Sk are brought out of electrical continuity. At that time, if the circuit 601 outputs a signal Data(S1) to the wiring 605_1, the signal Data(S1) is output to the wiring S1 through the transistors 603_1. In this manner, the signal Data(S1) is written to, of the pixels connected to the wiring S1, the pixels which belong to the selected row.

[0345] Next, in the period T2, the circuit 600 outputs a signal in the H level to the wiring 604_2. Accordingly, the

transistor 603_2 is turned on, whereby the wiring 605_2 and the wiring S2 are brought into electrical continuity. Moreover, the wiring 605_1 and the wirings S1 are brought out of electrical continuity, and the wiring 605_1 and the wirings S3 to Sk are kept out of electrical continuity. At that time, if the circuit 601 outputs a signal Data(S2) to the wiring 605_1, the signal Data(S2) is output to the wiring S2 through the transistor 603_2. In this manner, the signal Data(S2) is written to, of the pixels connected to the wiring S2, the pixels which belong to the selected row.

[0346] After that, the circuit 600 sequentially outputs signals in the H level to the wirings 604_1 to 604_k until the end of the period Tk, so that the circuit 600 sequentially outputs the signals in the H level to the wirings 604_3 to 604_k from the period T3 to the period Tk, as in the period T1 and the period T2. Thus, since the transistors 603_3 to 603_k are sequentially turned on, the transistors 603_1 to 603_k are sequentially turned on. Accordingly, signals output from the circuit 601 are sequentially output to the wirings S1 to Sk. In this manner, the signals can be sequentially written to the pixels which belong to the selected row.

[0347] The above is the description of the example of the signal line driver circuit. Since the signal line driver circuit in this embodiment includes the circuit functioning as a selector, the number of signals or the number of wirings can be reduced. Alternatively, since a voltage for precharging is written to a pixel before a video signal is written to the pixel (during the period T0), a writing time of the video signal can be shortened. Accordingly, increase in the size of a display device and higher resolution of the display device can be achieved. However, this embodiment is not limited to this, and the period T0 can be eliminated so that the pixel is not precharged.

[0348] Note that if k is too large a number, a writing time to the pixel is shortened, whereby writing of a video signal to the pixel is not completed in the writing time in some cases. Accordingly, it is preferable that $k \leq 6$. It is more preferable that $k \leq 3$. It is further preferable that $k = 2$.

[0349] Specifically, in the case where a color element of a pixel is divided into n, it is possible to set $k = n$. For example, in the case where a color element of a pixel is divided into red (R), green (G), and blue (B), it is possible to set $k = 3$. In that case, one gate selection period is divided into a period T0, a period T1, a period T2, and a period T3. A video signal can be written to the pixel of red (R), the pixel of green (G), and the pixel of blue (B) in the period T1, the period T2, and the period T3, respectively. However, this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the order of the period T1, the period T2, and the period T3 can be set as appropriate.

[0350] Specifically, in the case where a pixel is divided into n sub-pixels (also referred to as subpixels) (n is a natural number), it is possible to set $k = n$. For example, in the case where the pixel is divided into two sub-pixels, it is possible to set $k = 2$. In that case, one gate selection period is divided into the period T0, the period T1, and

the period T2. A video signal can be written to one of the two sub-pixels in the period T1, and a video signal can be written to the other of the two sub-pixels in the period T2.

[0351] Note that since the driving frequency of the circuit 600 and the circuits 602_1 to 602_N is low in many cases as compared to that of the circuit 601, the circuit 600 and the circuits 602_1 to 602_N can be formed over the same substrate as a pixel portion. Accordingly, the number of connections between the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed and an external circuit can be reduced; thus, increase in yield, improvement in reliability, or the like can be achieved. Further, as shown in FIGS. 31A to 31E, by also forming a scan line driver circuit over the same substrate as the pixel portion, the number of connections between the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed and the external circuit can be further reduced.

[0352] Note that any of the semiconductor devices or shift registers described in Embodiments 1 to 3 can be used as the circuit 600. In that case, all the transistors in the circuit 600 can be n-channel transistors or all the transistors in the circuit 600 can be p-channel transistors. Accordingly, reduction in the number of steps, increase in yield, or reduction in cost can be achieved.

[0353] Note that not only the transistors included in the circuit 600 but also all the transistors in the circuits 602_1 to 602_N can be n-channel transistors. Alternatively, not only the transistors included in the circuit 600 but also all the transistors in the circuits 602_1 to 602_N can be p-channel transistors. Accordingly, when the circuit 600 and the circuits 602_1 to 602_N are formed over the same substrate as the pixel portion, reduction in the number of steps, increase in yield, or reduction in cost can be achieved. Specifically, by using only n-channel transistors as the transistors in the circuits 600 and 602_1 to 602_N, an amorphous semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like, for example, can be used for semiconductor layers of the transistors.

(Embodiment 6)

[0354] In this embodiment, a structure and operation of a pixel which can be applied to a liquid crystal display device will be described.

[0355] FIG. 33A illustrates an example of a pixel. A pixel 3020 includes a transistor 3021, a liquid crystal element 3022, and a capacitor 3023. A first terminal of the transistor 3021 is connected to a wiring 3031. A second terminal of the transistor 3021 is connected to one electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022 and one electrode of the capacitor 3023. A gate of the transistor 3021 is connected to a wiring 3032. The other electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022 is connected to an electrode 3034. The other electrode of the capacitor 3023 is connected to a wiring 3033.

[0356] A video signal can be input to the wiring 3031,

for example. A scan signal, a selection signal, or a gate signal can be input to the wiring 3032, for example. A constant voltage can be applied to the wiring 3033, for example. A constant voltage can be applied to the wiring 3034, for example. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this example. A writing time of a video signal can be shortened by supply of a precharge voltage to the wiring 3031. Alternatively, voltage applied to the liquid crystal element 3022 can be controlled by input of a signal to the wiring 3033. Alternatively, frame inversion driving can be achieved by input of a signal to the electrode 3034.

[0357] Note that the wiring 3031 can function as a signal line, a video signal line, or a source signal line. The wiring 3032 can function as a signal line, a scan line, or a gate signal line. The wiring 3033 can function as a power supply line or a capacitor line. The electrode 3034 can function as a common electrode or counter electrode. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. In the case where voltage is supplied to the wiring 3031 and the wiring 3032, these wirings can function as power supply lines. Alternatively, in the case where a signal is input to the wiring 3033, the wiring 3033 can function as a signal line.

[0358] The transistor 3021 has a function of controlling timing when a video signal is written to a pixel by controlling a state of electrical continuity of the wiring 3031 and one electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022, and can function as a switch. The capacitor 3023 has a function of keeping voltage applied to the liquid crystal element 3022 as a stable value by storing the potential difference between one electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022 and the wiring 3033, and functions as a storage capacitor. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this example.

[0359] FIG. 33B shows an example of a timing chart for illustrating operation of the pixel in FIG. 33A. FIG. 33B illustrates a signal 3042_j, (j is a natural number), a signal 3042_j+1, a signal 3041_i, a signal 3041_i+1, and a voltage 3043. In addition, FIG. 33B illustrates a k th (k is a natural number) frame and a ($k+1$)th frame. Note that the signal 3042_j, the signal 3042_j+1, the signal 3041_i, the signal 3041_i+1, and the voltage 3043 are examples of a signal input to the wiring 3032 in a j th row, a signal input to the wiring 3032 in a ($j+1$)th row, a signal input to the wiring 3031 in an i th column, a signal input to the wiring 3031 in an ($i+1$)th column, and a voltage supplied to the wiring 3033, respectively.

[0360] Operation of the pixel 3020 in the j th row and the i th column is described. When the signal 3042_j is set at the H level, the transistor 3021 is turned on. Accordingly, since the wiring 3031 in the i th column and one electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022 are brought into electrical continuity, the signal 3041_j is input to one electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022 through the transistor 3021. Then, the capacitor 3023 keeps the potential difference between one electrode of the liquid crystal element 3022 and the wiring 3033. Thus, after that, a voltage applied to the liquid crystal element 3022

is constant until the signal 3042_j is set at the H level again. Then, the liquid crystal element 3022 expresses gray levels corresponding to the applied voltage.

[0361] Note that FIG. 33B illustrates an example of the case where a positive signal and a negative signal are alternately input to the wiring 3031 every one selection period. The positive signal is a signal whose potential is higher than a reference value (e.g., the potential of the electrode 3034). The negative signal is a signal whose potential is lower than a reference value (e.g., the potential of the electrode 3034). However, this embodiment is not limited to this example, and signals with the same polarity can be input to the wiring 3031 in one frame period.

[0362] Note that FIG. 33B illustrates an example of the case where the polarity of the signal 3041_i and the polarity of the signal 3041_{i+1} are different from each other. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The polarity of the signal 3041_i and the polarity of the signal 3041_{i+1} can be the same.

[0363] Note that FIG. 33B illustrates an example of the case where a period in which the signal 3042_j is at the H level and a period in which the signal 3042_{j+1} is at the H level do not overlap with each other. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. As shown in FIG. 33C, the period in which the signal 3042_j is at the H level and the period in which the signal 3042_{j+1} is at the H level can overlap with each other. In that case, signals of the same polarity are preferably supplied to the wiring 3031 in one frame period. In this manner, pixels in a (j+1)th row can be precharged by using the signal 3041_j written to pixels in the jth row. Accordingly, a writing time of a video signal to a pixel can be shortened. Therefore, a high-definition display device can be obtained. Alternatively, a display portion of the display device can be made large. Alternatively, since the signals of the same polarity are input to the wiring 3031 in one frame period, power consumption can be reduced.

[0364] Note that by a combination of a pixel structure in FIG. 34A and the timing chart in FIG. 33C, dot inversion driving can be achieved. In the pixel structure in FIG. 34A, a pixel 3020(i,j) is connected to a wiring 3031_i. On the other hand, a pixel 3020(i,j+1) is connected to a wiring 3031_{j+1}. In other words, pixels in the i-th column are alternately connected to the wiring 3031_i and the wiring 3031_{i+1} row-by-row. In this manner, since a positive signal and a negative signal are alternately written to the pixels in the i-th column row-by-row, dot inversion driving can be achieved. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The pixels, which are in the i-th column, of every plural rows (e.g., two rows or three rows) can be alternately connected to the wiring 3031_i and the wiring 3031_{i+1}.

[0365] Note that a sub-pixel structure can be used as the pixel structure. FIGS. 34B and 34C each illustrate a structure of the case where a pixel is divided into two sub-pixels. FIG. 34B shows a sub-pixels structure called 1S+2G (for example, a structure in which one signal line

and two scan lines are used for one sub-pixel), and FIG. 34C shows a sub-pixel structure called 2S+1G (for example, a structure in which two signal lines and one scan line are used for one sub-pixel). - A sub-pixel 3020A and a sub-pixel 3020B correspond to the pixel 3020. A transistor 3021A and a transistor 3021B correspond to the transistor 3021. A liquid crystal element 3022A and a liquid crystal element 3022B correspond to the liquid crystal element 3022. A capacitor 3023A and a capacitor 3023B correspond to the capacitor 3023. A wiring 3031A and a wiring 3031B correspond to the wiring 3031. A wiring 3032A and a wiring 3032B correspond to the wiring 3032.

[0366] Here, by a combination of the pixel in this embodiment and any of the semiconductor devices, shift registers, display devices, and signal line driver circuits which are described in Embodiments 1 to 5, a variety of advantages can be obtained. For example, in the case where a sub-pixel structure is employed for the pixel, the number of signals required for driving a display device is increased. Therefore, the number of gate signal lines or source signal lines is increased. As a result, the number of connections between a substrate over which a pixel portion is formed and an external circuit is greatly increased in some cases. However, even if the number of gate signal lines is increased, the scan line driver circuit can be formed over a substrate over which the pixel portion is formed, as described in Embodiment 6. Accordingly, the pixel with the sub-pixel structure can be used without greatly increasing the number of connections between the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed and the external circuit. Alternatively, even if the number of source signal lines is increased, the use of the signal line driver circuit in Embodiment 5 can reduce the number of source signal lines. Accordingly, the pixel with the sub-pixel structure can be used without greatly increasing the number of connections between the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed and the external circuit.

[0367] Alternatively, in the case where a signal is input to a capacitor line, the number of connections between the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed and the external circuit is greatly increased in some cases. For that case, a signal can be supplied to the capacitor line by using any of the semiconductor device and the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 4. In addition, the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 4 can be formed over the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed. Accordingly, a signal can be input to the capacitor line without greatly increasing the number of connections between the substrate over which the pixel portion is formed and the external circuit.

[0368] Alternatively, in the case where alternate-current driving is employed, a time for writing a video signal to the pixel is short. As a result, shortage of the time for writing the video signal to the pixel is caused in some cases. Similarly, in the case where the pixel with the sub-pixel structure is used, the time for writing the video signal to the pixel is short. Thus, shortage of the time for

writing the video signal to the pixel is caused in some cases. For that case, the video signal can be written to the pixel by using the signal line driver circuit in Embodiment 5. In that case, since voltage for precharge is written to the pixel before the video signal is written to the pixel, the video signal can be written to the pixel in a short time. Alternatively, when a period in which one row is selected overlaps with a period in which a different row is selected as shown in FIG. 28B, a video signal for the different row can be used as the voltage for precharge.

(Embodiments 7)

[0369] In this embodiment, examples of a display device are described with reference to FIGS. 35A to 35C. Note that here, a liquid crystal display device is described as an example.

[0370] FIG. 35A illustrates an example of a top view of a display device. A driver circuit 5392 and a pixel portion 5393 are formed over a substrate 5391. An example of the driver circuit 5392 is a scan line driver circuit, a signal line driver circuit, or the like. For example, in the case of the liquid crystal display device, the pixel portion 5393 includes a pixel and a voltage which is applied to a liquid crystal element in accordance with an output signal from the driver circuit 5392 is set to the pixel.

[0371] FIG 35B illustrates an example of a cross section taken along line A-B in FIG. 35A. FIG. 35B illustrates a substrate 5400, a conductive layer 5401 formed over the substrate 5400, an insulating layer 5402 formed so as to cover the conductive layer 5401, a semiconductor layer 5403a formed over the conductive layer 5401 and the insulating layer 5402, a semiconductor layer 5403b formed over the semiconductor layer 5403a, a conductive layer 5404 formed over the semiconductor layer 5403b and the insulating layer 5402, an insulating layer 5405 which is formed over the insulating layer 5402 and the conductive layer 5404 and is provided with an opening portion, a conductive layer 5406 formed over the insulating layer 5405 and in the opening portion in the insulating layer 5405, an insulating layer 5408 provided over the insulating layer 5405 and the conductive layer 5406, a liquid crystal layer 5407 formed over the insulating layer 5405, a conductive layer 5409 formed over the liquid crystal layer 5407 and the insulating layer 5408, and a substrate 5410 provided over the conductive layer 5409.

[0372] The conductive layer 5401 can serve as a gate electrode. The insulating layer 5402 can serve as a gate insulating film. The conductive layer 5404 can serve as a wiring, an electrode of a transistor, an electrode of a capacitor, or the like. The insulating layer 5405 can serve as an interlayer film or a planarization film. The conductive layer 5406 can serve as a wiring, a pixel electrode, or a reflective electrode. The insulating layer 5408 can serve as a sealant. The conductive layer 5409 can serve as a counter electrode or a common electrode.

[0373] Here, parasitic capacitance is generated between the driver circuit 5392 and the conductive layer

5409 in some cases. Accordingly, an output signal from the driver circuit 5392 or a potential of each node is distorted or delayed, or power consumption is increased. However, when the insulating layer 5408 which can serve as the sealant is formed over the driver circuit 5392 as shown in FIG. 24B, parasitic capacitance generated between the driver circuit 5392 and the conductive layer 5409 can be reduced. This is because the dielectric constant of the sealant is often lower than the dielectric constant of the liquid crystal layer. Therefore, distortion or delay of the output signal from the driver circuit 5392 or the potential of each node can be reduced. Alternatively, power consumption of the driver circuit 5392 can be reduced.

[0374] Note that as shown in FIG. 35C, the insulating layer 5408 which can serve as the sealant can be formed over part of the driver circuit 5392. Also in such a case, parasitic capacitance generated between the driver circuit 5392 and the conductive layer 5409 can be reduced. Thus, distortion or delay of the output signal from the driver circuit 5392 or the potential of each node can be reduced. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this. It is possible not to form the insulating layer 5408, which can serve as the sealant, over the driver circuit 5392.

[0375] Note that a display element is not limited to a liquid crystal element, and a variety of display elements such as an EL element or an electrophoretic element can be used.

[0376] As above, this embodiment describes one example of the cross-sectional structure of the display device. Such a structure can be combined with the semiconductor device or the shift register in Embodiments 1 to 3. For example, in the case where an amorphous semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like is used for a semiconductor layer of a transistor, the channel width of the transistor is increased in many cases. However, by reducing parasitic capacitance of the driver circuit as in this embodiment, the channel width of the transistor can be decreased. Thus, a layout area can be reduced, so that the frame of the display device can be reduced. Alternatively, the display device can have higher definition.

(Embodiment 8)

[0377] In this embodiment, examples of structures of transistors are described with reference to FIGS. 36A to 36C.

[0378] FIG. 36A illustrates an example of the structure of a display device or an example of the structure of a top-gate transistor. FIG. 36B illustrates an example of the structure of a display device or an example of the structure of a bottom-gate transistor. FIG 36C illustrates an example of the structure of a transistor formed using a semiconductor substrate.

[0379] The transistor in FIG. 36A includes a semiconductor layer 5262 which is formed over a substrate 5260

with an insulating layer 5261 interposed there between and is provided with a region 5262a, a region 5262b, a region 5262c, a region 5262d, and a region 5262e; an insulating layer 5263 formed so as to cover the semiconductor layer 5262; a conductive layer 5264 formed over the semiconductor layer 5262 and the insulating layer 5263; an insulating layer 5265 which is formed over the insulating layer 5263 and the conductive layer 5264 and is provided with openings; and a conductive layer 5266 which is formed over the insulating layer 5265 and in the openings formed in the insulating layer 5265.

[0380] An example of a transistor in FIG. 36B a conductive layer 5301 formed over a substrate 5300; an insulating layer 5302 formed so as to cover the conductive layer 5301; a semiconductor layer 5303a formed over the conductive layer 5301 and the insulating layer 5302; a semiconductor layer 5303b formed over the semiconductor layer 5303a; a conductive layer 5304 formed over the semiconductor layer 5303b and the insulating layer 5302; an insulating layer 5305 which is formed over the insulating layer 5302 and the conductive layer 5304 and is provided with an opening; and a conductive layer 5306 which is formed over the insulating layer 5305 and in the opening formed in the insulating layer 5305.

[0381] An example of a transistor in FIG. 36C includes a semiconductor substrate 5352 including a region 5353 and a region 5355; an insulating layer 5356 formed over the semiconductor substrate 5352; an insulating layer, 5354 formed over the semiconductor substrate 5352; a conductive layer 5357 formed over the insulating layer 5356; an insulating layer 5358 which is formed over the insulating layer 5354, the insulating layer 5356, and the conductive layer 5357 and is provided with openings; and a conductive layer 5359 which is formed over the insulating layer 5358 and in the openings formed in the insulating layer 5358. Thus, a transistor is formed in each of a region 5350 and a region 5351.

[0382] Note that in the case where a display device is formed using the transistors illustrated in this embodiment, as shown in FIG. 36A, it is possible to form an insulating layer 5267 which is formed over the conductive layer 5266 and the insulating layer 5265 and is provided with an opening; a conductive layer 5268 which is formed over the insulating layer 5267 and in the opening formed in the insulating layer 5267; an insulating layer 5269 which is formed over the insulating layer 5267 and the conductive layer 5268 and is provided with the opening; a light-emitting layer 5270 which is formed over the insulating layer 5269 and in the opening formed in the insulating layer 5269; and a conductive layer 5271 formed over the insulating layer 5269 and the light-emitting layer 5270.

[0383] Note that as shown in FIG. 36A, it is possible to form a liquid crystal layer 5307 which is formed over the insulating layer 5305 and the conductive layer 5306 and a conductive layer 5308 which is formed over the liquid crystal layer 5307.

[0384] The insulating layer 5261 can serve as a base

film. The insulating layer 5354 serves as an element isolation layer (e.g., a field oxide film). Each of the insulating layer 5263, the insulating layer 5302, and the insulating layer 5356 can serve as a gate insulating film. Each of the conductive layer 5264, the conductive layer 5301, and the conductive layer 5357 can serve as a gate electrode. Each of the insulating layer 5265, the insulating layer 5267, the insulating layer 5305, and the insulating layer 5358 can serve as an interlayer film or a planarization film. Each of the conductive layer 5266, the conductive layer 5304, and the conductive layer 5359 can serve as a wiring, an electrode of a transistor, an electrode of a capacitor, or the like. Each of the conductive layer 5268 and the conductive layer 5306 can serve as a pixel electrode, a reflective electrode, or the like. The insulating layer 5269 can serve as a partition wall. Each of the conductive layer 5271 and the conductive layer 5308 can serve as a counter electrode, a common electrode, or the like.

[0385] As each of the substrate 5260 and the substrate 5300, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a semiconductor substrate (e.g., a single crystal substrate such as silicon substrate) or a single crystal substrate, an SOI substrate, a plastic substrate, a metal substrate, a stainless steel substrate, a substrate including stainless steel foil, a tungsten substrate, a substrate including tungsten foil, a flexible substrate, or the like can be used, for example. As a glass substrate, a barium borosilicate glass substrate, an aluminoborosilicate glass substrate, or the like can be used, for example. For a flexible substrate, a flexible synthetic resin such as plastics typified by polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), and polyether sulfone (PES), or acrylic can be used, for example. Alternatively, an attachment film (formed using polypropylene, polyester, vinyl, polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinyl chloride, or the like), paper of a fibrous material, a base material film (formed using polyester, polyamide, polyimide, an inorganic vapor deposition film, paper, or the like), or the like can be used.

[0386] As the semiconductor substrate 5352, for example, a single crystal silicon substrate having n-type or p-type conductivity can be used. For example; the region 5353 is a region where an impurity is added to the semiconductor substrate 5352 and serves as a well. For example, in the case where the semiconductor substrate 5352 has p-type conductivity, the region 5353 has n-type conductivity and serves as an n-well. On the other hand, in the case where the semiconductor substrate 5352 has n-type conductivity, the region 5353 has p-type conductivity and serves as a p-well. For example, the region 5355 is a region where an impurity is added to the semiconductor substrate 5352 and serves as a source region or a drain region. Note that an LDD region can be formed in the semiconductor substrate 5352.

[0387] For the insulating layer 5261, an insulating film containing oxygen or nitrogen, such as silicon oxide (SiO_x), silicon nitride (SiN_x), silicon oxynitride (SiO_xN_y) ($x > y > 0$), or silicon nitride oxide (SiN_xO_y) ($x > y > 0$) or a

layered structure thereof can be used, for example. In an example in the case where the insulating film 5261 has a two-layer structure, a silicon nitride film and a silicon oxide film can be formed as a first insulating layer and a second insulating layer, respectively. In an example in the case where the insulating layer 5261 has a three-layer structure, a silicon oxide film, a silicon nitride film, and a silicon oxide film can be formed as a first insulating layer, a second insulating layer, and a third insulating layer, respectively.

[0388] For each of the semiconductor layer 5262, the semiconductor layer 5303a, and the semiconductor layer 5303b, for example, a non-single-crystal semiconductor (e.g., amorphous silicon, polycrystalline silicon, or microcrystalline silicon), a single crystal semiconductor, a compound semiconductor or an oxide semiconductor (e.g., ZnO, InGaZnO, SiGe, GaAs, IZO, ITO, SnO, AZTO, an organic semiconductor, or a carbon nanotube), or the like can be used.

[0389] Note that for example, the region 5262a is an intrinsic region where an impurity is not added to the semiconductor layer 5262 and serves as a channel region. However, an impurity can be added to the region 5262a. The concentration of the impurity added to the region 5262a is preferably lower than the concentration of an impurity added to the region 5262b, the region 5262c, the region 5262d, or the region 5262e. Each of the region 5262b and the region 5262d is a region to which an impurity is added at lower concentration as compared to the region 5262c or the region 5262e and serves as an LDD region. Note that the region 5262b and the region 5262d can be eliminated. Each of the region 5262c and the region 5262e is a region to which an impurity is added at high concentration and serves as a source region or a drain region.

[0390] Note that the semiconductor layer 5303b is a semiconductor layer to which phosphorus or the like is added as an impurity element and has n-type conductivity.

[0391] Note that in the case where an oxide semiconductor or a compound semiconductor is used for the semiconductor layer 5303a, the semiconductor layer 5303b can be eliminated.

[0392] For each of the insulating layer 5263, the insulating layer 5302, and the insulating layer 5356, a film containing oxygen or nitrogen, such as silicon oxide (SiO_x), silicon nitride (SiN_x), silicon oxynitride (SiO_xN_y) ($x > y > 0$), or silicon nitride oxide (SiN_xO_y) ($x > y > 0$) or a layered structure thereof can be used, for example.

[0393] As each of the conductive layer 5264, the conductive layer 5266, the conductive layer 5268, the conductive layer 5271, the conductive layer 5301, the conductive layer 5304, the conductive layer 5306, the conductive layer 5308, the conductive layer 5357, and the conductive layer 5359, a conductive film having a single-layer structure or a layered structure, or the like can be used. For example, for the conductive film, a single-layer film containing one element selected from the group con-

sisting of aluminum (Al), tantalum (Ta), titanium (Ti), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W), neodymium (Nd), chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni), platinum (Pt), gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), cobalt (Co), niobium (Nb), silicon (Si), iron (Fe), palladium (Pd), carbon (C), scandium (Sc), zinc (Zn), gallium (Ga), indium (In), tin (Sn), zirconium (Zr), and cerium (Ce); a compound containing one or more elements selected from the above group; or the like can be used. Note that the single film or the compound can contain phosphorus (P), boron (B), arsenic (As), and/or oxygen (O). For example, the compound is an alloy containing one or more elements selected from the above plurality of elements (e.g., an alloy material such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), indium tin oxide containing silicon oxide (ITSO), zinc oxide (ZnO), tin oxide (SnO), cadmium tin oxide (CTO), aluminum-neodymium (Al-Nd), aluminum-tungsten (Al-W), aluminum-zirconium (Al-Zr), aluminum titanium (Al-Ti), aluminum-cerium (Al-Ce), magnesium-silver (Mg-Ag), molybdenum-niobium (Mo-Nb), molybdenum-tungsten (Mo-W), or molybdenum-tantalum (Mo-Ta)); a compound containing nitrogen and one or more elements selected from the above plurality of elements (e.g., a nitride film containing titanium nitride, tantalum nitride, molybdenum nitride, or the like); or a compound containing silicon and one or more elements selected from the above plurality of elements (e.g., a silicide film containing tungsten silicide, titanium silicide, nickel silicide, aluminum silicon, or molybdenum silicon); or the like. Alternatively, a nanotube material such as a carbon nanotube, an organic nanotube, an inorganic nanotube, or a metal nanotube can be used, for example.

[0394] For each of the insulating layer 5265, the insulating layer 5267, the insulating layer 5269, the insulating layer 5305, and the insulating layer 5358, an insulating layer having a single-layer structure or a layered structure, or the like can be used, for example. For example, as the insulating layer, a film containing oxygen or nitrogen, such as silicon oxide (SiO_x), silicon nitride (SiN_x), silicon oxynitride (SiO_xN_y) ($x > y > 0$), or silicon nitride oxide (SiN_xO_y) ($x > y > 0$); a film containing carbon such as diamond-like carbon (DLC); an organic material such as a siloxane resin, epoxy, polyimide, polyamide, polyvinyl phenol, benzocyclobutene, or acrylic; or the like can be used.

[0395] For the light-emitting layer 5270, an organic EL element, an inorganic EL element, or the like can be used, for example. For the organic EL element, for example, a single-layer structure or a layered structure of a hole injection layer formed using a hole injection material, a hole transport layer formed using a hole transport material, a light-emitting layer formed using a light-emitting material, an electron transport layer formed using an electron transport material, an electron injection layer formed using an electron injection material, or a layer in which a plurality of these materials are mixed can be used.

[0396] As an example of liquid crystal layer 5307 or an example of materials which can be applied to the liquid

crystal layer 5307, the following liquid crystals can be used: a nematic liquid crystal, a cholesteric liquid crystal, a smectic liquid crystal, a discotic liquid crystal, a thermotropic liquid crystal, a lyotropic liquid crystal, a low molecular liquid crystal, a high molecular liquid crystal, a PDLC (polymer dispersed liquid crystal), a ferroelectric liquid crystal, an anti-ferroelectric liquid crystal, a main chain type liquid crystal, a side chain type polymer liquid crystal, a plasma addressed liquid crystal (PALC), or a banana-shaped liquid crystal. As an example of a liquid crystal mode which can be applied to a liquid crystal element including the liquid crystal layer 5307, the following liquid crystal mode can be employed: a TN (twisted nematic) mode, an STN (super twisted nematic) mode, an IPS (in-plane-switching) mode, an FFS (fringe field switching) mode, an MVA (multi-domain vertical alignment) mode, a PVA (patterned vertical alignment) mode, an ASV (advanced super view) mode, an ASM (axially symmetric aligned microcell) mode, an OCB (optically compensated birefringence) mode, an ECB (electrically controlled birefringence) mode, an FLC (ferroelectric liquid crystal) mode, an AFLC (anti-ferroelectric liquid crystal) mode, a PDLC (polymer dispersed liquid crystal) mode, a guest-host mode, and a blue-phase mode.

[0397] Note that an insulating layer which serves as an alignment film, an insulating layer which serves as a protrusion portion, or the like can be formed over the insulating layer 5305 and the conductive layer 5306.

[0398] Note that an insulating layer or the like which serves as a color filter, a black matrix, or a protrusion portion can be formed over the conductive layer 5308. An insulating layer which serves as an alignment film can be formed below the conductive layer 5308.

[0399] The transistor in this embodiment can be applied to Embodiments 1 to 7. Specifically, in the case where an amorphous semiconductor, a microcrystalline semiconductor, an organic semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or the like is used for the semiconductor layer in FIG. 36B, the transistor deteriorates in some cases. Therefore, if the transistor in this embodiment is used for a semiconductor device, a shift register or a display device, the lifetime of the semiconductor device, the shift register, or the display device becomes shorter. However, deterioration of the transistor in the semiconductor device, the shift register, or the display device in Embodiments 1 to 8 can be suppressed. Therefore, by application of the transistor in this embodiment to the semiconductor device, the shift register, or the display device in Embodiments 1 to 8, the lifetime thereof can be made longer.

(Embodiment 9)

[0400] In this embodiment, an example of a manufacturing process of a transistor and a capacitor is described. In particular, a manufacturing process in the case where an oxide semiconductor is used for a semiconductor layer is described.

[0401] An example of a manufacturing process of a transistor and a capacitor is described with reference to FIGS. 37A to 37C. FIGS. 37A to 37C illustrate an example of a manufacturing process of a transistor 5441 and a capacitor 5442. The transistor 5441 is an example of an inverted staggered thin film transistor, in which a wiring is provided over an oxide semiconductor layer with a source electrode or a drain electrode therebetween.

[0402] First, a first conductive layer is formed over the entire surface of a substrate 5420 by sputtering. Next, the first conductive layer is selectively etched with the use of a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a first photomask, so that a conductive layer 5421 and a conductive layer 5422 are formed. The conductive layer 5421 can serve as a gate electrode. The conductive layer 5422 can serve as one of electrodes of the capacitor. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this, and each of the conductive layers 5421 and 5422 can include a portion serving as a wiring, a gate electrode, or an electrode of the capacitor. After that, the resist mask is removed.

[0403] Next, an insulating layer 5423 is formed over the entire surface by plasma-enhanced CVD or sputtering. The insulating layer 5423 can serve as a gate insulating layer and is formed so as to cover the conductive layers 5421 and 5422. Note that the thickness of the insulating layer 5423 is often 50 to 250 nm.

[0404] Next, the insulating layer 5423 is selectively etched with the use of a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a second photomask, so that a contact hole 5424 which reaches the conductive layer 5421 is formed. Then, the resist mask is removed. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this, and the contact hole 5424 can be eliminated. Alternatively, the contact hole 5424 can be formed after an oxide semiconductor layer is formed. A cross-sectional view of the steps so far corresponds to FIG 37A.

[0405] Next, an oxide semiconductor layer is formed over the entire surface by sputtering. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this, and it is possible to form the oxide semiconductor layer by sputtering and to form a buffer layer (e.g., an n⁺ layer) thereover. Note that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer is often 5 to 200 nm.

[0406] Next, the oxide semiconductor layer is selectively etched with the use of a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a third photomask. After that, the resist mask is removed.

[0407] Next, a second conductive layer is formed over the entire surface by sputtering. Then, the second conductive layer is selectively etched with the use of a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a fourth photomask, so that a conductive layer 5429, a conductive layer 5430, and a conductive layer 5431 are formed. The conductive layer 5429 is connected to the conductive layer 5421 through the contact hole 5424. The conductive layers 5429 and 5430 can serve as the source electrode and the drain electrode. The conductive

layer 5431 can serve as the other of the electrodes of the capacitor. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this, and each of the conductive layers 5429, 5430, and 5431 can include a portion serving as a wiring, the source electrode, the drain electrode, or the electrode of the capacitor.

[0408] Note that if heat treatment (e.g., at 200 °C to 600 °C) is performed in a subsequent step, the second conductive layer preferably has heat resistance high enough to withstand the heat treatment. Accordingly, for the second conductive layer, Al and a conductive material with a high heat resistance (e.g., an element such as Ti, Ta, W, Mo, Cr, Nd, Sc, Zr, or Ce; an alloy in which these elements are combined; or nitride containing any of these elements) are preferably used in combination. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and by employing a layered structure, the second conductive layer can have a high heat resistance. For example, it is possible to provide a conductive material with a high heat resistance such as Ti or Mo above and below an Al film.

[0409] Note that at the time of etching the second conductive layer, part of the oxide semiconductor layer is also etched, so that an oxide semiconductor layer 5425 is formed. By this etching, part of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425, which overlaps with the conductive layer 5421, or part of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425, over which the second conductive layer is not formed, is etched to be thinned in many cases. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and it is possible not to etch the oxide semiconductor layer 5425. However, in the case where the n^+ layer is formed over the oxide semiconductor layer 5425, the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 is often etched. Then, the resist mask is removed. The transistor 5441 and the capacitor 5442 are completed when this etching is finished. A cross-sectional view of the steps so far corresponds to FIG. 37B.

[0410] Next, heat treatment is performed at 200 to 600 °C in an air atmosphere or a nitrogen atmosphere. Through this heat treatment, rearrangement at the atomic level occurs in the oxide semiconductor layer 5425. In this manner, through heat treatment (including light annealing), strain which inhibits carrier movement is released. Note that there is no particular limitation to timing at which the heat treatment is performed, and the heat treatment can be performed at any time after the oxide semiconductor layer is formed.

[0411] Next, an insulating layer 5432 is formed over the entire surface. The insulating layer 5432 can have either a single-layer structure or a layered structure. For example, in the case where an organic insulating layer is used as the insulating layer 5432, the organic insulating layer is formed in such a manner that a composition which is a material for the organic insulating layer is applied and subjected to heat treatment at 200 to 600 °C in an air atmosphere or a nitrogen atmosphere. By forming the organic insulating layer which is in contact with the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 in this manner, a highly reliable thin film transistor can be manufactured. Note that in the

case where an organic insulating layer is used as the insulating layer 5432, a silicon nitride film or a silicon oxide film can be provided below the organic insulating layer.

[0412] FIG. 37C illustrates a mode in which the insulating layer 5432 is formed using anon-photosensitive resin, so that an end portion of the insulating layer 5432 is angular in the cross section of a region where the contact hole is formed. However, when the insulating layer 5432 is formed using a photosensitive resin, the end portion of the insulating layer 5432 can be curved in the cross-section of the region where the contact hole is formed. Thus, the coverage of the insulating layer 5432 with a third conductive layer or a pixel electrode which is formed later is increased.

[0413] Note that instead of application of the composition, the following method can be used depending on the material: dip coating, spray coating, an ink-jet method, a printing method, a doctor knife, a roll coater, a curtain coater, a knife coater, or the like.

[0414] Note that without performing the heat treatment after the oxide semiconductor layer is formed, the heat treatment for the composition, which is the material for the organic insulating layer, can also serve to heat the oxide semiconductor layer 5425.

[0415] Note that the insulating layer 5432 can be formed to a thickness of 200 nm to 5 μm , preferably 300 nm to 1 μm .

[0416] Next, a third conductive layer is formed over the entire surface. Then, the third conductive layer is selectively etched with the use of a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a fifth photomask, so that a conductive layer 5433 and a conductive layer 5434 are formed. A cross-sectional view of the steps so far corresponds to FIG. 37C. Each of the conductive layers 5433 and 5434 can serve as a wiring, a pixel electrode, a reflective electrode, a light-transmitting electrode, or the electrode of the capacitor. In particular, since the conductive layer 5434 is connected to the conductive layer 5422, the conductive layer 5434 can serve as the electrode of the capacitor 5442. Note that this embodiment is not limited to this, and the conductive layers 5433 and 5434 can have a function of connecting a conductive layer formed using the first conductive layer and a conductive layer formed using the second conductive layer to each other. For example, by connecting the conductive layers 5433 and 5434 to each other, the conductive layer 5422 and the conductive layer 5430 can be connected to each other through the third conductive layer (the conductive layers 5433 and 5434).

[0417] Since the capacitor 5442 has a structure where the conductive layer 5431 is sandwiched between the conductive layers 5422 and 5434, the capacitance value of the capacitor 5442 can be increased. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and one of the conductive layers 5422 and 5434 can be eliminated.

[0418] Note that after the resist mask is removed by wet etching, it is possible to perform heat treatment at

200 °C to 600 °C in an air atmosphere or a nitrogen atmosphere.

[0419] Through the above steps, the transistor 5441 and the capacitor 5442 can be manufactured.

[0420] Note that as shown in FIG. 37D, an insulating layer 5435 can be formed over the oxide semiconductor layer 5425. The insulating layer 5435 has a function of preventing the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 from being etched when the second conductive layer is patterned, and functions as a channel stop film. Accordingly, the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 can be reduced, so that reduction in driving voltage, reduction in off-state current, increase in the on/off ratio of drain current, improvement in subthreshold swing (S value), or the like of the transistor can be achieved. The insulating layer 5435 can be formed in such a manner that an oxide semiconductor layer and an insulating layer are successively formed over the entire surface, and then, the insulating layer is selectively patterned using a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a photomask. After that, the second conductive layer is formed over the entire surface, and the oxide semiconductor layer is patterned at the same time as the second conductive layer. That is, the oxide semiconductor layer and the second conductive layer can be patterned using the same mask (reticle). In that case, the oxide semiconductor layer is always placed below the second conductive layer. In such a manner, the insulating layer 5435 can be formed without increase in the number of steps. The oxide semiconductor layer is often formed below the second conductive layer in such a manufacturing process. However, this embodiment is not limited thereto. The insulating layer 5435 can be formed in such a manner that after an oxide semiconductor layer is patterned, an insulating layer is formed over the entire surface and is patterned.

[0421] In FIG. 37D, the capacitor 5442 has a structure where the insulating layer 5423 and an oxide semiconductor layer 5436 are sandwiched between the conductive layers 5422 and 5431. Note that the oxide semiconductor layer 5436 can be eliminated. Moreover, the conductive layers 5430 and 5431 are connected through a conductive layer 5437 which is formed by patterning the third conductive layer. Such a structure can be used for a pixel of a liquid crystal display device, for example. For example, the transistor 5441 can function as a switching transistor, and the capacitor 5442 can function as a storage capacitor. Moreover, the conductive layers 5421, 5422, 5429, and 5437 can function as a gate line, a capacitor line, a source line, and a pixel electrode, respectively. However, this embodiment is not limited to this. In addition, as in FIG. 37D, the conductive layer 5430 and the conductive layer 5431 can be connected through the third conductive layer in FIG. 37C.

[0422] Note that as shown in FIG. 37E, the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 can be formed after the second conductive layer is patterned. Accordingly, the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 is not yet formed when the

second conductive layer is patterned, so that the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 is not etched. Accordingly, the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 can be reduced, so that reduction in driving voltage, reduction in off-state current, increase in the on/off ratio of drain current, improvement in subthreshold swing (S value), or the like of the transistor can be achieved. Note that the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 can be formed in such a manner that after the second conductive layer is patterned, an oxide semiconductor layer 5425 is formed over the entire surface and selectively patterned using a resist mask formed through a photolithography process using a photomask.

[0423] In FIG. 37E, the capacitor 5442 has a structure where the insulating layers 5423 and 5432 are sandwiched between the conductive layer 5422 and a conductive layer 5439 which is formed by patterning the third conductive layer. Moreover, the conductive layers 5422 and 5430 are connected through a conductive layer 5438 which is formed by patterning the third conductive layer. Further, the conductive layer 5439 is connected to a conductive layer 5440 which is formed by patterning the second conductive layer. In addition, as in FIG. 37E, the conductive layers 5430 and 5422 can be connected through the conductive layer 5438 in FIGS. 37C and 37D.

[0424] Note that a complete depletion state can be obtained by making the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer (or a channel layer) smaller than or equal to that of a depletion layer formed in the case where the transistor is off. Accordingly, the off-state current can be reduced. In order to achieve this; the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 is preferably less than or equal to 20 nm. It is more preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 be less than or equal to 10 nm. It is further preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5425 be less than or equal to 6 nm.

[0425] Note that in order to realize reduction in operation voltage, reduction in off-state current, increase in the on/off ratio of drain current, improvement in S value, or the like of the transistor, the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer is preferably the smallest among those of the layers included in the transistor. For examples, the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer is preferably smaller than that of the insulating layer 5423. It is more preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer be less than or equal to 1/2 of the thickness of the insulating layer 5423. It is further preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer be less than or equal to 1/5 of the thickness of the insulating layer 5423. It is further preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer be less than or equal to 1/10 of the thickness of the insulating layer 5423. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer can be larger than that of the insulating layer 5423 in order to improve the reliability. Since the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer is preferably larger particularly in the case where the oxide sem-

iconductor layer is etched as in FIG 37C, it is possible to make the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer larger than that of the insulating layer 5423.

[0426] Note that the thickness of the insulating layer 5423 is preferably larger than that of the first conductive layer in order to increase the withstand voltage of the transistor. It is more preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5423 be more than or equal to 5/4 of the thickness of the insulating layer 5423. It is further preferable that the thickness of the oxide semiconductor layer 5423 be more than or equal to 4/3 of the thickness of the insulating layer 5423. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto, and the thickness of the insulating layer 5423 can be smaller than that of the first conductive layer in order to increase the mobility of the transistor.

[0427] Note that for the substrate, the insulating layer, the conductive layer, and the semiconductor layer in this embodiment, the materials described in the other embodiments or materials which are similar to those described in this specification can be used.

[0428] When the transistor in this embodiment is used in any of the semiconductor devices, shift registers, or display devices in Embodiments 1 to 7 the size of a display portion can be increased. Alternatively, the display portion can have higher definition.

(Embodiment 10)

[0429] In this embodiment, a layout view (hereinafter also referred to as a top view) of a shift register will be described. In this embodiment, as an example, a layout view of the shift register described in Embodiment 3 will be described. Note that a content described in this embodiment can be applied to any of the semiconductor devices, shift registers, or display devices in Embodiments 1 to 6 in addition to the shift register in Embodiment 3. Note that the layout view in this embodiment is one example and does not limit this embodiment.

[0430] The layout view in this embodiment is described with reference to FIG. 38. FIG. 38 illustrates an example of a layout view of FIG. 5A. Note that a hatching pattern on the right portion of FIG. 38 is a hatching pattern of component elements of reference numerals given to each hatching pattern.

[0431] A transistor, a wiring, and the like illustrated in FIG. 38 include a conductive layer 701, a semiconductor layer 702, a conductive layer 703, a conductive layer 704, and a contact hole 705. Note that this embodiment is not limited thereto. A different conductive layer, insulating film, or contact hole can be additionally formed. For example, a contact hole which connects the conductive layer 701 to the conductive layer 703 can be additionally provided.

[0432] The conductive layer 701 can include a portion which functions as a gate electrode or a wiring. The semiconductor layer 702 can include a portion which functions as a semiconductor layer of a transistor. The con-

ductive layer can include a portion which functions as a wiring or a source electrode or drain electrode. The conductive layer 704 can include a portion which functions as an electrode having a light-transmitting property, a pixel electrode, or a wiring. The contact hole 705 has a function of connecting the conductive layer 701 and the conductive layer 704 or a function of connecting the conductive layer 703 and the conductive layer 704.

[0433] In this embodiment, in any of the transistor 101_1, the transistor 101_2, the transistor 201_1, and the transistor 202_2, the area where the part of the conductive layer 703 which functions as a second terminal and the conductive layer 701 overlap is preferably smaller than the area where the part of the conductive layer 703 which functions as a first terminal and the conductive layer 701 overlap. In this manner, since concentration of an electric field on the second terminal can be suppressed, deterioration of the transistor or the breakdown of the transistor can be suppressed. However, this embodiment is not limited to this example. The area where the part of the conductive layer 703 which functions as the second terminal and the conductive layer 701 overlap can be larger than the area where the part of the conductive layer 703 which functions as the first terminal and the conductive layer 701 overlap.

[0434] Note that the semiconductor layer 702 can be provided in a portion where the conductive layer 701 and the conductive layer 703 overlap with each other. Accordingly, the parasitic capacitance between the conductive layer 701 and the conductive layer 703 can be reduced, whereby reduction in noise can be achieved. For a similar reason, the semiconductor layer 702 can be provided in a portion where the conductive layer 703 and the conductive layer 704 overlap with each other.

[0435] Note that the conductive layer 704 can be formed over part of the conductive layer 701 and can be connected to the conductive layer 701 through the contact hole 705. Accordingly, wiring resistance can be reduced. Alternatively, the conductive layers 703 and 704 can be formed over part of the conductive layer 701, so that the conductive layer 701 can be connected to the conductive layer 704 through the contact hole 705 and the conductive layer 703 can be connected to the conductive layer 704 through the different contact hole 705. Accordingly, wiring resistance can be reduced.

[0436] Note that the conductive layer 704 can be formed over part of the conductive layer 703, so that the conductive layer 703 can be connected to the conductive layer 704 through the contact hole 705. Accordingly, wiring resistance can be reduced.

[0437] Note that the conductive layer 701 or the conductive layer 703 can be formed below part of the conductive layer 704, so that the conductive layer 704 can be connected to the conductive layer 701 or the conductive layer 703 through the contact hole 705. Accordingly, wiring resistance can be reduced.

[0438] Note that as has been described above, the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the second ter-

minals of the transistor 101_1 can be higher than the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 101_1. As shown in FIG. 38 the width of the conductive layer 703 which can function as the first terminal of the transistor 101_1 is referred to as width 731, and the width of the conductive layer 703 which can function as the second terminal of the transistor 101_1 is referred to as width 732. The width 731 can be larger than the width 732. In this manner, the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_1 can be higher than the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 101_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this.

[0439] Note that as has been described above, the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the second terminal of the transistor 101_2 can be higher than the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 101_2. As shown in FIG. 38, the width of the conductive layer 703 which can function as the first terminal of the transistor 101_1 is referred to as width 741, and the width of the conductive layer 703 which can function as the second terminal of the transistor 101_2 is referred to as width 742. The width 741 can be larger than the width 742. Accordingly, the parasitic, capacitance between the gate and the second terminal, of the transistor 101_2 can be higher than the parasitic capacitance between the gate and the first terminal of the transistor 101_2. However, this embodiment is not limited to this.

(Embodiments 11)

[0440] In this embodiment, examples of electronic devices will be described.

[0441] FIGS. 39A to 39H and FIGS. 40A to 40D illustrate electronic devices. These electronic devices can include a housing 5000, a display portion 5001, a speaker 5003, an LED lamp 5004, operation keys 5005 (including a power switch or an operation switch for controlling the operation of a display device), a connection terminal 5006, a sensor 5007 (a sensor having a function of measuring force, displacement, position, speed, acceleration, angular velocity, rotational frequency, distance, light, liquid, magnetism, temperature, chemical substance, sound, time, hardness, electric field, currents, voltage, electric power, radiation, flow rate, humidity, gradient, oscillation, odor, or infrared ray), a microphone 5008, and the like.

[0442] FIG. 39A illustrates a mobile computer, which can include a switch 5009, an infrared port 5010, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39B illustrates a portable image reproducing device provided with a memory medium (e.g., a DVD reading device), which can include a second display portion 5002, a memory medium reading portion 5011, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39C illustrates a goggle-type display, which can include the second display portion 5002, a

support portion 5012, an earphone 5013, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39D illustrates a portable game machine, which can include the memory medium reading portion 5011 and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39E illustrates a projector, which can include a light source 5033, a projector lens 5034, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39F illustrates a portable game machine, which can include the second display portion 5002, the memory medium reading portion 5011, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39G illustrates a television receiver, which can include a tuner, an image processing portion, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 39H illustrates a portable television receiver, which can include a charger 5017 capable of transmitting and receiving signals and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 40A illustrates a display, which can include a support base 5018 and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 40B illustrates a camera, which can include an external connecting port 5019, a shutter button 5015, an image receiving portion 5016, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 40C illustrates a computer, which can include a pointing device 5020, the external connecting port 5019, a reader/writer 5021, and the like in addition to the above objects. FIG. 40D illustrates a mobile phone, which can include an antenna 5014, a tuner of one-segment (1seg digital TV broadcasts) partial reception service for mobile phones and mobile terminals, and the like in addition to the above objects.

[0443] The electronic devices illustrated in FIGS. 39A to 39H and FIGS. 40A to 40D can have a variety of functions, for example, a function of displaying various informations (e.g., a still image, a moving image, and a text image) on a display portion; a touch panel function; a function of displaying a calendar, date, time, and the like; a function of controlling processing with a lot of software (programs); a wireless communication function; a function of being connected to a variety of computer networks with a wireless communication function; a function of transmitting and receiving a lot of data with a wireless communication functions; a function of reading a program or data stored in a memory medium and displaying the program or data on a display portion. Further, the electronic device including a plurality of display portions can have a function of displaying image information mainly on one display portion while displaying text information on another display portion, a function of displaying a three-dimensional image by displaying images where parallax is considered on a plurality of display portions, or the like. Furthermore, the electronic device including an image receiving portion can have a function of photographing a still image, a function of photographing a moving image, a function of automatically or manually correcting a photographed image, a function of storing a photographed image in a memory medium (an external memory medium or a memory medium incorporated in the camera), a function of displaying a photographed image on the display-portion, or the like. Note that functions

which can be provided for the electronic devices illustrated in FIGS. 39A to 39H and FIGS. 40A to 40D are not limited them, and the electronic devices can have a variety of functions.

[0444] The electronic devices described in this embodiment each include a display portion for displaying some sort of information. By a combination of the electronic devices of this embodiment and the semiconductor device, shift register, or display device of Embodiments 1 to 8, improvement in reliability, improvement in yield, reduction in cost, increase in the size of the display portion, increase in the definition of the display portion, or the like can be achieved.

[0445] Next, applications of a semiconductor device will be described.

[0446] FIG. 40E illustrates an example in which a semiconductor device is incorporated in a building structure. FIG. 40E illustrates a housing 5022, a display portion 5023, a remote controller 5024 which is an operation portion, a speaker 5025, and the like. The semiconductor device is incorporated in the building structure as a wall-hanging type and can be provided without requiring a large space.

[0447] FIG. 40F illustrates another example in which a semiconductor device is incorporated in a building structure. A display panel 5026 is incorporated in a prefabricated bath unit 5027, so that a bather can view the display panel 5026.

[0448] Note that although this embodiment describes the wall and the prefabricated bath are given as examples of the building structures, this embodiment is not limited to them. The semiconductor devices can be provided in a variety of building structures.

[0449] Next, examples in which semiconductor devices are incorporated in moving objects are described.

[0450] FIG. 40G illustrates an example in which a semiconductor device is incorporated in a car. A display panel 5028 is incorporated in a car body 5029 of the car and can display information related to the operation of the car or information input from inside or outside of the car on demand. Note that the display panel 5028 may have a navigation function.

[0451] FIG. 40H illustrates an example in which a semiconductor device is incorporated in a passenger airplane. FIG. 40H illustrates a usage pattern when a display panel 5031 is provided for a ceiling 5030 above a seat of the passenger airplane. The display panel 5031 is incorporated in the ceiling 5030 through a hinge portion 5032, and a passenger can view the display panel 5031 by stretching of the hinge portion 5032. The display panel 5031 has a function of displaying information by the operation of the passenger.

[0452] Note that although bodies of a car and an airplane are illustrated as examples of moving objects in this embodiment, this embodiment is not limited to them. The semiconductor devices can be provided for a variety of objects such as two-wheeled vehicles, four-wheeled vehicles (including cars, buses, and the like), trains (in-

cluding monorails, railroads, and the like), and vessels.

[0453] This application is based on Japanese Patent Application serial No. 2009-077200 filed with Japan Patent Office on March 26, 2009.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a driver circuit configured to receive at least a first input signal, a second input signal, a third input signal, and a fourth input signal, and to output an output signal, the output signal potential being set according to the first to fourth input signals; and

a pixel comprising a liquid crystal element, wherein the liquid crystal element is controlled by the output signal; wherein

the driver circuit comprises a first switch (201_1), a second switch (201_2), a third switch (101_1), and a fourth switch (101_2), and a first wiring (115_1) to which the first input signal is input, a second wiring (115_2) to which the second input signal is input, a third wiring (114) to which the third input signal is input, a fourth wiring (112) to which the fourth input signal is input, and a fifth wiring (111), wherein a potential applied to the fifth wiring (111) is equal to the potential of the output signals;

the first switch (201_1) is connected to the first wiring (115_1) and to the third switch (101_1) and configured to control the third switch (101_1);

the second switch (201_2) is connected to the second wiring (115_2) and to the fourth switch (101_2) and configured to control the fourth switch (101_2);

the first switch (201_1) and the second switch (201_2) are configured to be turned on and off according to the third input signal;

the third switch (101_1) and the fourth switch (101_2) are connected in parallel and each of the third switch (101_1) and the fourth switch (101_2) has a first terminal connected to the fourth wiring (112) and a second terminal connected to the fifth wiring (111);

the third switch (101_1) is configured to set an electrical potential state of the output signal according to the fourth input signal when turned on in accordance with the first input signal; and the fourth switch (101_2) is configured to set an electrical potential state of the output signal according to the fourth input signal when turned on in accordance with the second input signal;

characterized in that the driver circuit is adapted to output the fourth input signal by repeatedly switching

the fourth input signal between a first potential state and a second potential state as a clock signal and further adapted to control the first to fourth input signals such that:

the first input signal is at a high level in a first frame period (T1) and at a low level in a second frame period (T2), the first and second frame periods forming a periodic frame sequence and each comprising a plurality of sub-periods;
the second input signal is at a low level in the first frame period (T1) and at a high level in the second frame period (T2);
the third input signal is at a high level and the fourth input signal is at a low level in a first sub-period (A1, A2) of the first and second frame periods; and
the third input signal is at a low level and the fourth input signal is at a high level in a second sub-period (B1, B2) of the first and second frame periods.

2. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the first switch (201_1), the second switch (201_2), the third switch (101_1), and the fourth switch (101_2) is a transistor.
3. A liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein the first switch (201_1) and the second switch (201_2) are constituted by a first transistor (201_1) and a second transistor (201_2), respectively;
wherein the first input signal is input into one of a source and a drain of the first transistor (201_1);
wherein the second input signal is input into one of a source and a drain of the second transistor (201_2);
and
wherein the third signal is input to a gate of the first transistor (201_1) and to a gate of the second transistor (201_2).
4. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the third switch (101_1) and the fourth switch (101_2) are constituted by a third transistor (101_1) and a fourth transistor (101_2), respectively;
wherein the first terminal of the third switch (101_1) is one of a source and a drain of the third transistor (101_1);
wherein the first terminal of the fourth switch (101_2) is one of a source and a drain of the fourth transistor (101_2);
wherein a gate of the third transistor (101_1) is electrically connected to the other of the source and the drain of the first transistor (201_1); and
wherein a gate of the fourth transistor (101_2) is electrically connected to the other of the source and the drain of the second transistor (201_2).

5. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 4, wherein the one of the source and the drain of the first transistor (201_1) is connected to the first wiring (115_1);
wherein the one of the source and the drain of the second transistor (201_2) is connected to the second wiring (115_2);
wherein the gate of the first transistor (201_1) and the gate of the second transistor (201_2) are connected to the third wiring (114);
wherein the second terminal of the third switch (101_1) is the other of a source and a drain of the third transistor (101_1) and the second terminal of the fourth switch (101_2) is the other of a source and a drain of the fourth transistor (101_2).
6. A liquid crystal display device according to any of the claims 4 to 5, wherein a channel width of the third transistor (101_1) is equal to a channel width of the fourth transistor (101_2).
7. A liquid crystal display device according to any one of the claims 4 to 5, wherein a channel width of the first transistor (201_1) is smaller than a channel width of the third transistor (101_1), and
wherein a channel width of the second transistor (201_2) is smaller than a channel width of the fourth transistor (101_2).
8. An electronic device comprising at least the liquid crystal display device disclosed in any of claims 1 to 7 and operation keys (5005) configured to control operation of the liquid crystal display device.

Patentansprüche

1. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung, die umfasst:

eine Treiberschaltung, die konfiguriert ist, mindestens ein erstes Eingabesignal, ein zweites Eingabesignal, ein drittes Eingabesignal und ein viertes Eingabesignal zu empfangen und ein Ausgabesignal auszugeben, wobei das Potential des Ausgabesignals entsprechend den ersten bis vierten Eingabesignalen eingestellt wird; und
ein Pixel, das ein Flüssigkristallelement umfasst, wobei das Flüssigkristallelement durch das Ausgabesignal gesteuert wird; wobei die Treiberschaltung umfasst: einen ersten Schalter (201_1), einen zweiten Schalter (201_2), einen dritten Schalter (101_1) und einen vierten Schalter (101_2) sowie eine erste Leitung (115_1), an die das erste Eingabesignal eingegeben wird, eine zweite Leitung (115_2),

an die das zweite Eingangssignal eingegeben wird, eine dritte Leitung (114), an die das dritte Eingangssignal eingegeben wird, eine vierte Leitung (112), an die das vierte Eingangssignal eingegeben wird, und eine fünfte Leitung (111), wobei ein Potential, das an die fünfte Leitung (111) angelegt wird, gleich dem Potential des Ausgangssignals ist;

der erste Schalter (201_1) mit der ersten Leitung (115_1) und dem dritten Schalter (101_1) verbunden ist und konfiguriert ist, den dritten Schalter (101_1) zu steuern;

der zweite Schalter (201_2) mit der zweiten Leitung (115_2) und dem vierten Schalter (101_2) verbunden ist und konfiguriert ist, den vierten Schalter (101_2) zu steuern;

der erste Schalter (201_1) und der zweite Schalter (201_2) konfiguriert sind, entsprechend dem dritten Eingangssignal ein- und ausgeschaltet zu werden;

der dritte Schalter (101_1) und der vierte Schalter (101_2) parallel geschaltet sind, und der dritte Schalter (101_1) und der vierte Schalter (101_2) jeweils einen ersten Anschluss, der mit der vierten Leitung (112) verbunden ist, und einen zweiten Anschluss, der mit der fünften Leitung (111) verbunden ist, aufweisen;

der dritte Schalter (101_1) konfiguriert ist, einen elektrischen Potentialzustand des Ausgangssignals entsprechend dem vierten Eingangssignal einzustellen, wenn er entsprechend dem ersten Eingangssignal eingeschaltet wird; und

der vierte Schalter (101_2) konfiguriert ist, einen elektrischen Potentialzustand des Ausgangssignals entsprechend dem vierten Eingangssignal einzustellen, wenn er entsprechend dem zweiten Eingangssignal eingeschaltet wird;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Treiberschaltung dazu ausgebildet ist, das vierte Eingangssignal als Taktsignal auszugeben, indem das vierte Eingangssignal wiederholt zwischen einem ersten Potentialzustand und einem zweiten Potentialzustand umgeschaltet wird, und ferner dazu ausgebildet ist, die ersten bis vierten Eingangssignale derart zu steuern, dass:

das erste Eingangssignal in einer ersten Rahmenperiode (T1) auf einem hohen Pegel und in einer zweiten Rahmenperiode (T2) auf einem niedrigen Pegel liegt, wobei die ersten und zweiten Rahmenperioden eine periodische Rahmensequenz bilden und jeweils eine Vielzahl von Sub-Perioden umfassen;

das zweite Eingangssignal in der ersten Rahmenperiode (T1) auf einem niedrigen Pegel und in der zweiten Rahmenperiode (T2) auf einem hohen Pegel liegt;

in einer ersten Sub-Periode (A1, A2) der ersten und zweiten Rahmenperioden das dritte Eingangssignal auf einem hohen Pegel liegt und das vierte Eingangssignal auf einem niedrigen Pegel liegt; und

in einer zweiten Sub-Periode (B1, B2) der ersten und zweiten Rahmenperioden das dritte Eingangssignal auf einem niedrigen Pegel liegt und das vierte Eingangssignal auf einem hohen Pegel liegt.

2. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei mindestens einer des ersten Schalters (201_1), des zweiten Schalters (201_2), des dritten Schalters (101_1) und des vierten Schalters (101_2) ein Transistor ist.
3. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, wobei der erste Schalter (201_1) und der zweite Schalter (201_2) von einem ersten Transistor (201_1) bzw. einem zweiten Transistor (201_2) gebildet werden; wobei das erste Eingangssignal an eine/einen von Source und Drain des ersten Transistors (201_1) eingegeben wird; wobei das zweite Eingangssignal an eine/einen von Source und Drain des zweiten Transistors (201_2) eingegeben wird; und wobei das dritte Signal an ein Gate des ersten Transistors (201_1) und ein Gate des zweiten Transistors (201_2) eingegeben wird.
4. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei der dritte Schalter (101_1) und der vierte Schalter (101_2) von einem dritten Transistor (101_1) bzw. einem vierten Transistor (101_2) gebildet werden; wobei der erste Anschluss des dritten Schalters (101_1) eine/einer von Source und Drain des dritten Transistors (101_1) ist; wobei der erste Anschluss des vierten Schalters (101_2) eine/einer von Source und Drain des vierten Transistors (101_2) ist; wobei ein Gate des dritten Transistors (101_1) elektrisch mit der/dem anderen von Source und Drain des ersten Transistors (201_1) verbunden ist; und wobei ein Gate des vierten Transistors (101_2) elektrisch mit der/dem anderen von Source und Drain des zweiten Transistors (201_2) verbunden ist.
5. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die/der eine von Source und Drain des ersten Transistors (201_1) mit der ersten Leitung (115_1) verbunden ist; wobei die/der eine von Source und Drain des zweiten Transistors (201_2) mit der zweiten Leitung (115_2) verbunden ist; wobei das Gate des ersten Transistors (201_1) und

das Gate des zweiten Transistors (201_2) mit der dritten Leitung (114) verbunden sind;
wobei der zweite Anschluss des dritten Schalters (101_1) die/der andere von Source und Drain des dritten Transistors (101_1) ist und der zweite Anschluss des vierten Schalters (101_2) die/der andere von Source und Drain des vierten Transistors (101_2) ist.

6. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 und 5,
wobei eine Kanalbreite des dritten Transistors (101_1) gleich einer Kanalbreite des vierten Transistors (101_2) ist.
7. Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 und 5,
wobei eine Kanalbreite des ersten Transistors (201_1) kleiner als eine Kanalbreite des dritten Transistors (101_1) ist, und
wobei eine Kanalbreite des zweiten Transistors (201_2) kleiner als eine Kanalbreite des vierten Transistors (101_2) ist.
8. Elektronisches Gerät, das mindestens die in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7 offenbarte Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung und Bedienungstasten (5005) umfasst, die konfiguriert sind, eine Bedienung der Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung zu steuern.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides comprenant:

un circuit de commande configuré pour recevoir au moins un premier signal d'entrée, un second signal d'entrée, un troisième signal d'entrée, et un quatrième signal d'entrée, et pour délivrer un signal de sortie, le potentiel du signal de sortie étant déterminé selon le premier au quatrième signal d'entrée; et

un pixel comprenant un élément à cristaux liquides, dans lequel l'élément à cristaux liquides est commandé par le signal de sortie; dans lequel le circuit de commande comprend un premier commutateur (201_1), un second commutateur (201_2), un troisième commutateur (101_1), et un quatrième commutateur (101_2), et un premier fil (115_1) auquel le premier signal d'entrée est transmis, un second fil (115_2) auquel le second signal d'entrée est transmis, un troisième fil (114) auquel le troisième signal d'entrée est transmis, un quatrième fil (112) auquel le quatrième signal d'entrée est transmis, et un cinquième fil (111), dans lequel un potentiel appliqué au cinquième fil (111) est égal au potentiel du signal de sortie;

le premier commutateur (201_1) est connecté au premier fil (115_1) et au troisième commutateur (101_1) et configuré pour commander le troisième commutateur (101_1);

le second commutateur (201_2) est connecté au second fil (115_2) et au quatrième commutateur (101_2) et configuré pour commander le quatrième commutateur (101_2);

le premier commutateur (201_1) et le second commutateur (201_2) sont configurés pour être passant et bloqués selon le troisième signal d'entrée;

le troisième commutateur (101_1) et le quatrième commutateur (101_2) sont connectés en parallèle et chacun du troisième commutateur (101_1) et du quatrième commutateur (101_2) a une première borne connectée au quatrième fil (112) et une seconde borne connectée au cinquième fil (111);

le troisième commutateur (101_1) est configuré pour déterminer un état de potentiel électrique du signal de sortie selon le quatrième signal d'entrée quand il est mis à l'état passant en fonction du premier signal d'entrée; et

le quatrième commutateur (101_2) est configuré pour déterminer un état de potentiel électrique du signal de sortie selon le quatrième signal d'entrée quand il est mis à l'état passant en fonction du second signal d'entrée;

caractérisé en ce que le circuit de commande est adapté pour délivrer le quatrième signal d'entrée comme un signal d'horloge en changeant le quatrième signal d'entrée à plusieurs reprises entre un premier état de potentiel et un second état de potentiel et aussi adapté pour commander le premier au quatrième signal d'entrée afin que:

le premier signal d'entrée soit à un niveau haut dans une première période de trame (T1) et à un niveau bas dans une seconde période de trame (T2), la première et la seconde période de trame formant une séquence de trame périodique et comprenant chacune une pluralité de sous-périodes;

le second signal d'entrée soit à un niveau bas dans la première période de trame (T1) et à un niveau haut dans la seconde période de trame (T2);

le troisième signal d'entrée soit à un niveau haut et le quatrième signal d'entrée soit à un niveau bas dans une première sous-période (A1, A2) de la première et la seconde période de trame; et le troisième signal d'entrée soit à un niveau bas et le quatrième signal d'entrée soit à un niveau haut dans une seconde sous-période (B1, B2) de la première et la seconde période de trame.

2. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel au moins l'un du premier commutateur (201_1), du second commutateur (201_2), du troisième commutateur (101_1), et du quatrième commutateur (101_2) est un transistor. 5

3. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel le premier commutateur (201_1) et le second commutateur (201_2) sont respectivement constitués par un premier transistor (201_1) et par un second transistor (201_2);
 dans lequel le premier signal d'entrée est transmis à l'un d'une source et d'un drain du premier transistor (201_1);
 dans lequel le second signal d'entrée est transmis à l'un d'une source et d'un drain du second transistor (201_2); et
 dans lequel le troisième signal est transmis à une grille du premier transistor (201_1) et à une grille du second transistor (201_2). 10 15 20

4. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 3,
 dans lequel le troisième commutateur (101_1) et le quatrième commutateur (101_2) sont respectivement constitués par un troisième transistor (101_1) et par un quatrième transistor (101_2);
 dans lequel la première borne du troisième commutateur (101_1) est l'un d'une source et d'un drain du troisième transistor (101_1);
 dans lequel la première borne du quatrième commutateur (101_2) est l'un d'une source et d'un drain du quatrième transistor (101_2);
 dans lequel une grille du troisième transistor (101_1) est connectée électriquement à l'autre de la source et du drain du premier transistor (201_1); et
 dans lequel une grille du quatrième transistor (101_2) est connectée électriquement à l'autre de la source et du drain du second transistor (201_2). 25 30 35 40

5. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 4,
 dans lequel l'un de la source et du drain du premier transistor (201_1) est connecté au premier fil (115_1);
 dans lequel l'un de la source et du drain du second transistor (201_2) est connecté au second fil (115_2);
 dans lequel la grille du premier transistor (201_1) et la grille du second transistor (201_2) sont connectées au troisième fil (114);
 dans lequel la seconde borne du troisième commutateur (101_1) est l'autre d'une source et d'un drain du troisième transistor (101_1) et la seconde borne du quatrième commutateur (101_2) est l'autre d'une source et d'un drain du quatrième transistor (101_2). 45 50 55

6. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 et 5,
 dans lequel une largeur de canal du troisième transistor (101_1) est égale à une largeur de canal du quatrième transistor (101_2).

7. Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 et 5,
 dans lequel une largeur de canal du premier transistor (201_1) est inférieure à une largeur de canal du troisième transistor (101_1), et
 dans lequel une largeur de canal du second transistor (201_2) est inférieure à une largeur de canal du quatrième transistor (101_2).

8. Dispositif électronique comprenant au moins le dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7 et des touches d'opération (5005) configurées pour commander l'opération du dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides.

FIG. 1A

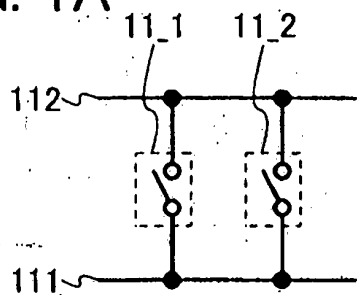


FIG. 1B

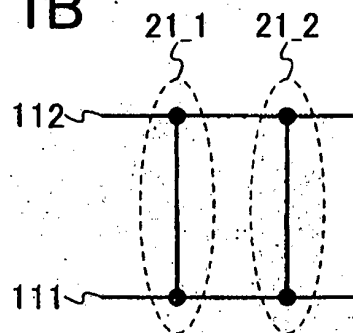


FIG. 1C

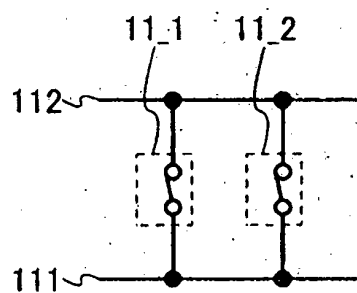


FIG. 1D

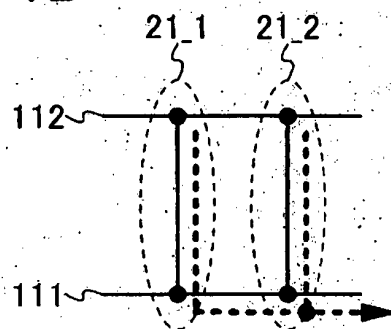


FIG. 1E

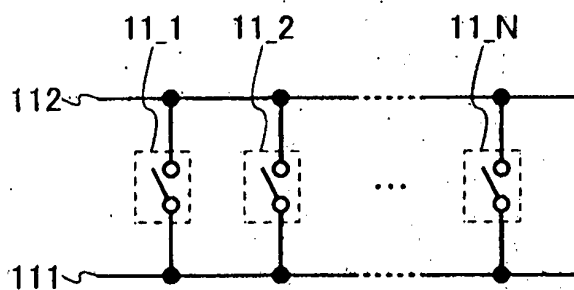


FIG. 1F

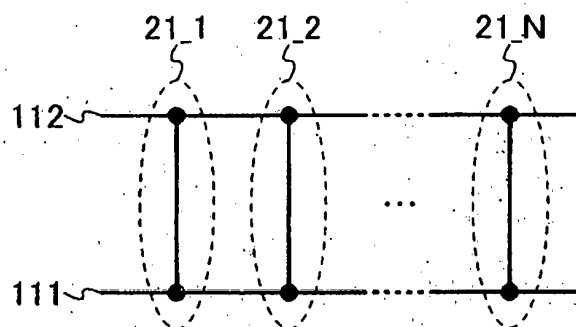


FIG. 1G

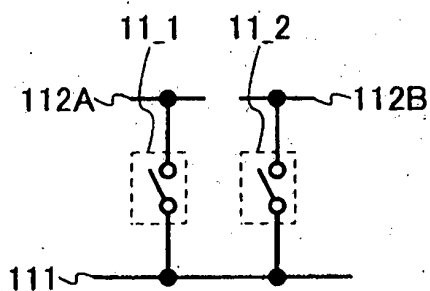


FIG. 2A

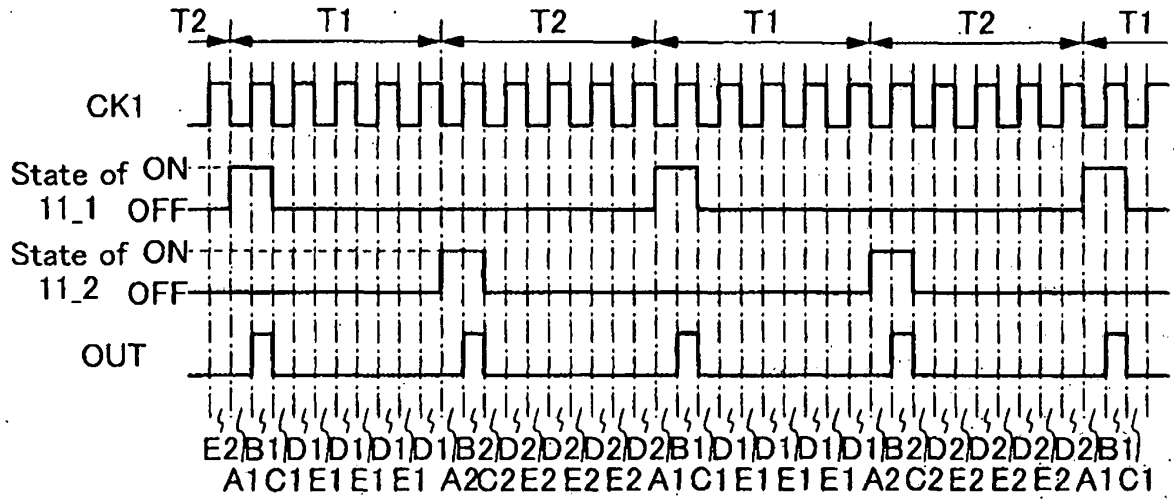


FIG. 2B

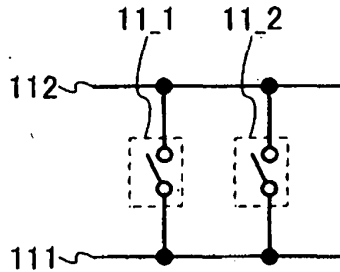


FIG. 2C

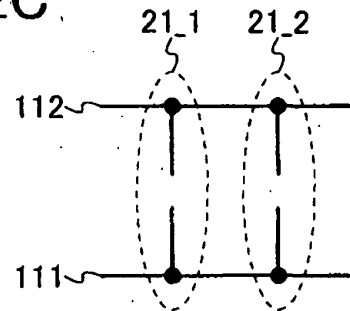


FIG. 2D

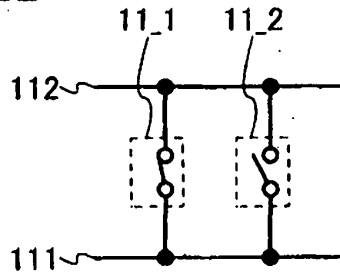


FIG. 2E

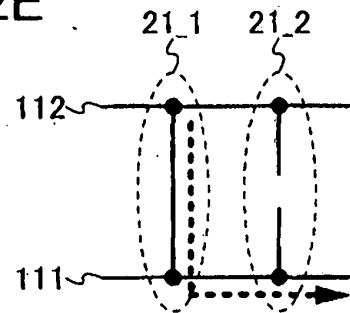


FIG. 2F

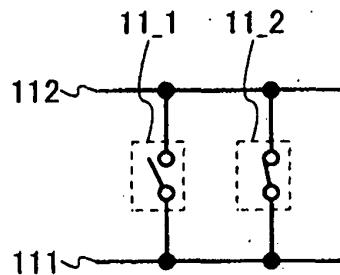


FIG. 2G

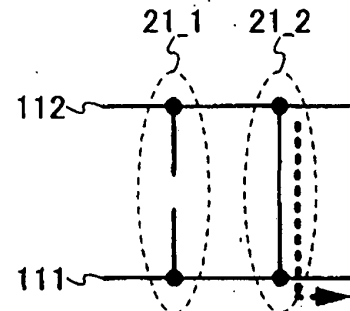


FIG. 3

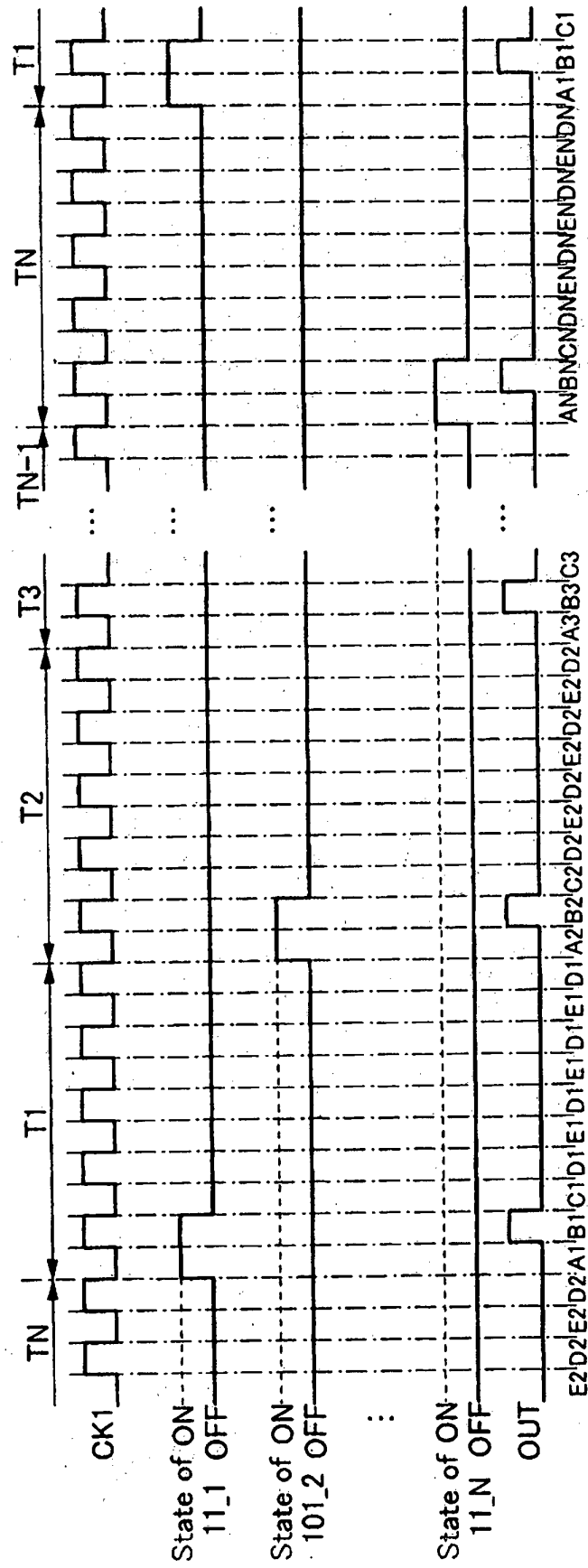


FIG. 4A

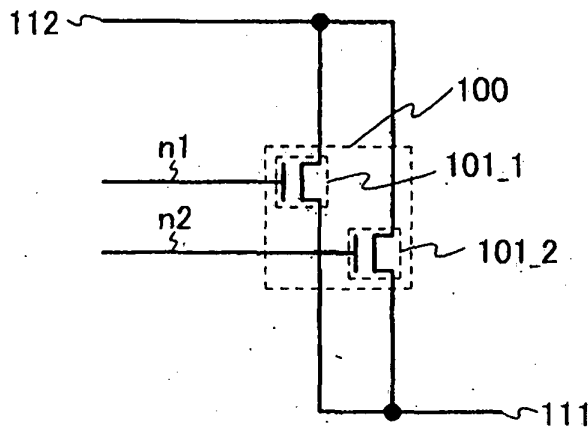


FIG. 4B

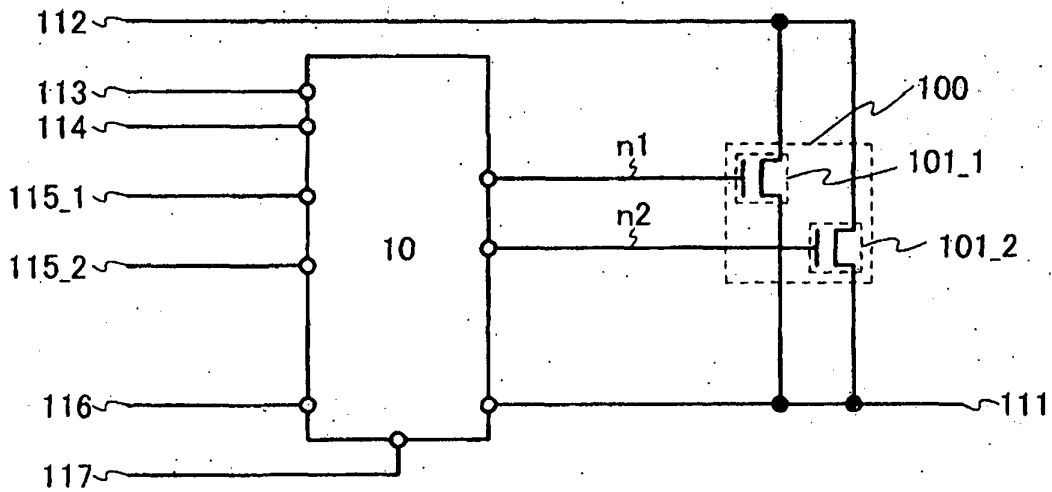


FIG. 4C

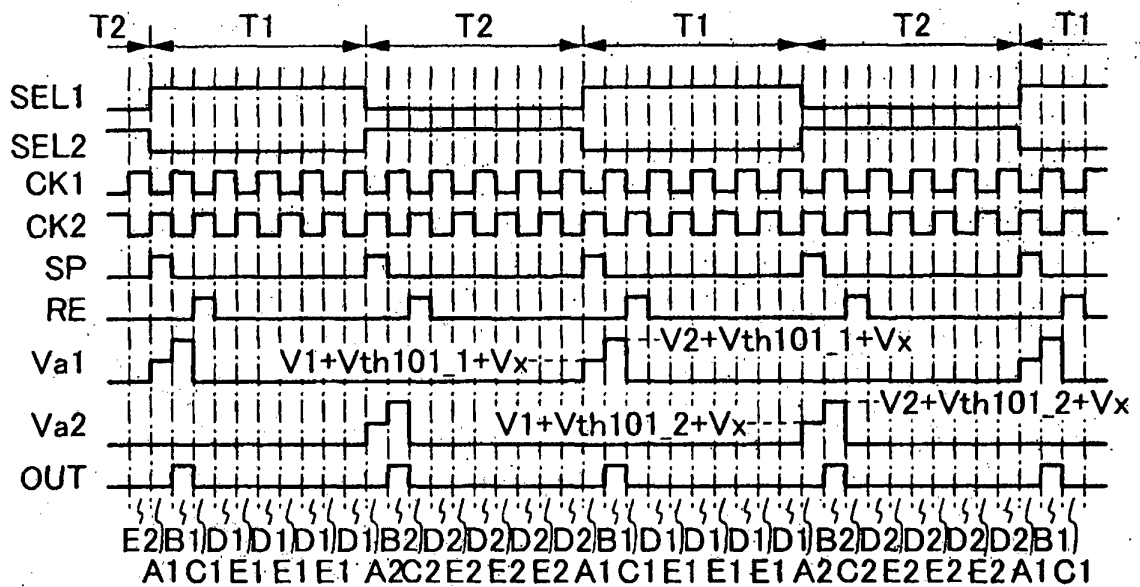
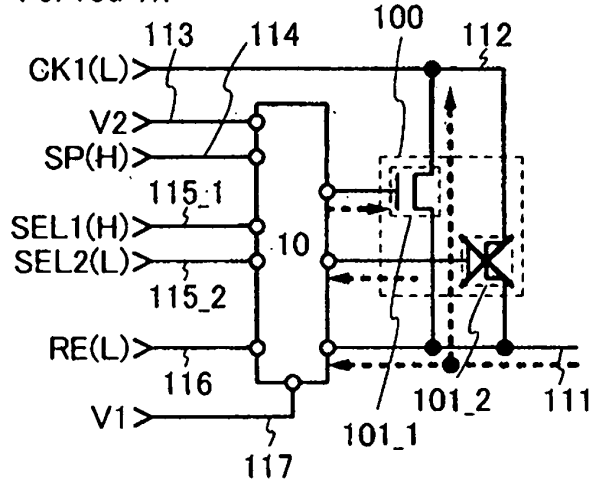
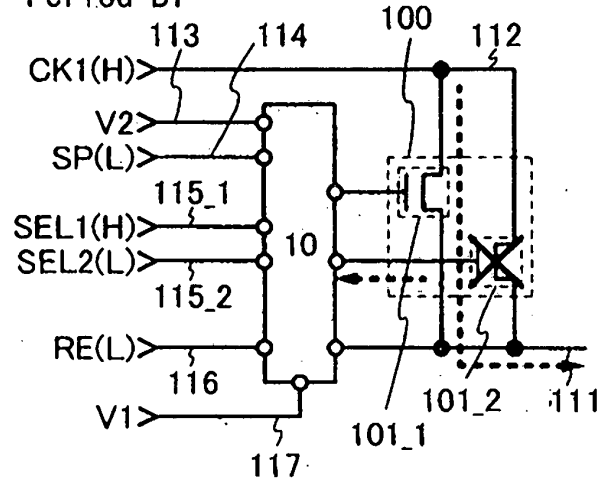


FIG. 5A

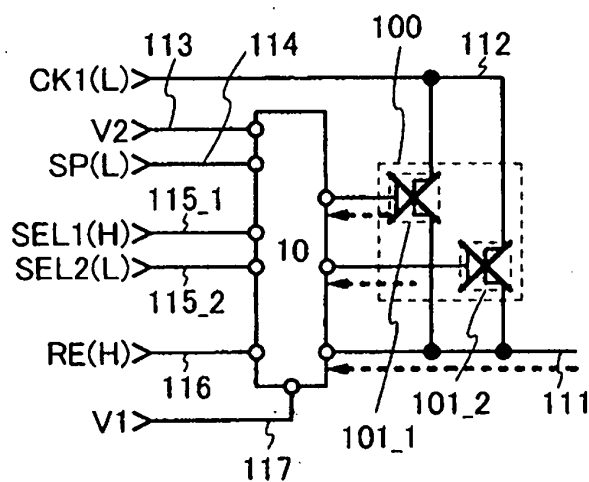
Period A1

**FIG. 5B**

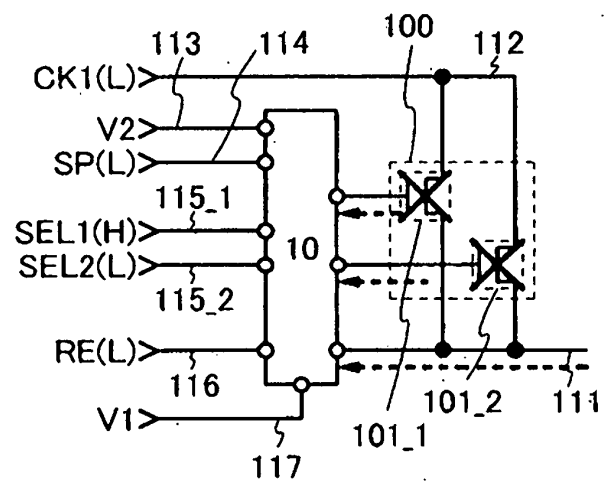
Period B1

**FIG. 5C**

Period C1

**FIG. 5D**

Periods D1, E1

**FIG. 5E**

Period C1

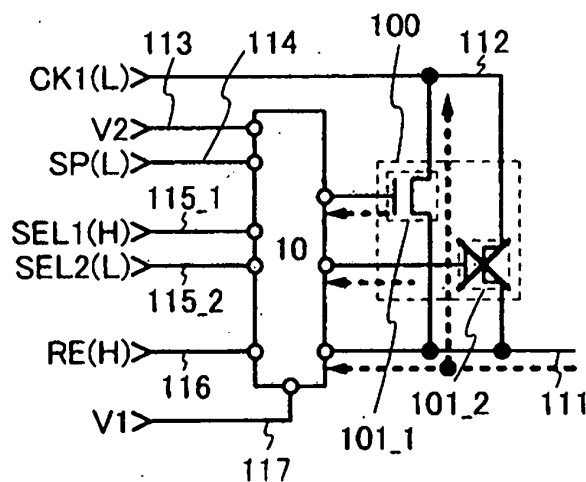
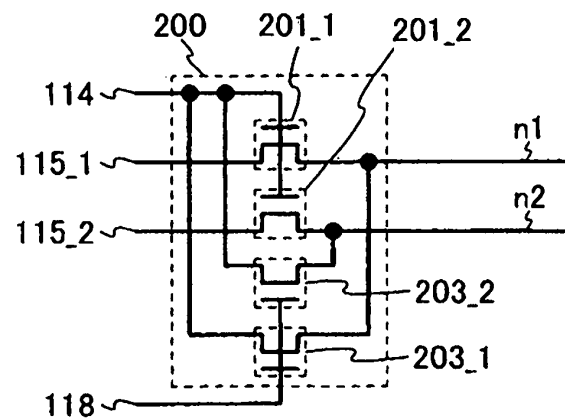
**FIG. 5F**

FIG. 6A

Period A2

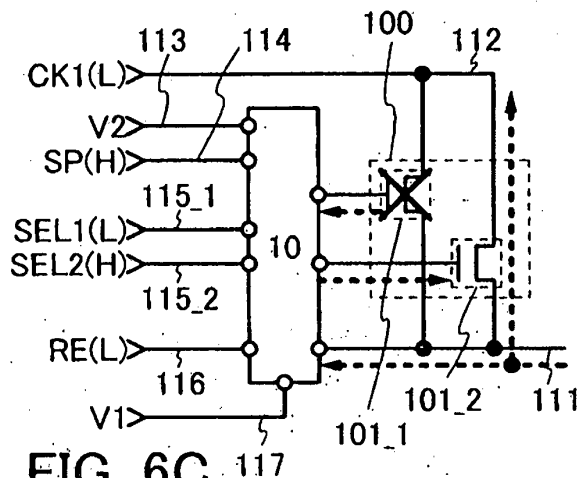


FIG. 6B

Period B2

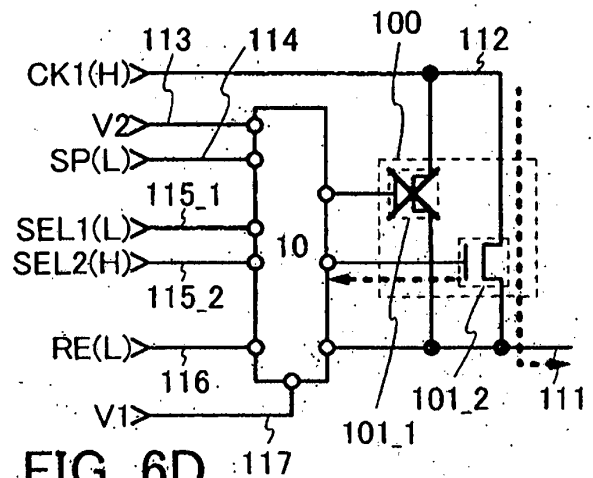


FIG. 6C

Period C2

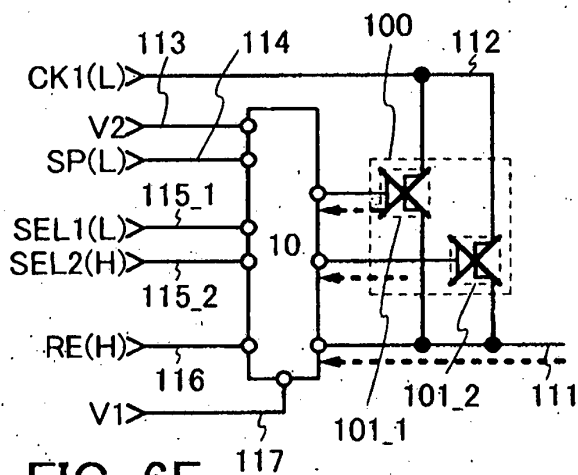


FIG. 6D

Periods D2, E2

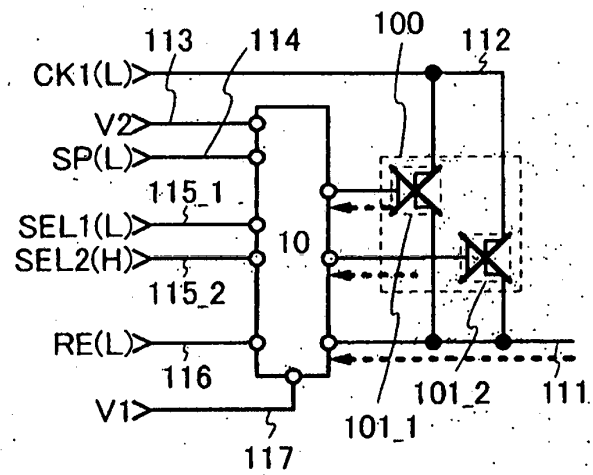


FIG. 6E

Period C2

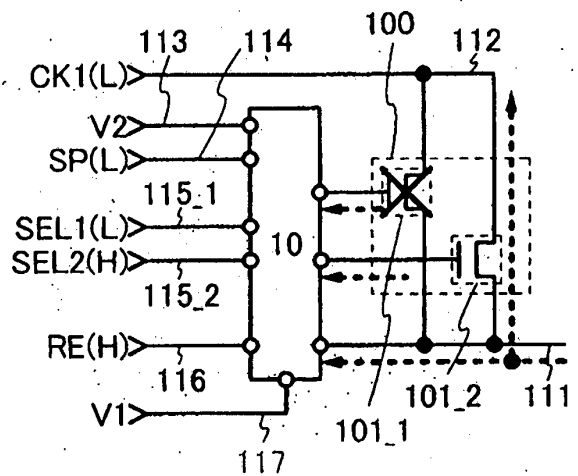


FIG. 7A

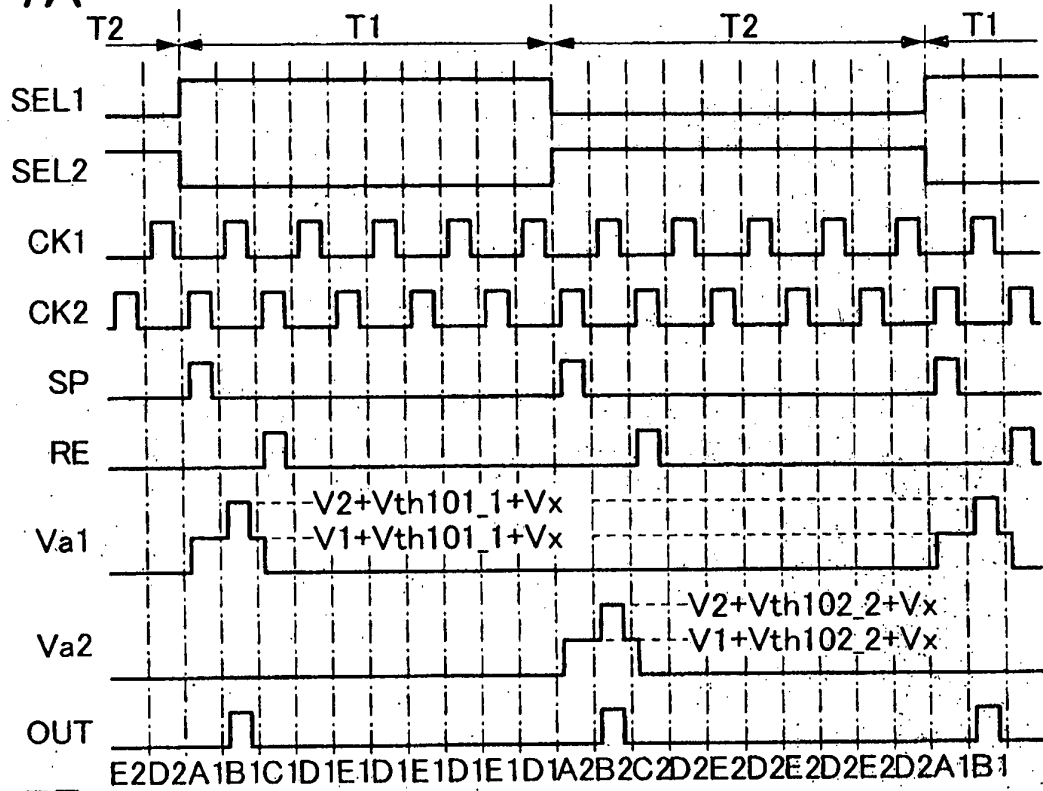


FIG. 7B

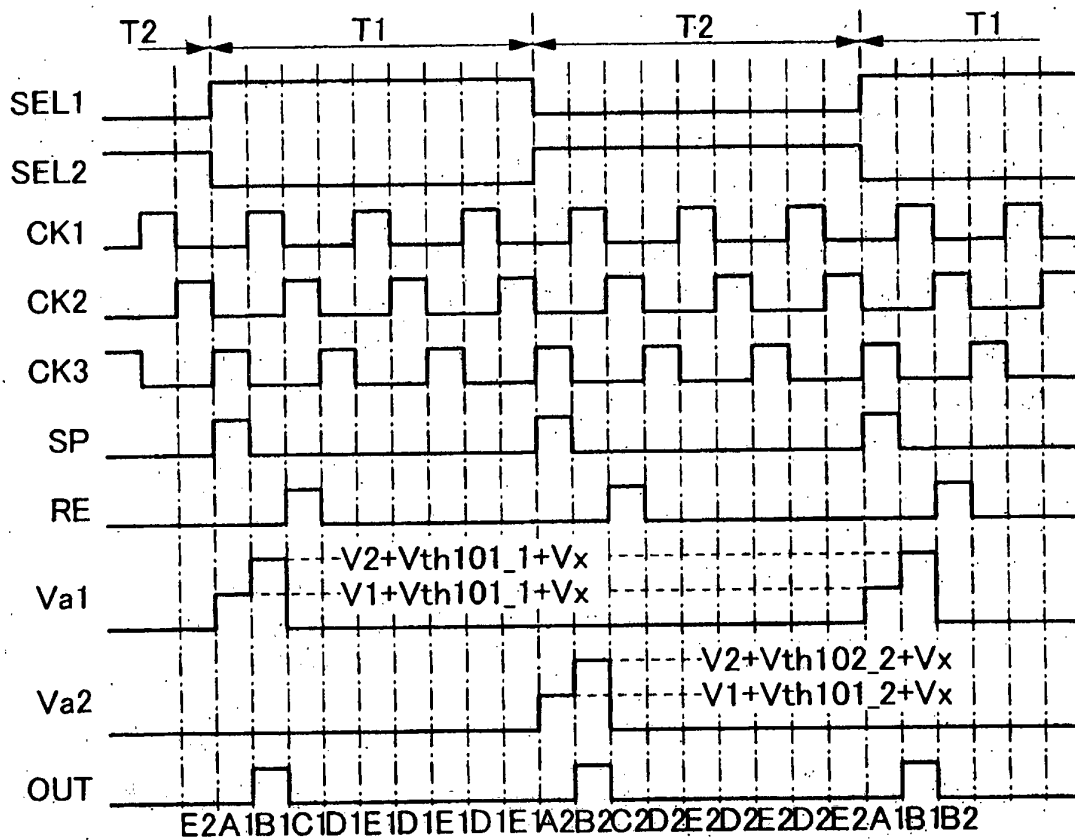


FIG. 8A

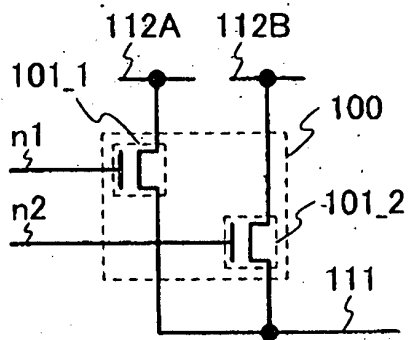


FIG. 8B

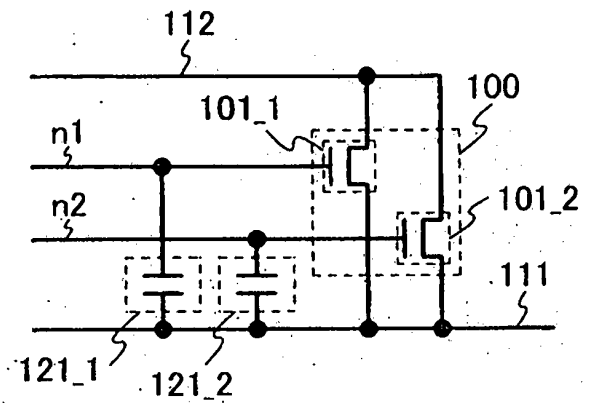


FIG. 8C

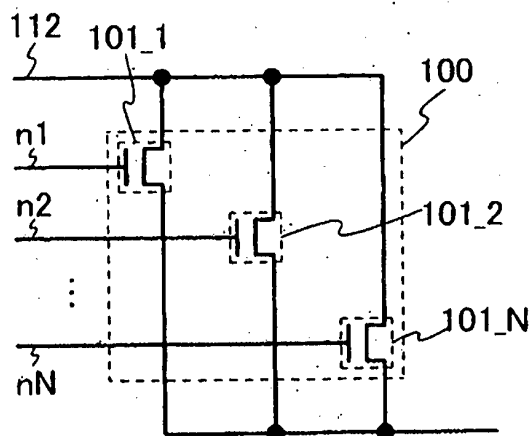


FIG. 8D

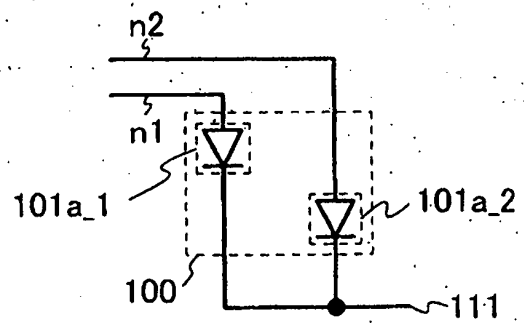


FIG. 8E

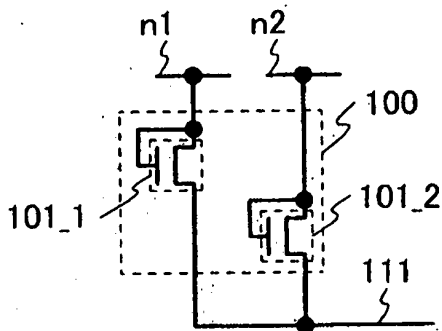


FIG. 8F

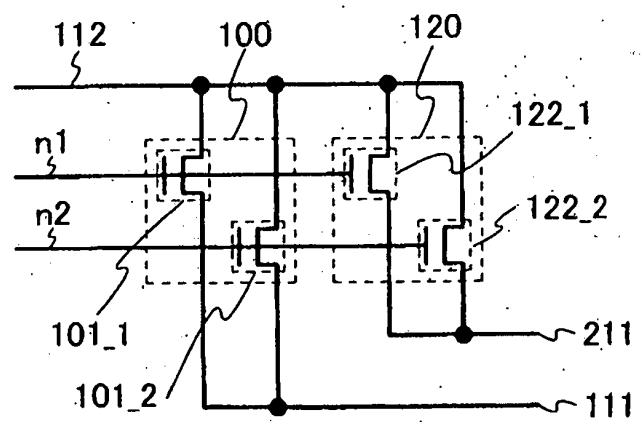


FIG. 9A

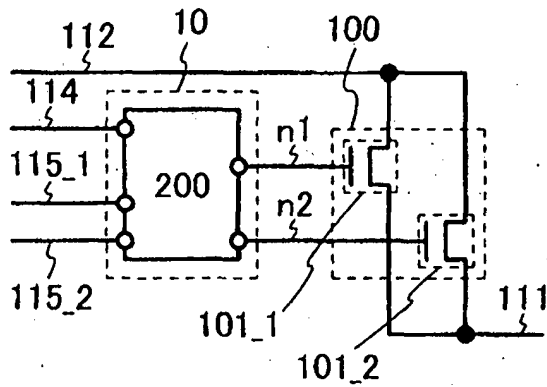


FIG. 9B

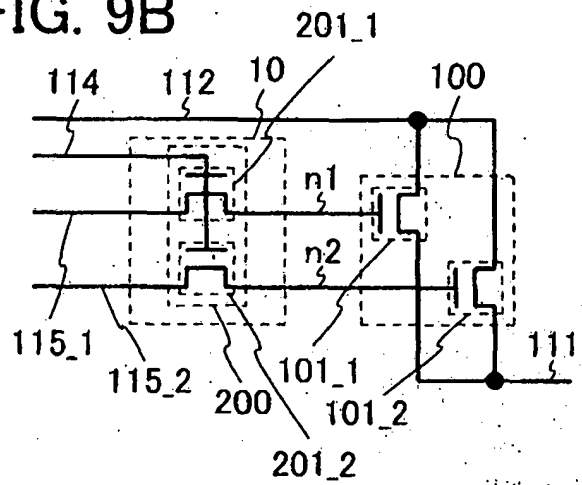


FIG. 9C

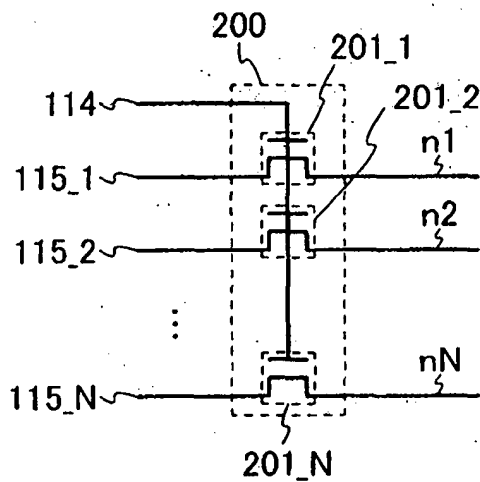


FIG. 9D

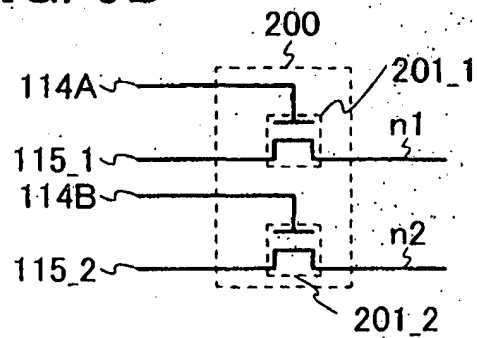


FIG. 9E

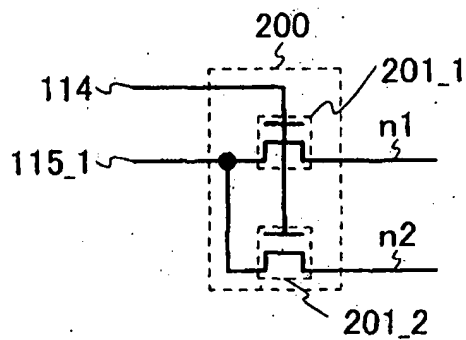


FIG. 9F

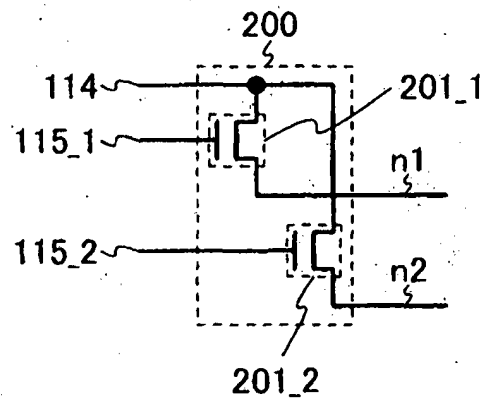


FIG. 10A

Period A1

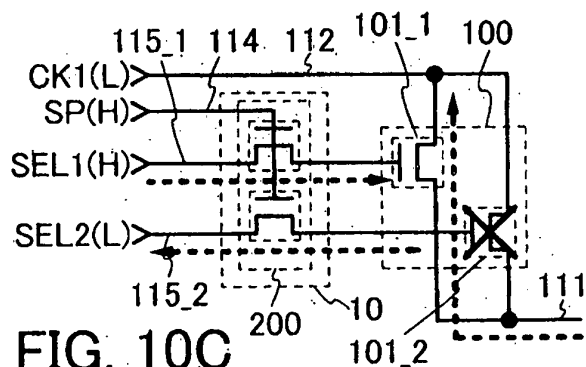


FIG. 10C

Period C1

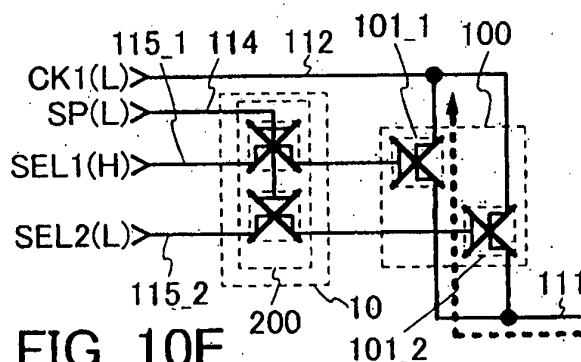


FIG. 10E

Period A2

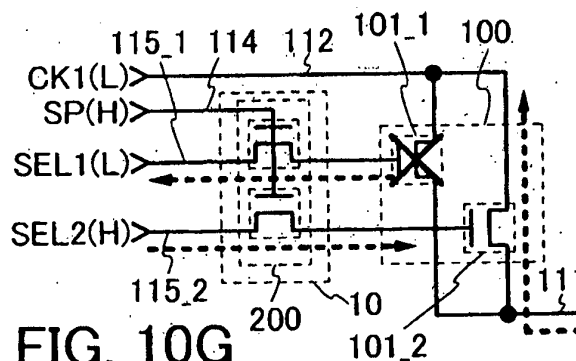


FIG. 10G

Period C2

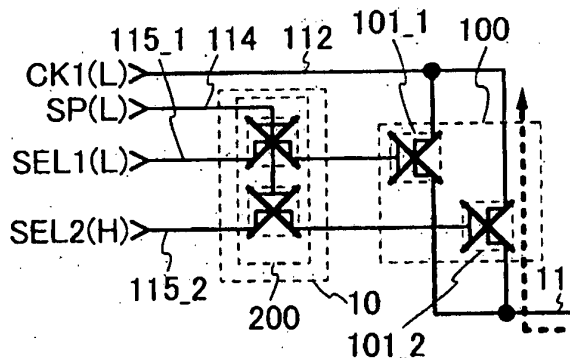


FIG. 10B

Period B1

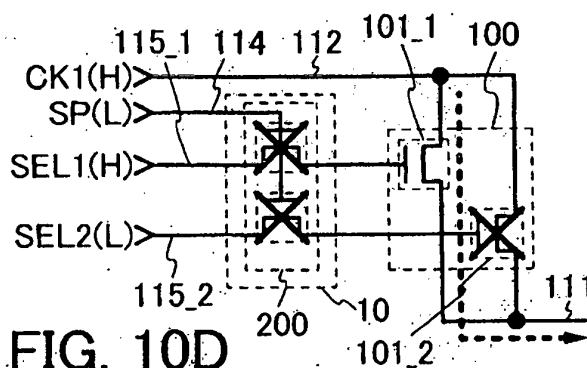


FIG. 10D

Periods D1, E1

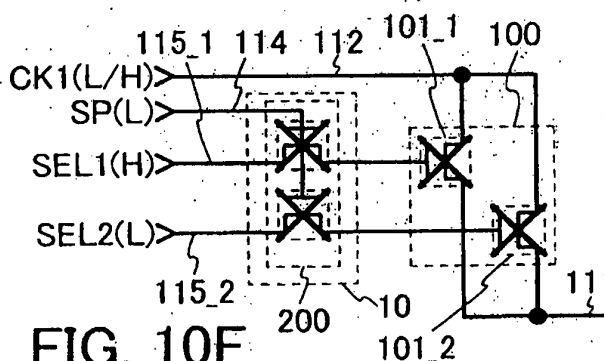


FIG. 10F

Period B2

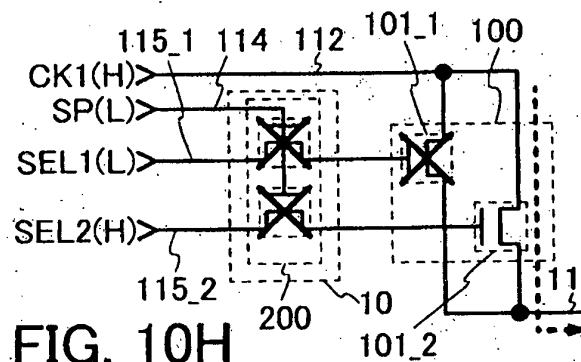


FIG. 10H

Periods D2, E2

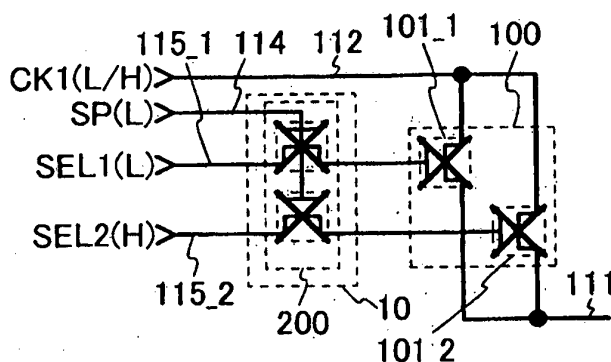


FIG. 11A

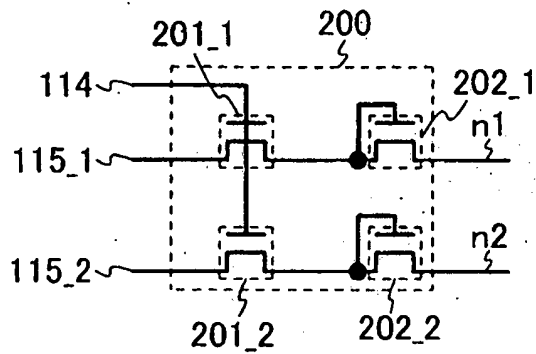


FIG. 11B

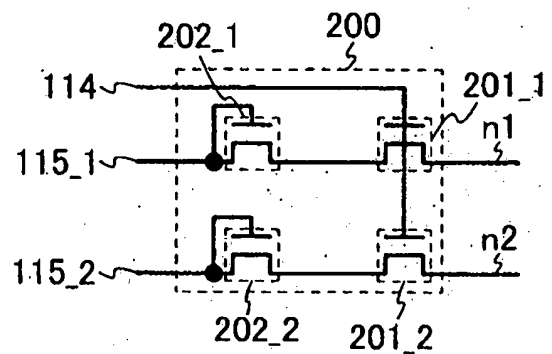


FIG. 11C

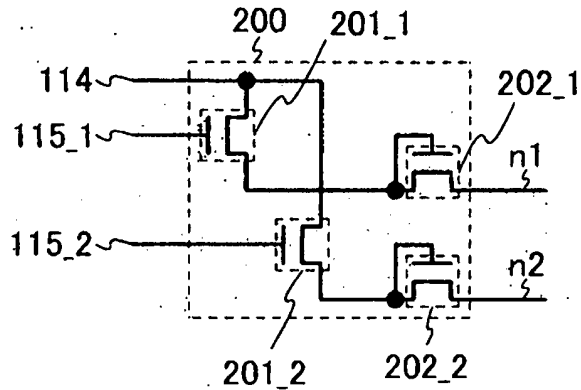


FIG. 11D

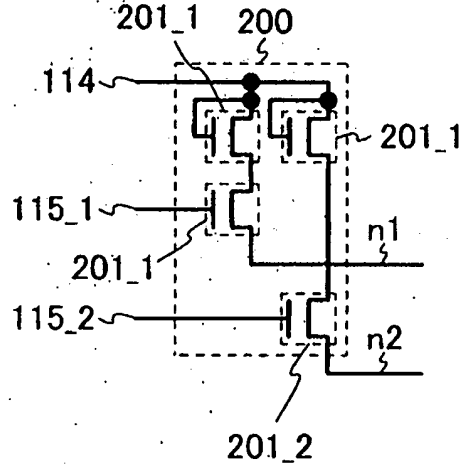


FIG. 11E

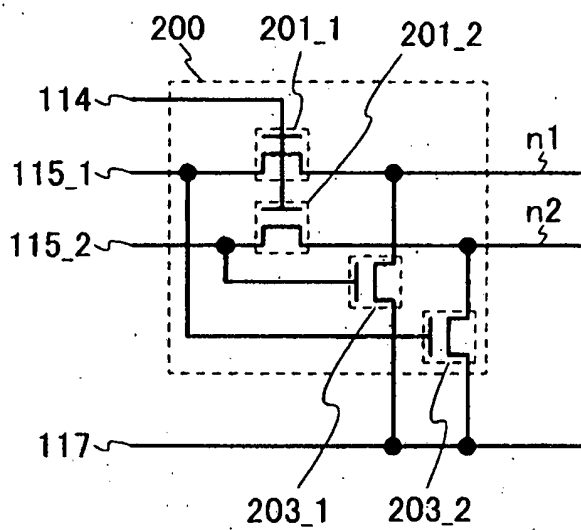


FIG. 11F

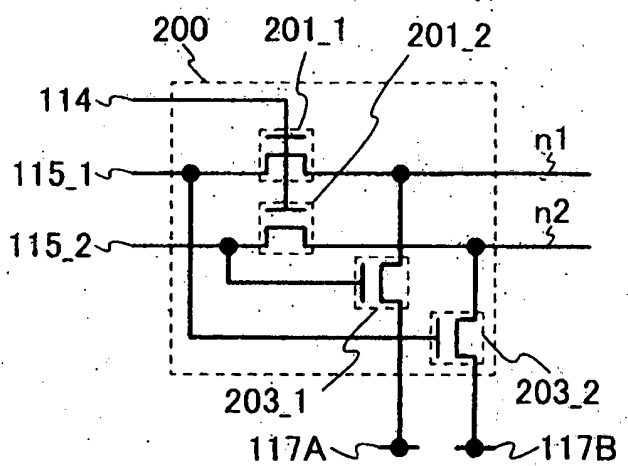


FIG. 12A

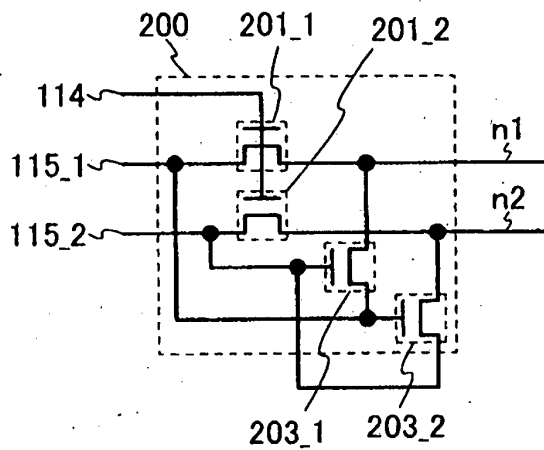


FIG. 12B

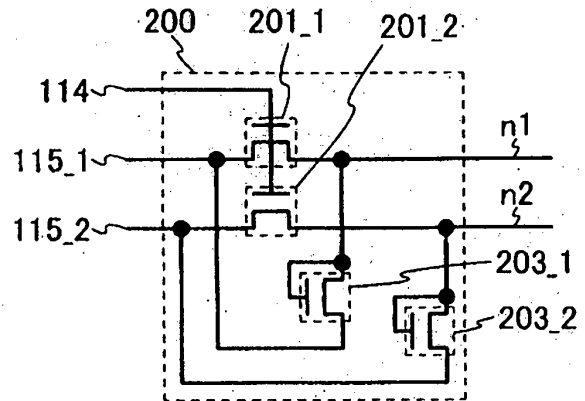


FIG. 12C

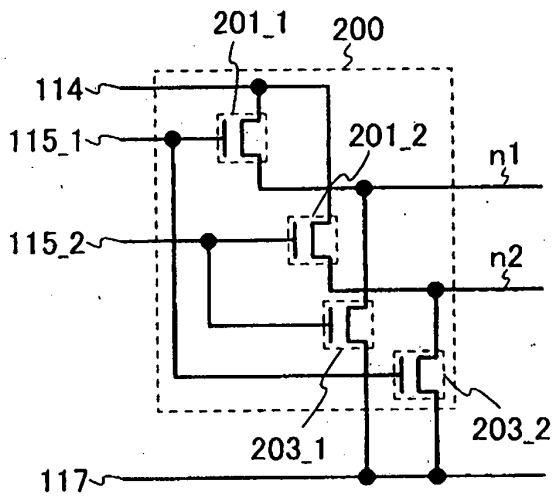


FIG. 12D

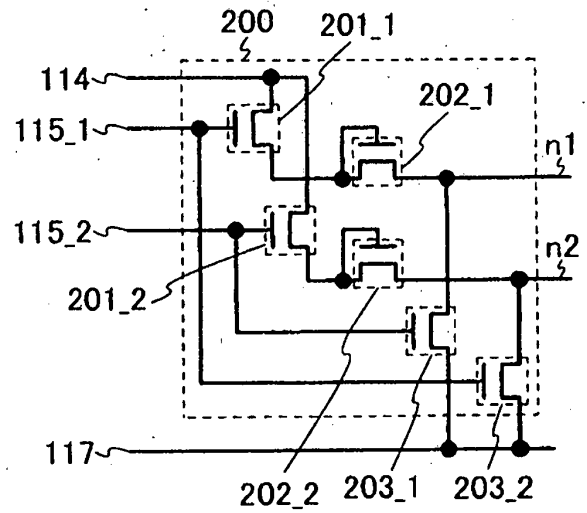


FIG. 12E

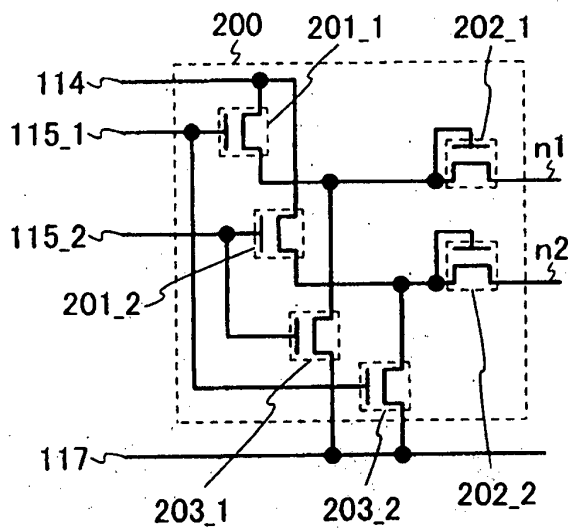


FIG. 12F

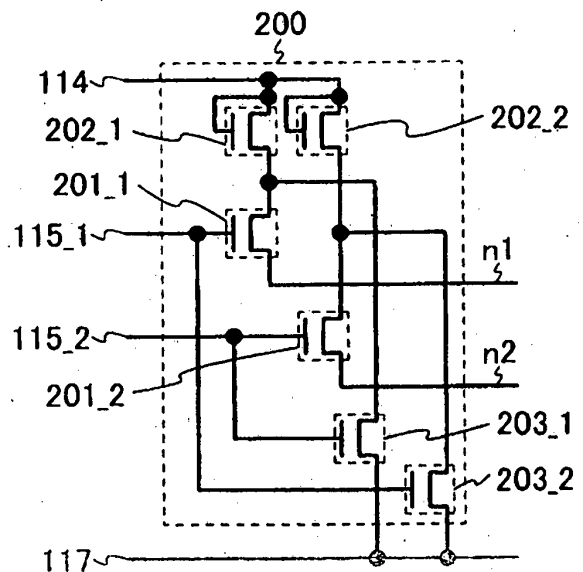


FIG. 13A

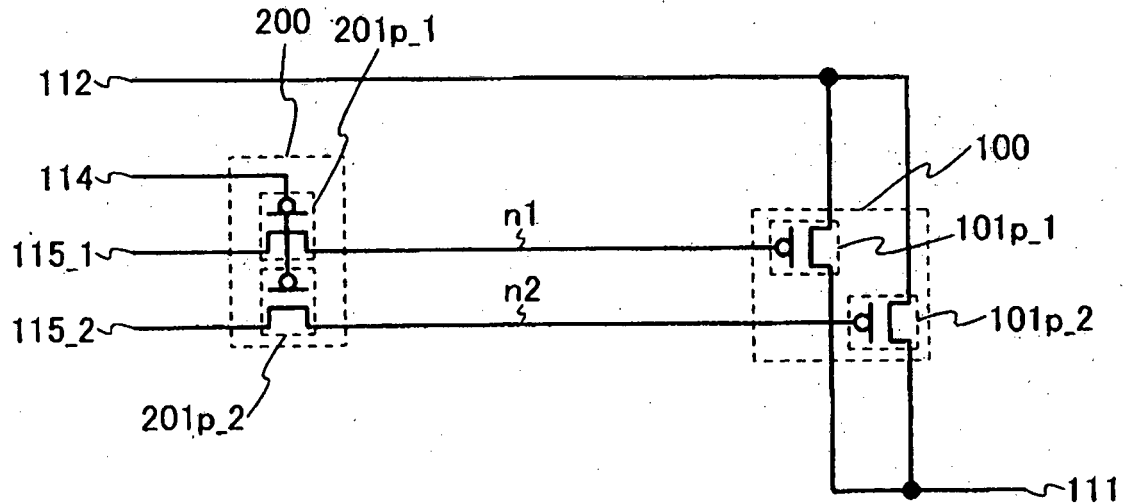


FIG. 13B

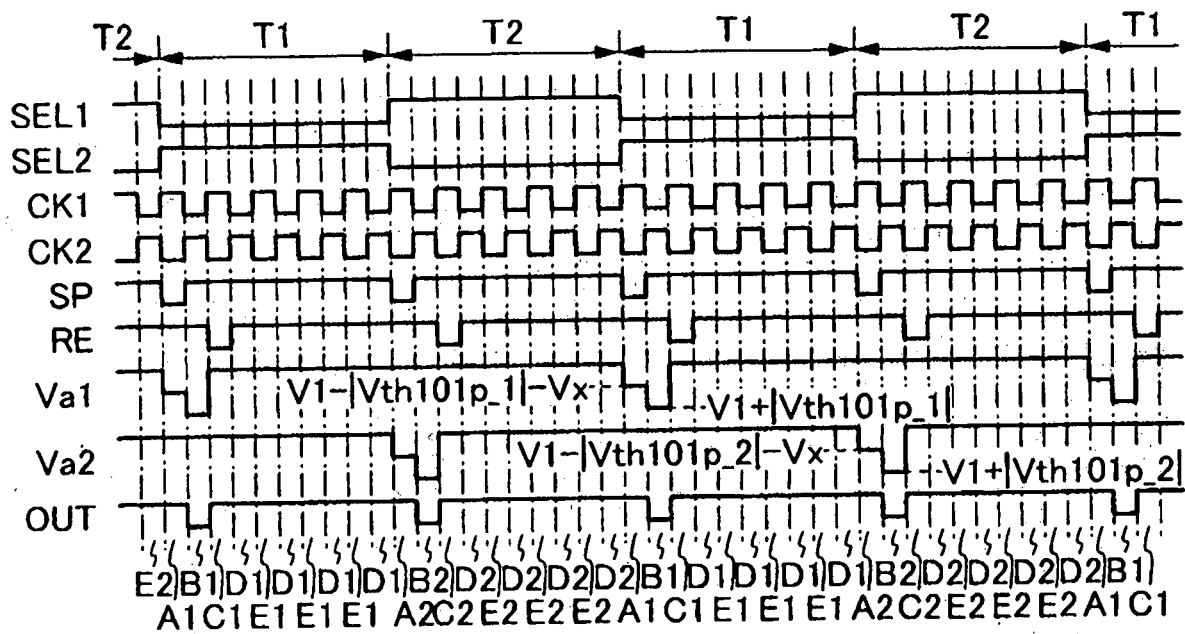


FIG. 14

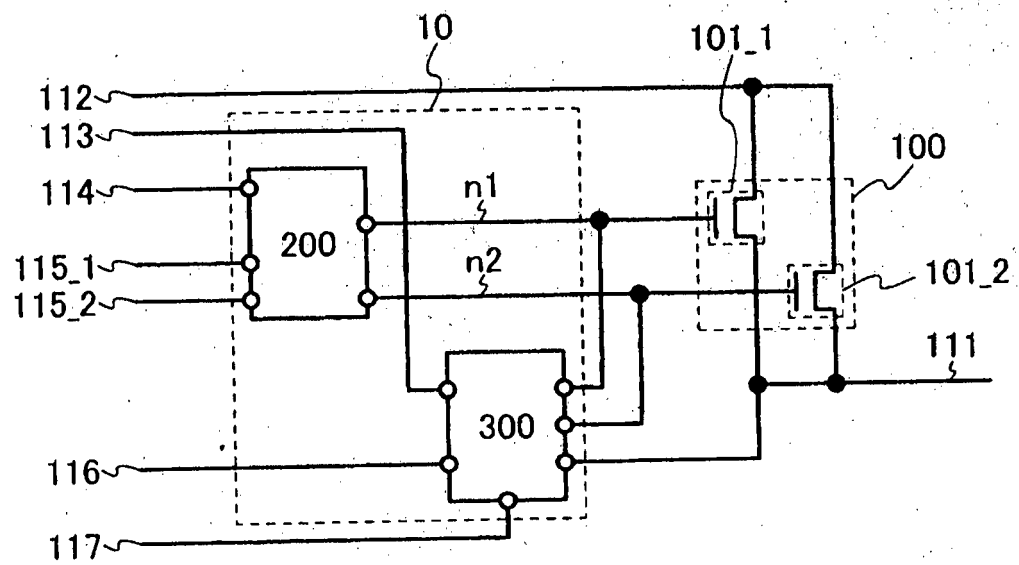


FIG. 15A

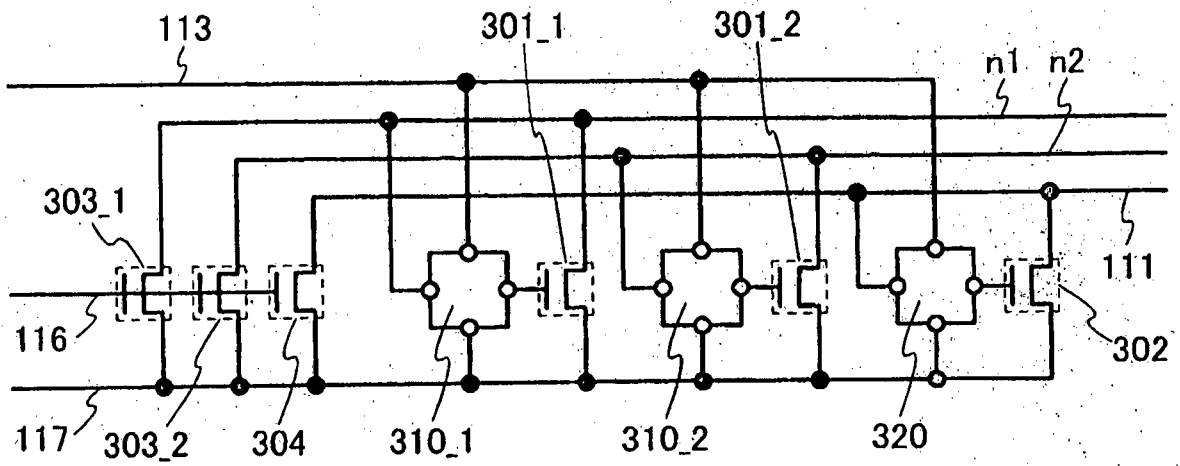


FIG. 15B

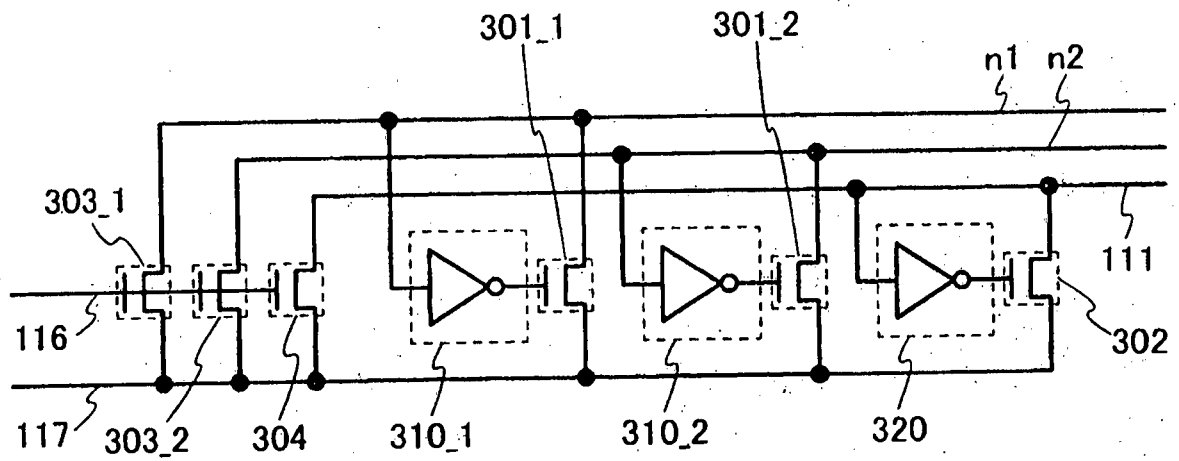
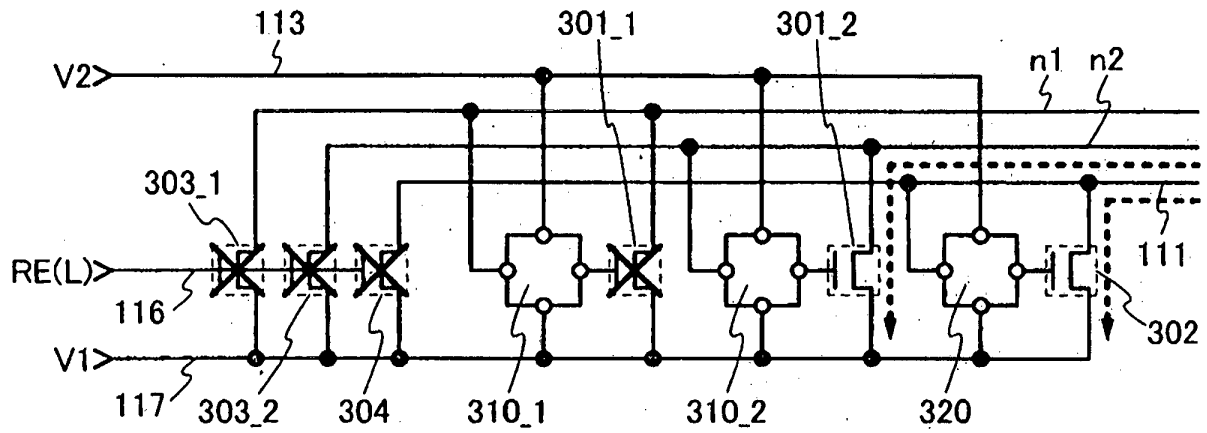
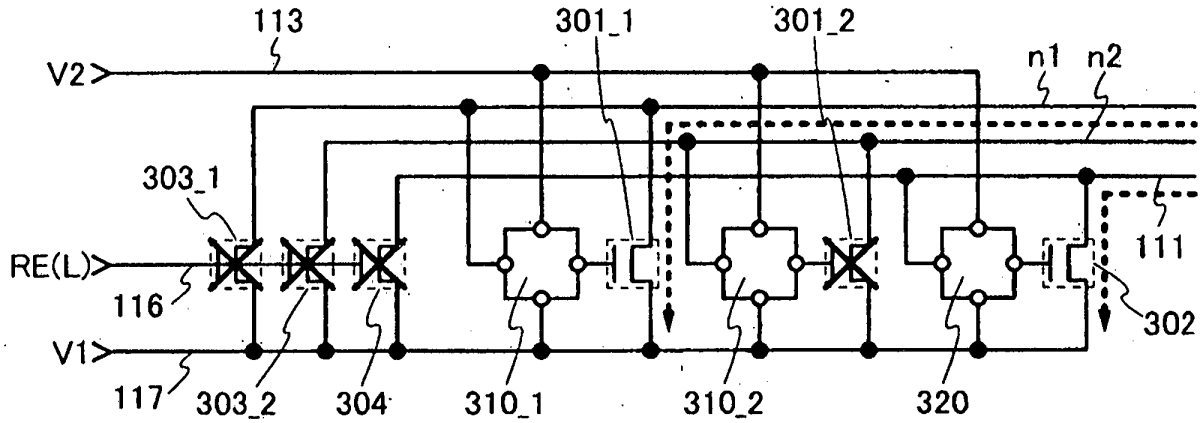


FIG. 16A

Period A1

**FIG. 16B**

Period A2

**FIG. 16C**

Period B1

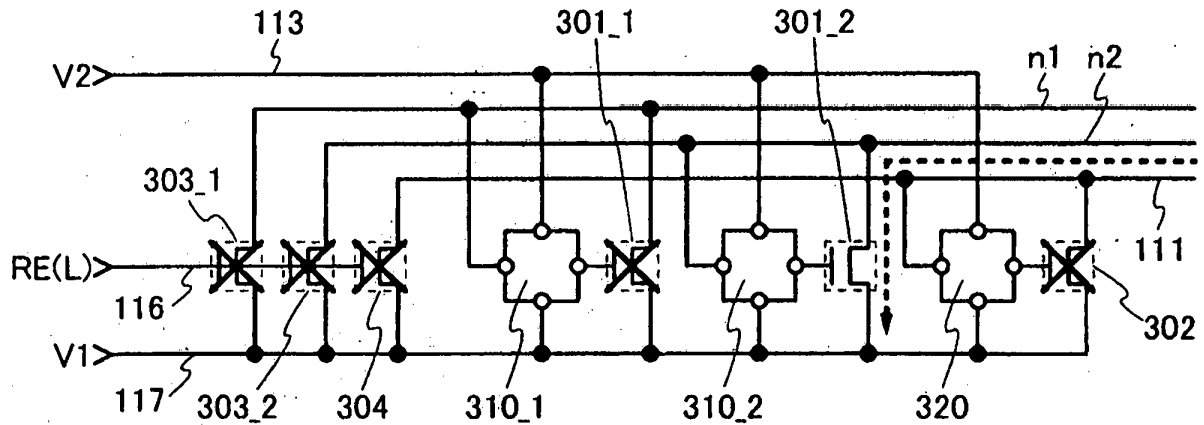
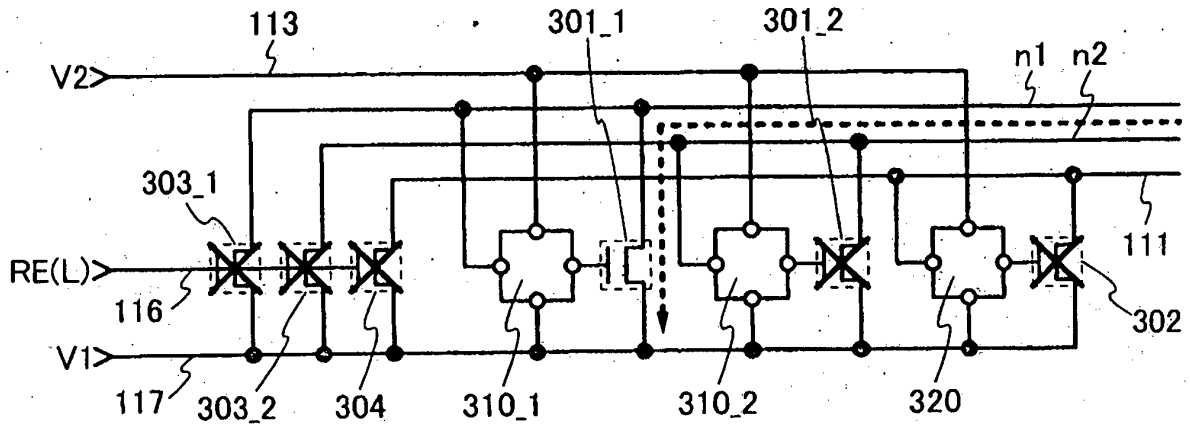
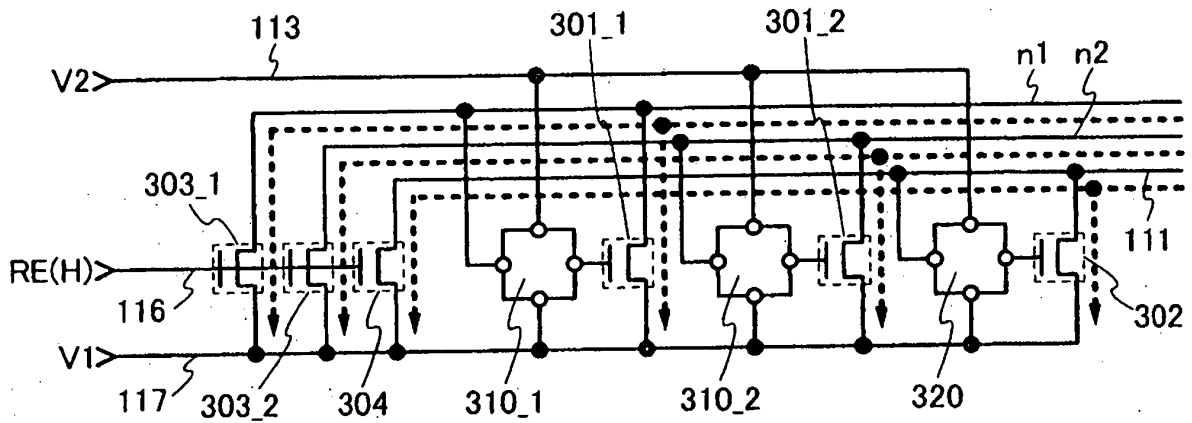


FIG. 17A

Period B2

**FIG. 17B**

Periods C1, C2

**FIG. 17C**

Periods D1, D2, E1, E2

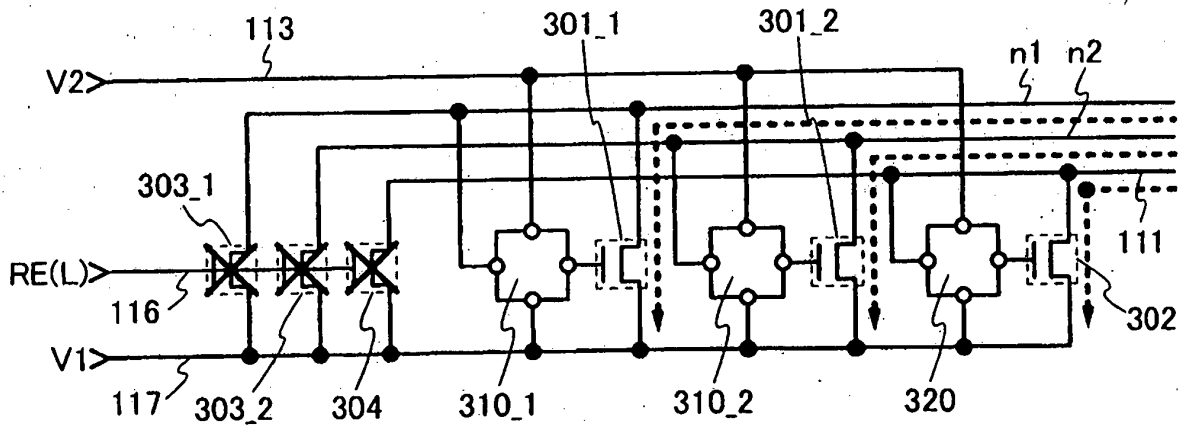


FIG. 18A

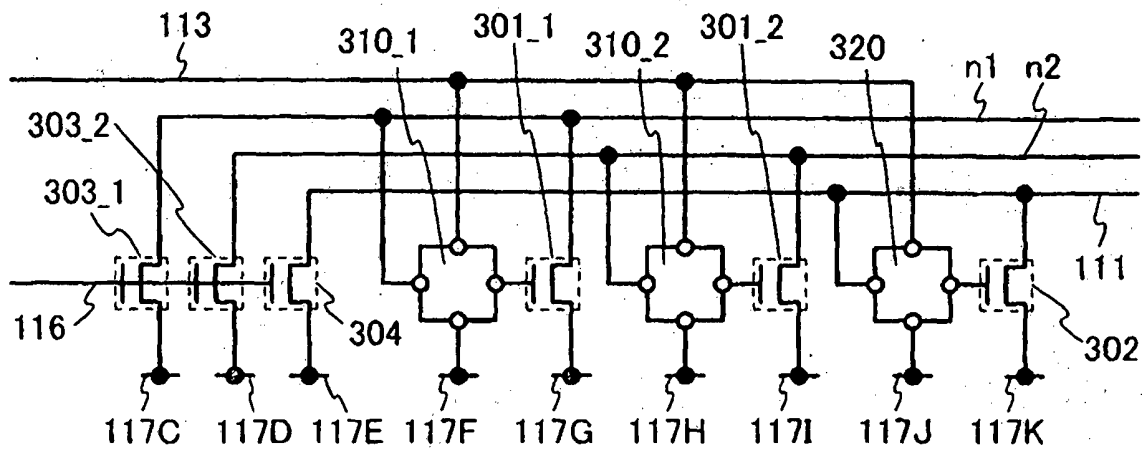


FIG. 18B

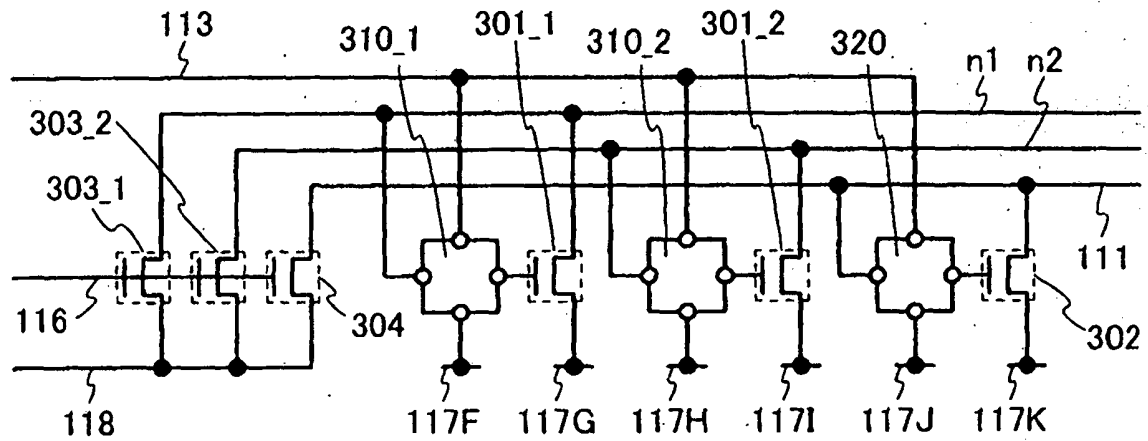


FIG. 18C

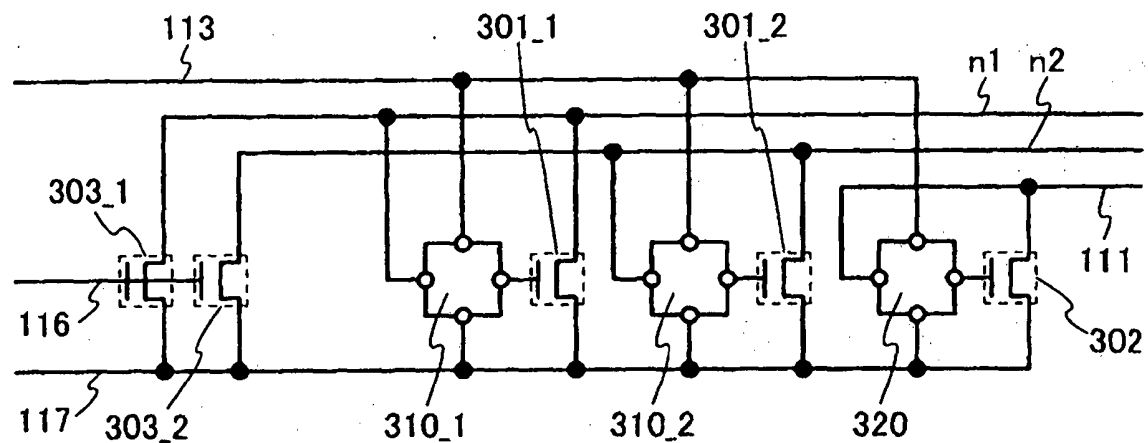


FIG. 19A

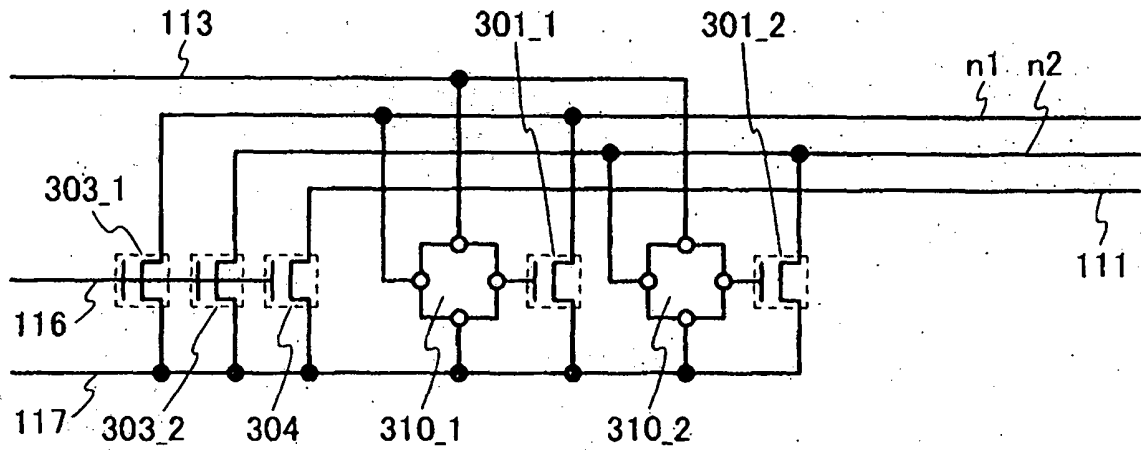


FIG. 19B

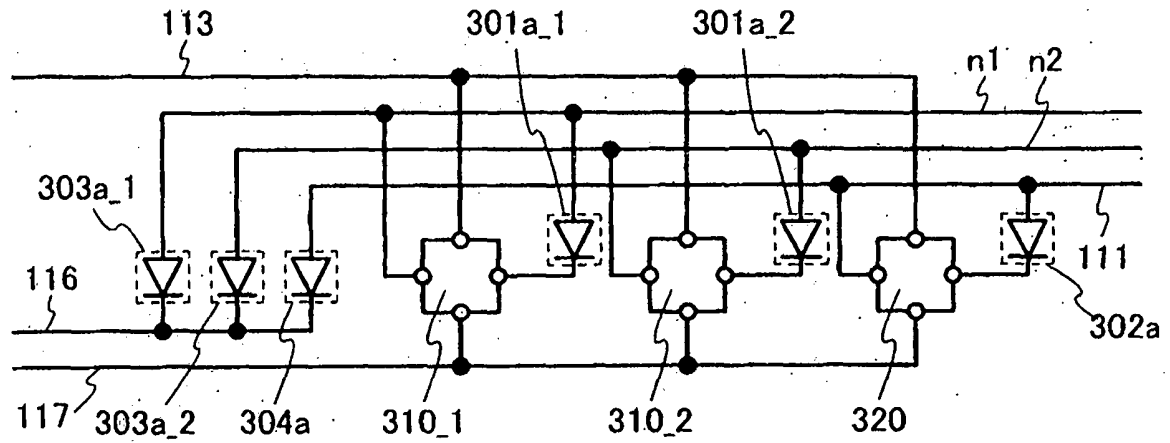


FIG. 19C

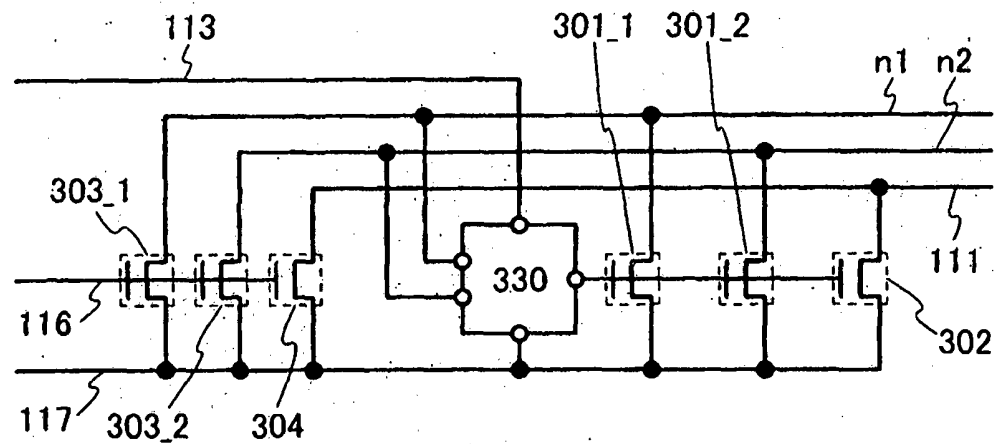


FIG. 20A

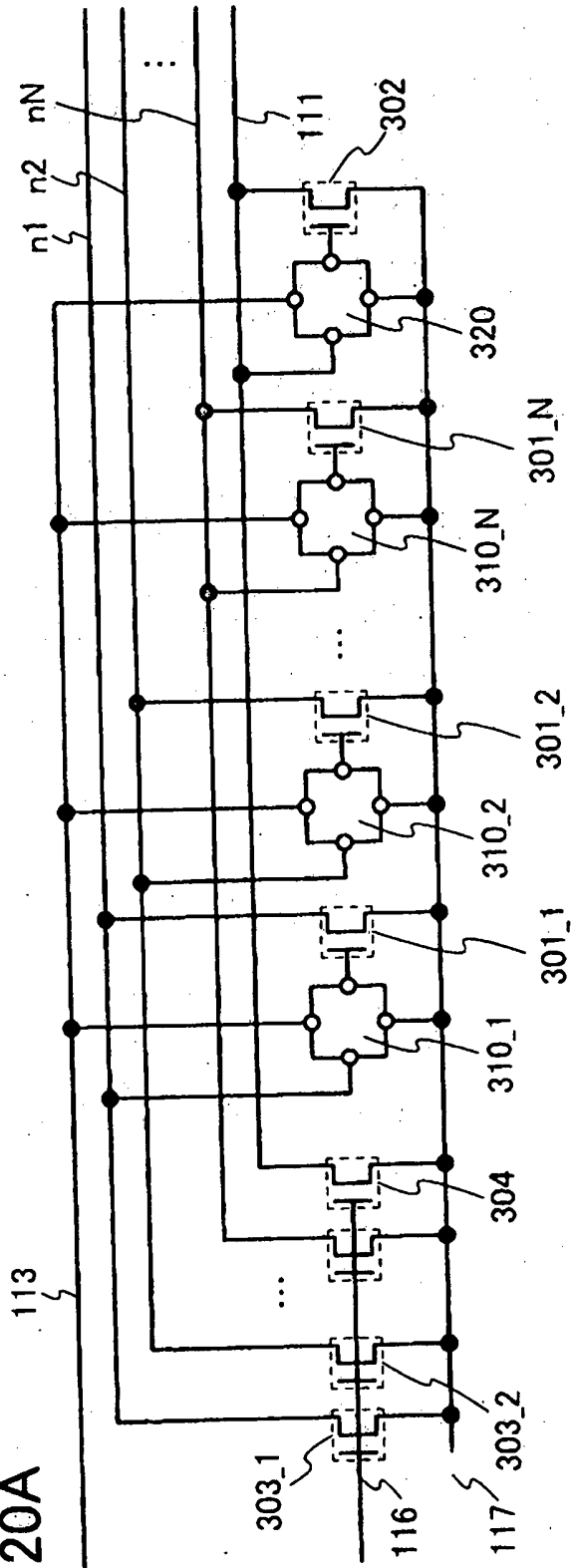


FIG. 20B

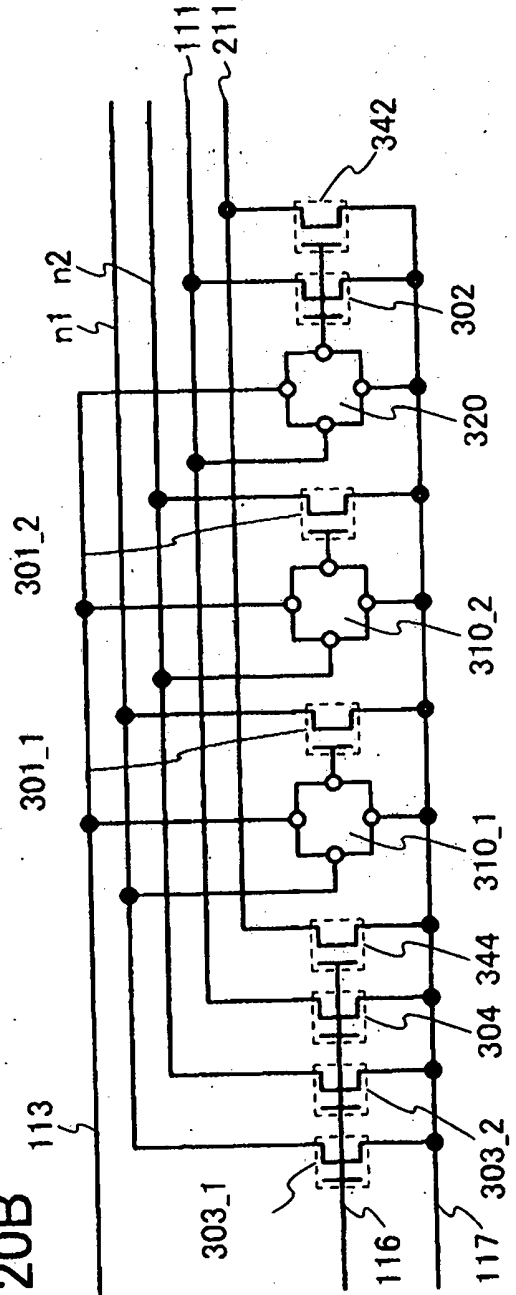


FIG. 21

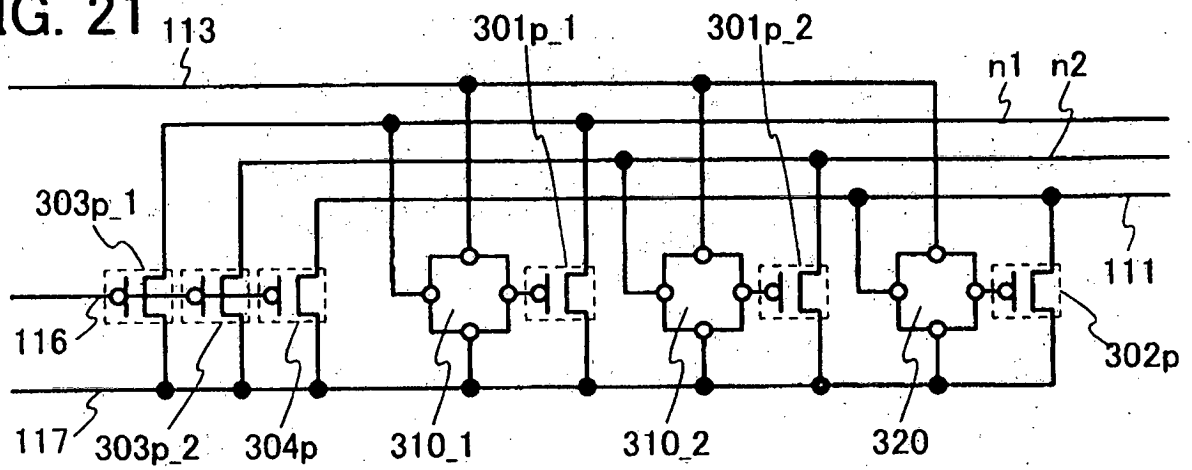


FIG. 22A

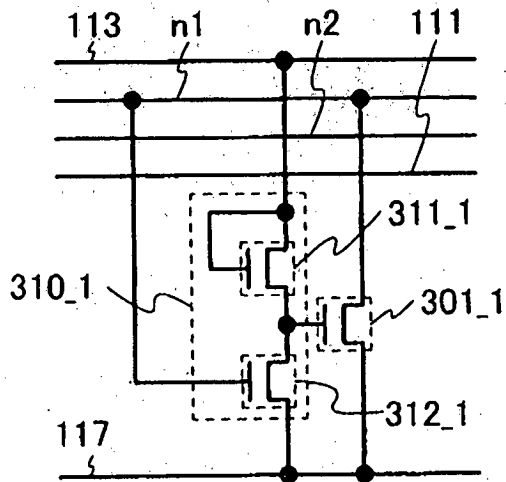


FIG. 22B

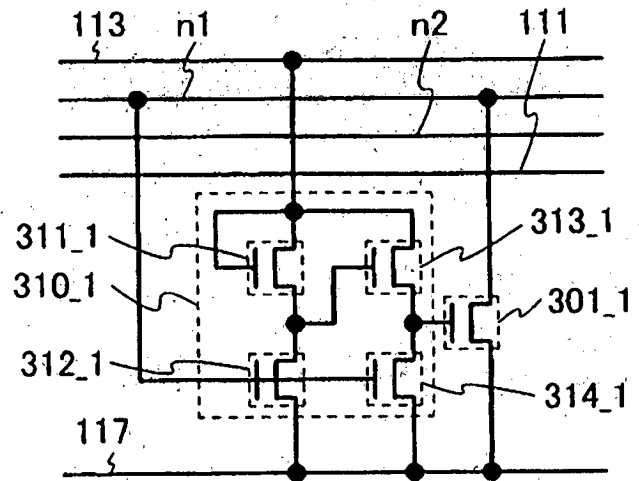


FIG. 22C

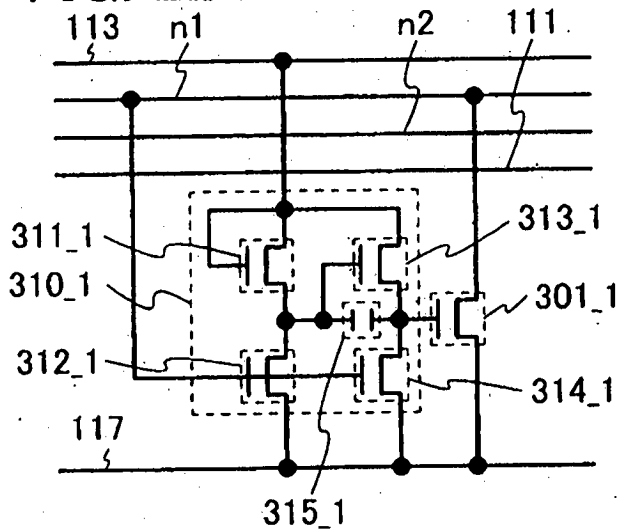


FIG. 22D

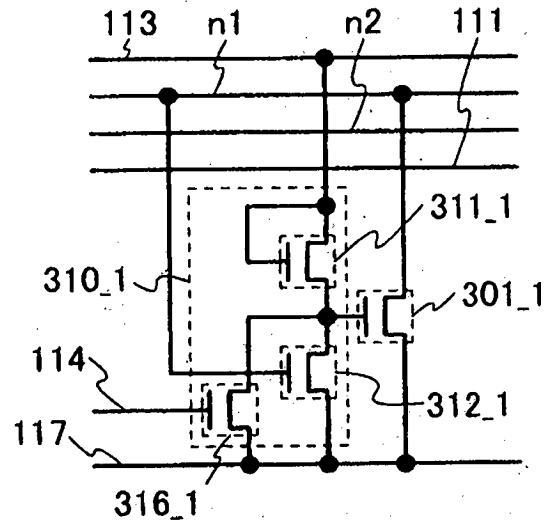


FIG. 23A

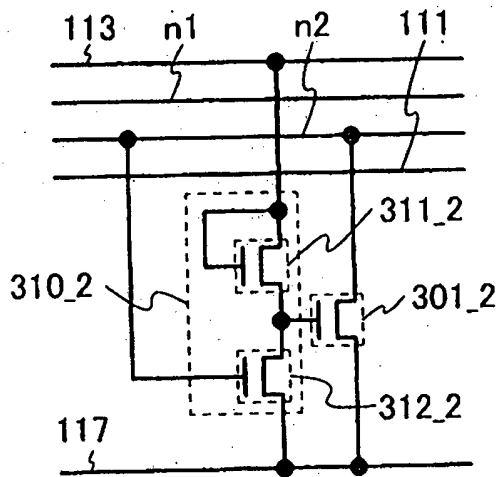


FIG. 23B

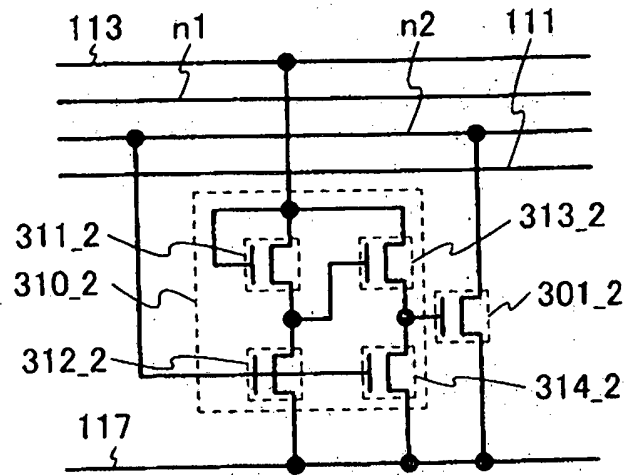


FIG. 23C

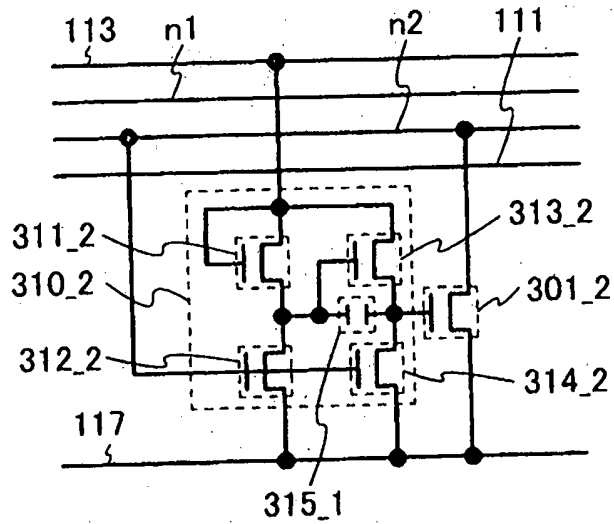


FIG. 23D

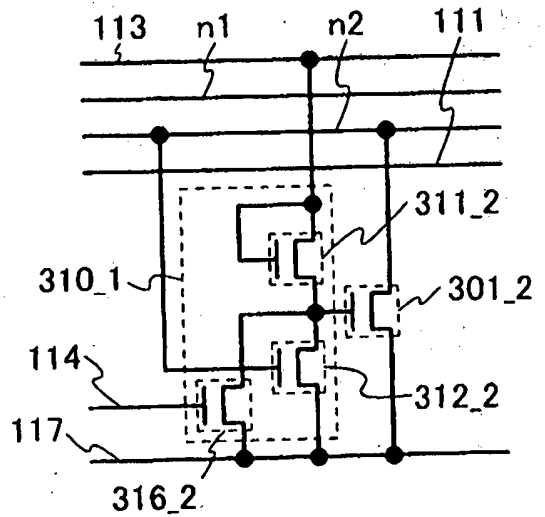


FIG. 24A

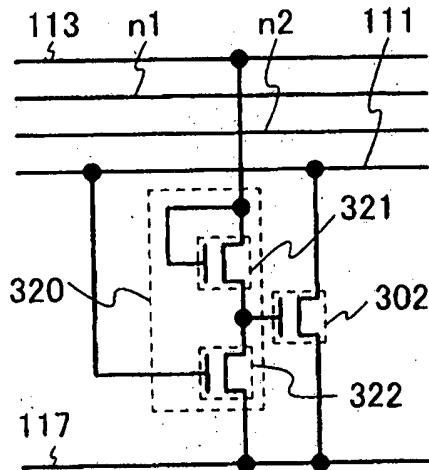


FIG. 24B

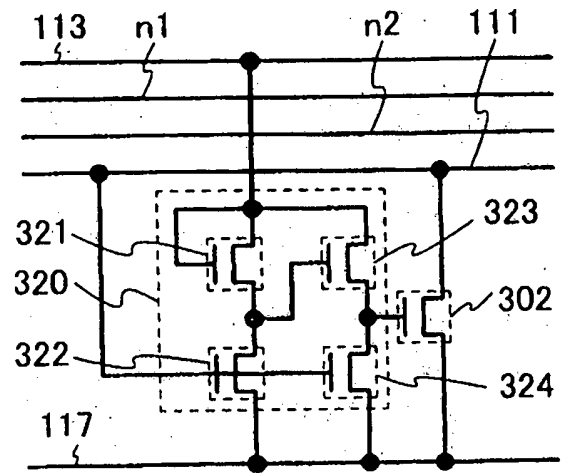


FIG. 24C

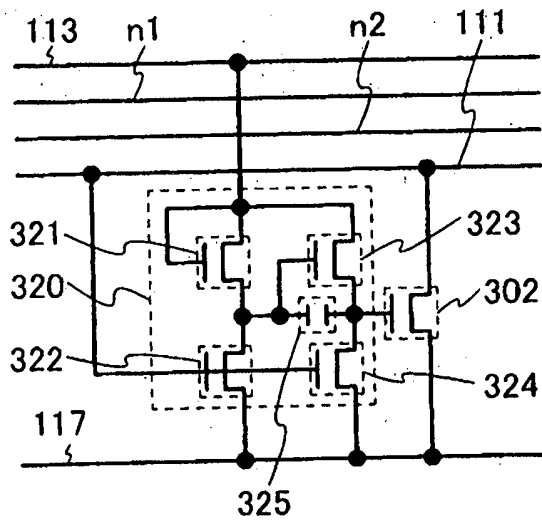


FIG. 24D

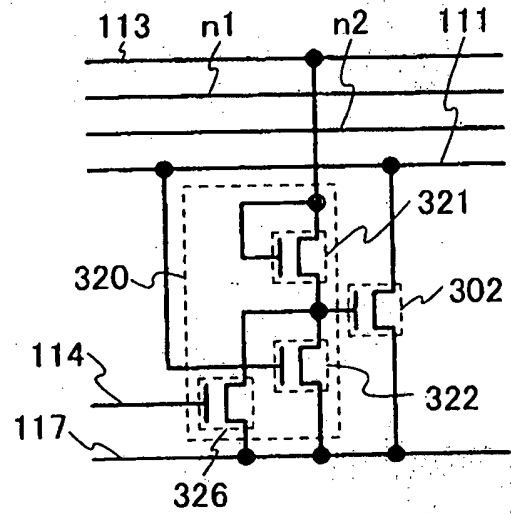


FIG. 25A

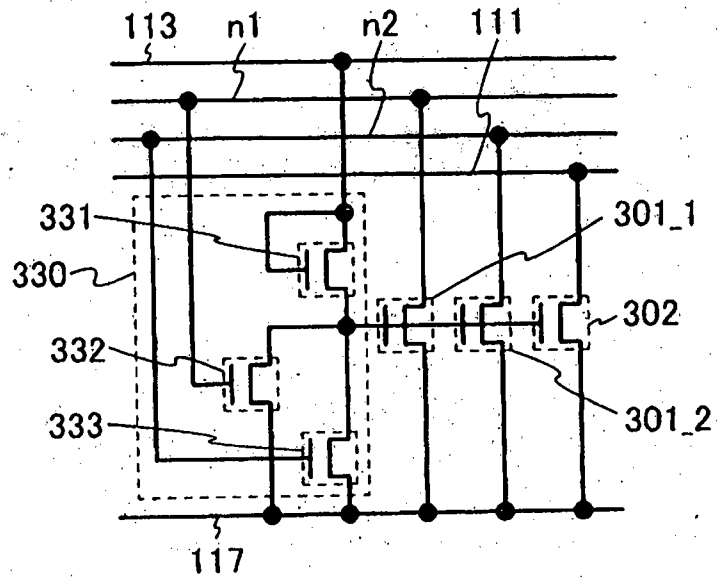


FIG. 25B

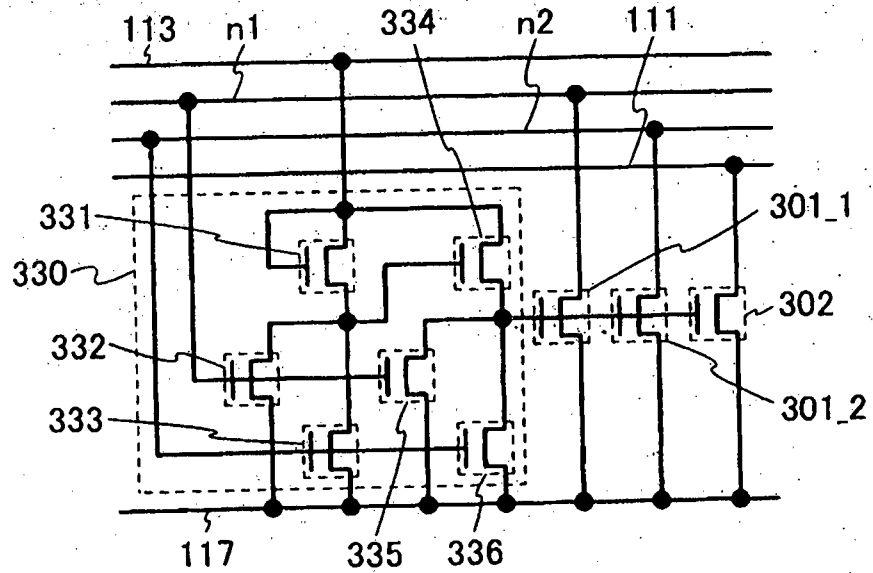


FIG. 26

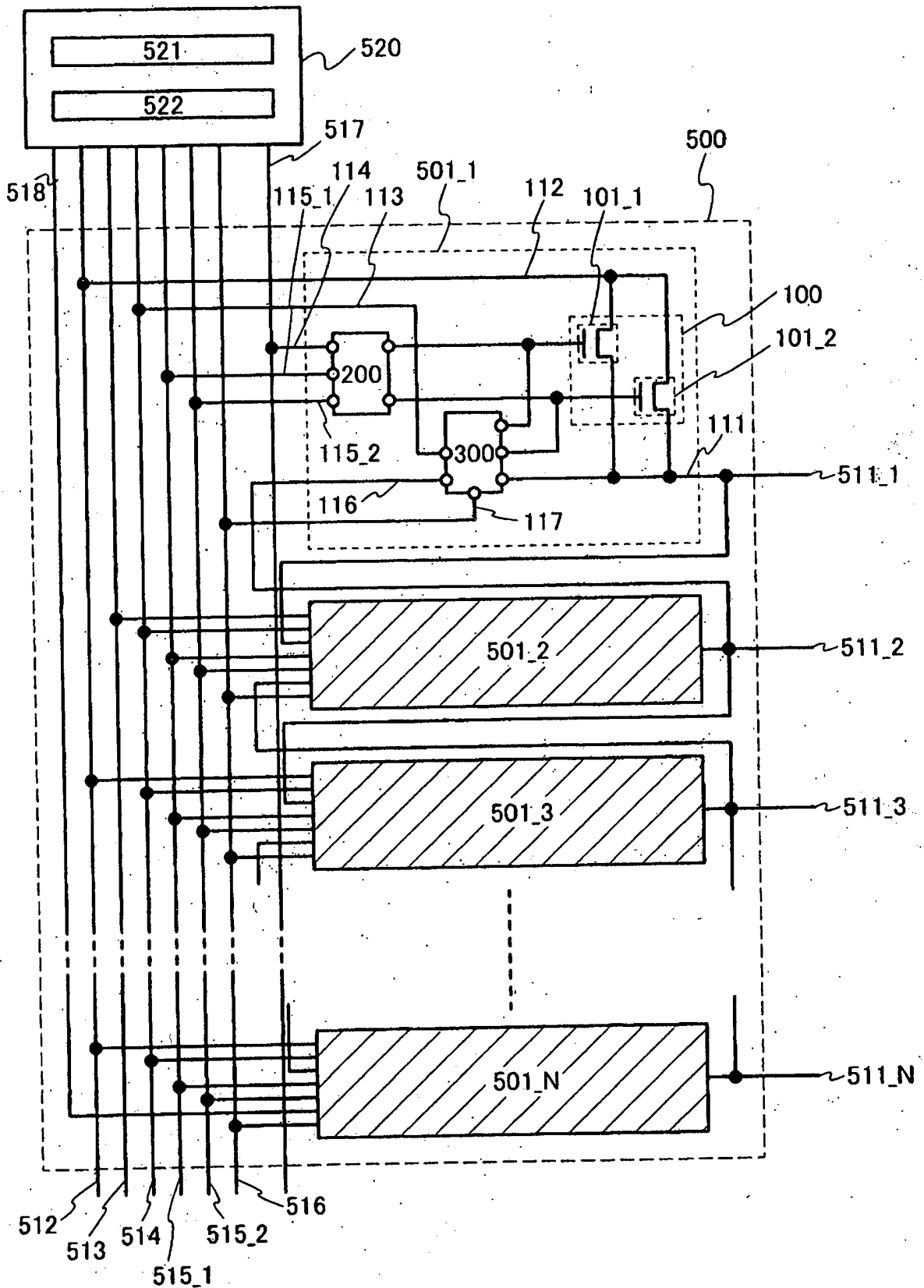


FIG. 27

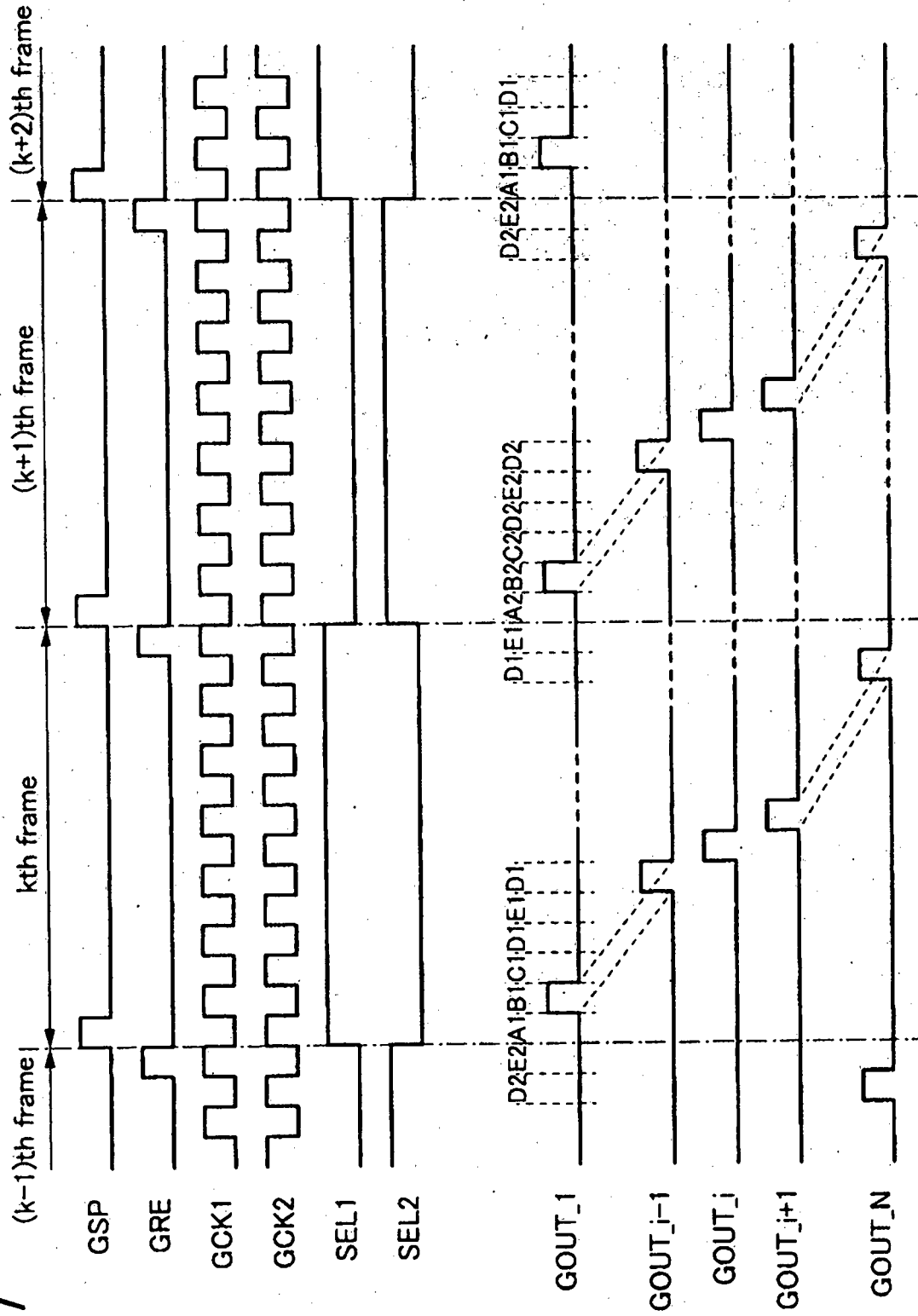


FIG. 28A

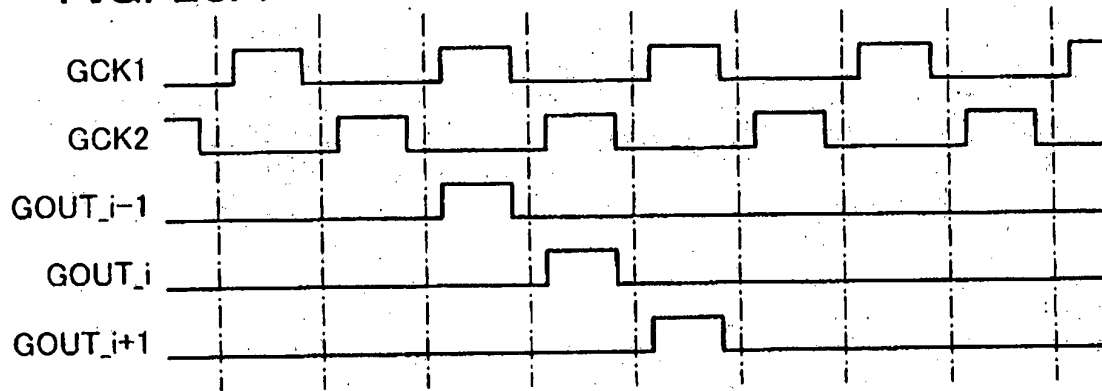


FIG. 28B

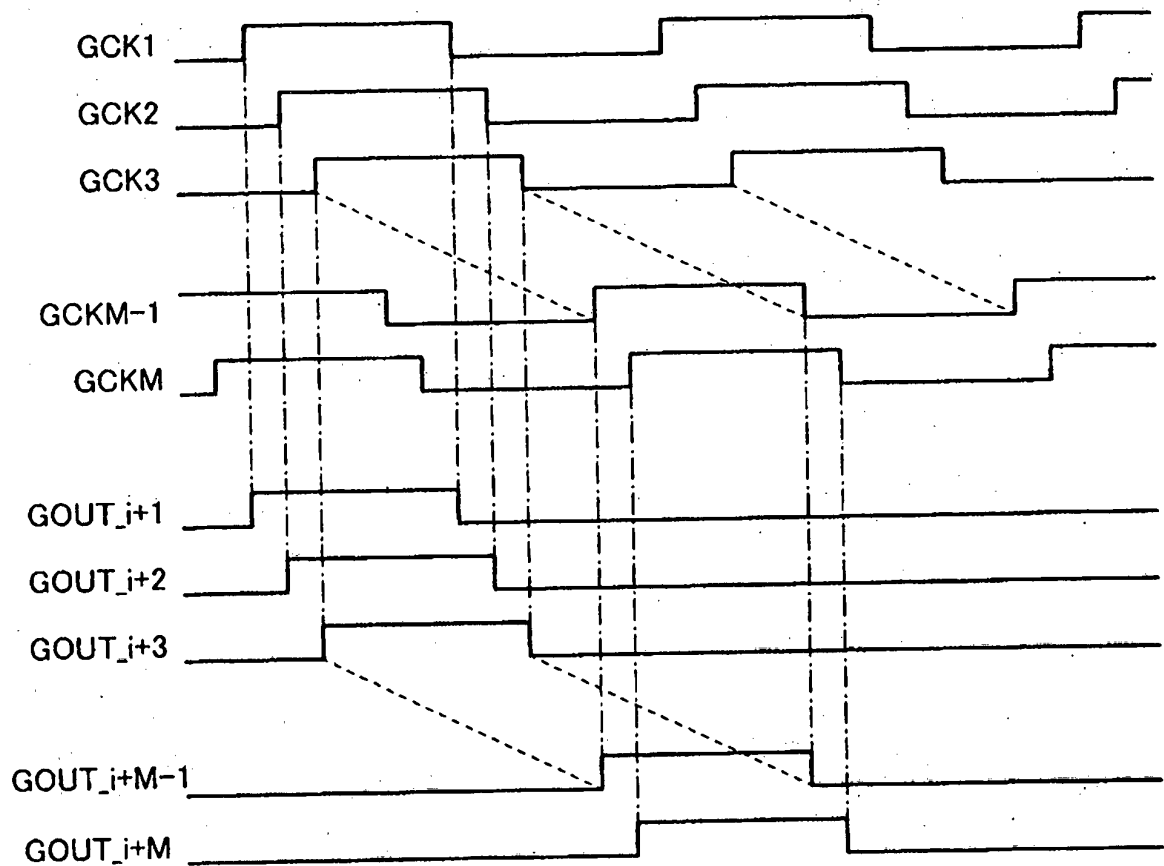


FIG. 29

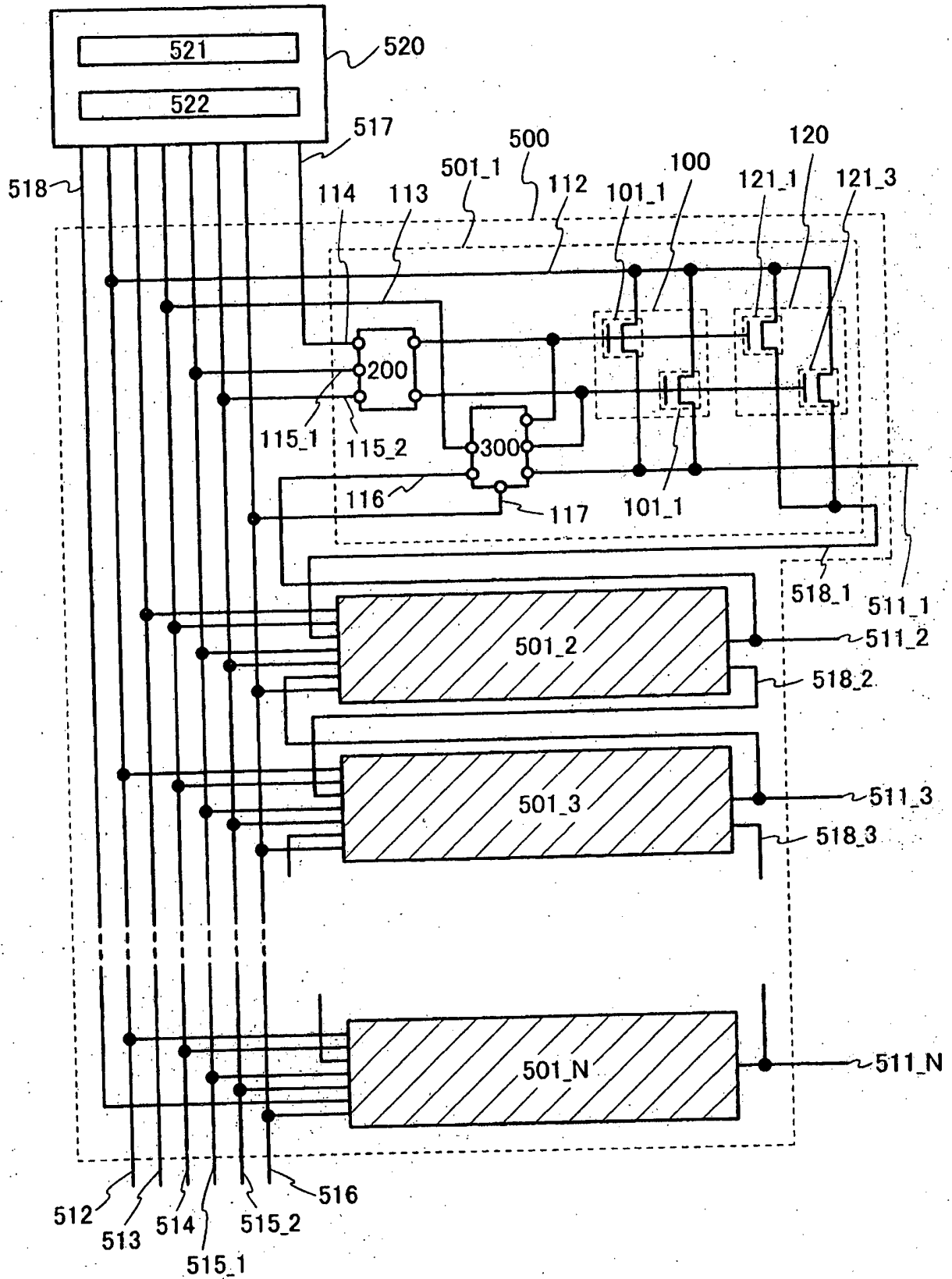


FIG. 30A

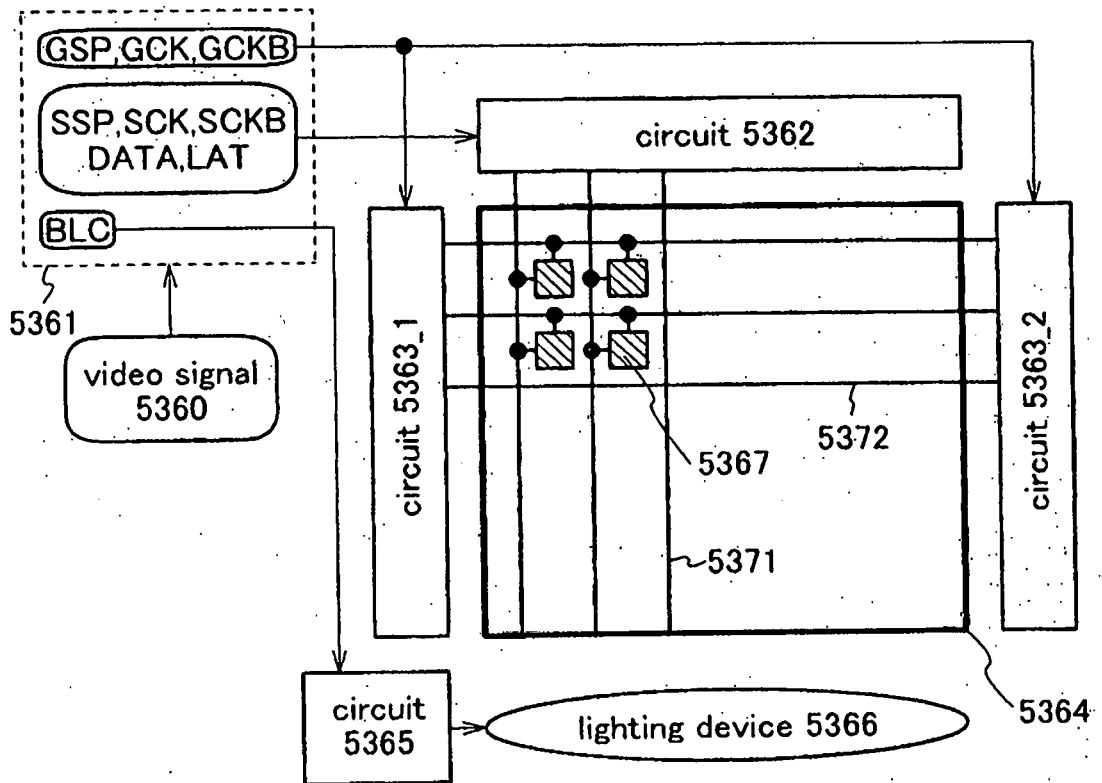


FIG. 30B

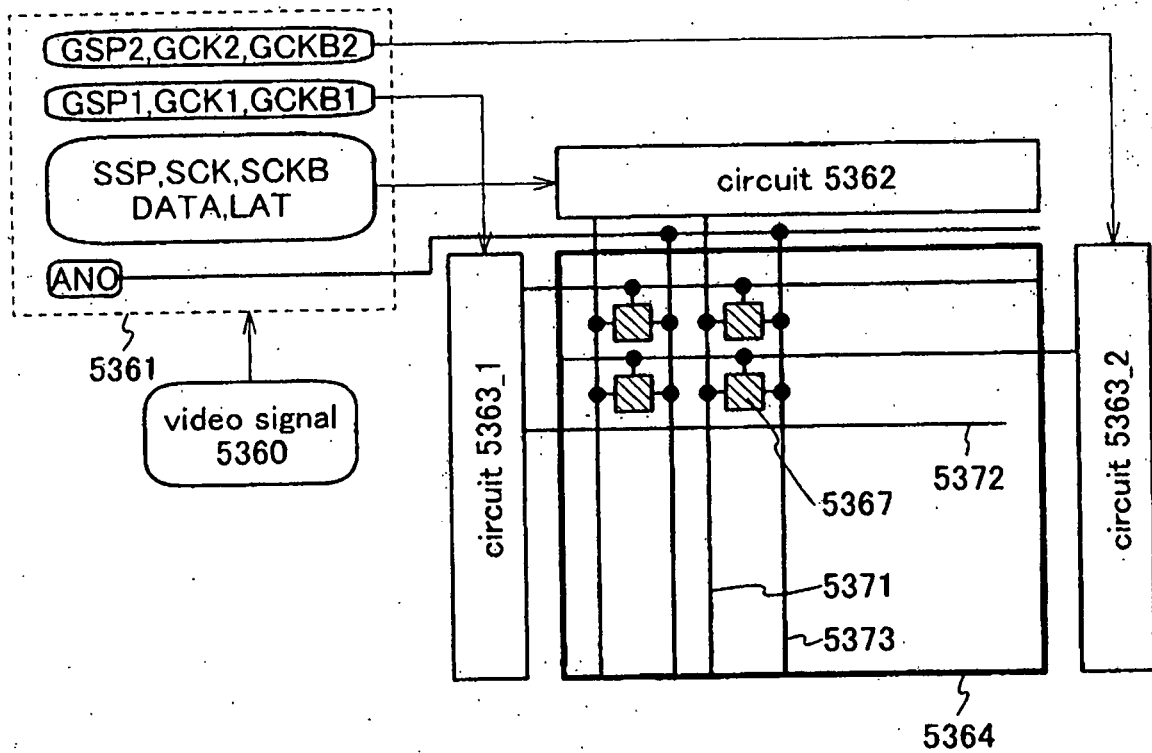


FIG. 31A

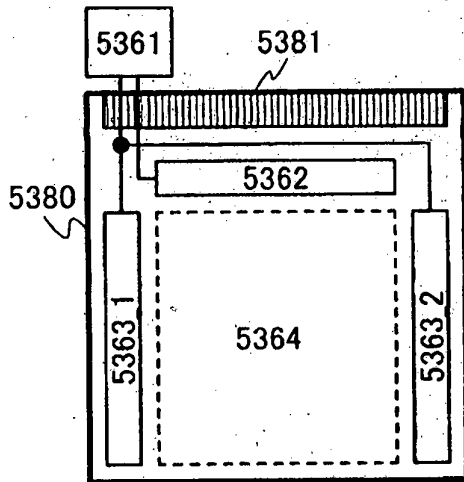


FIG. 31B

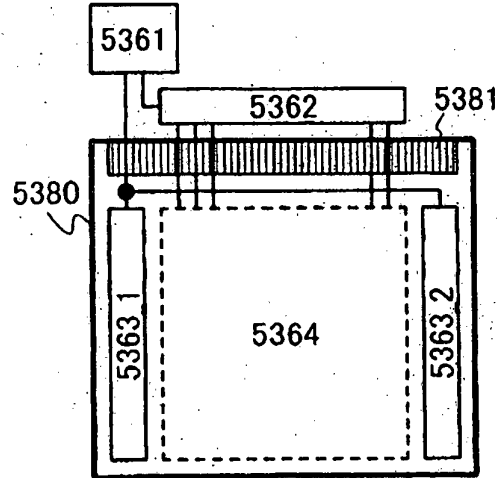


FIG. 31C

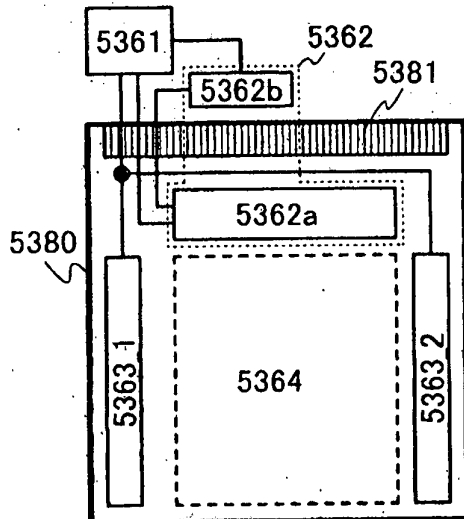


FIG. 31D

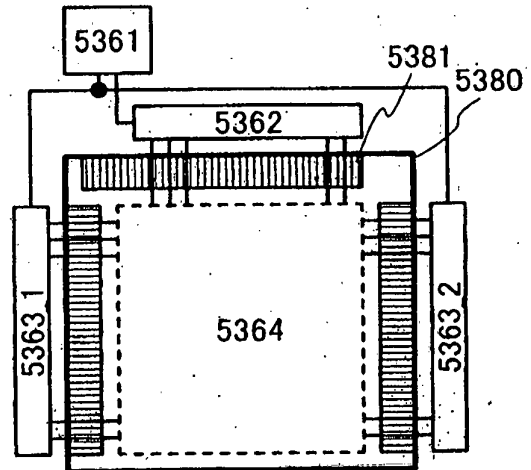


FIG. 31E

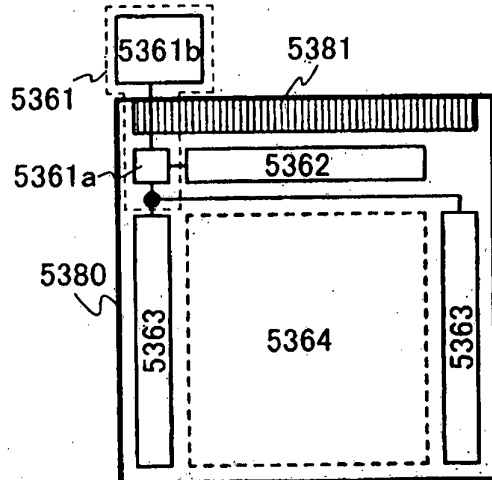


FIG. 32A

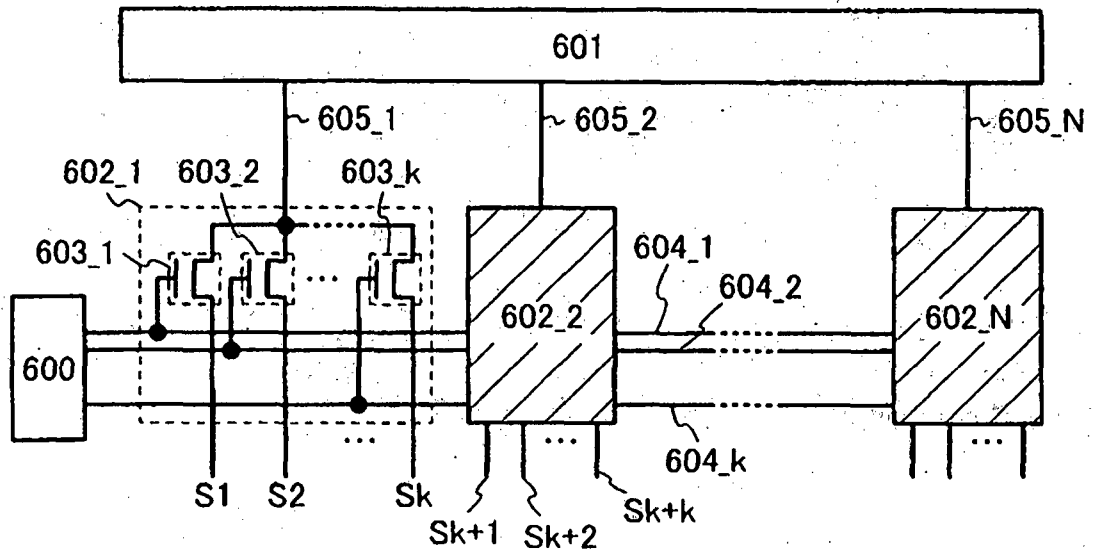


FIG. 32B

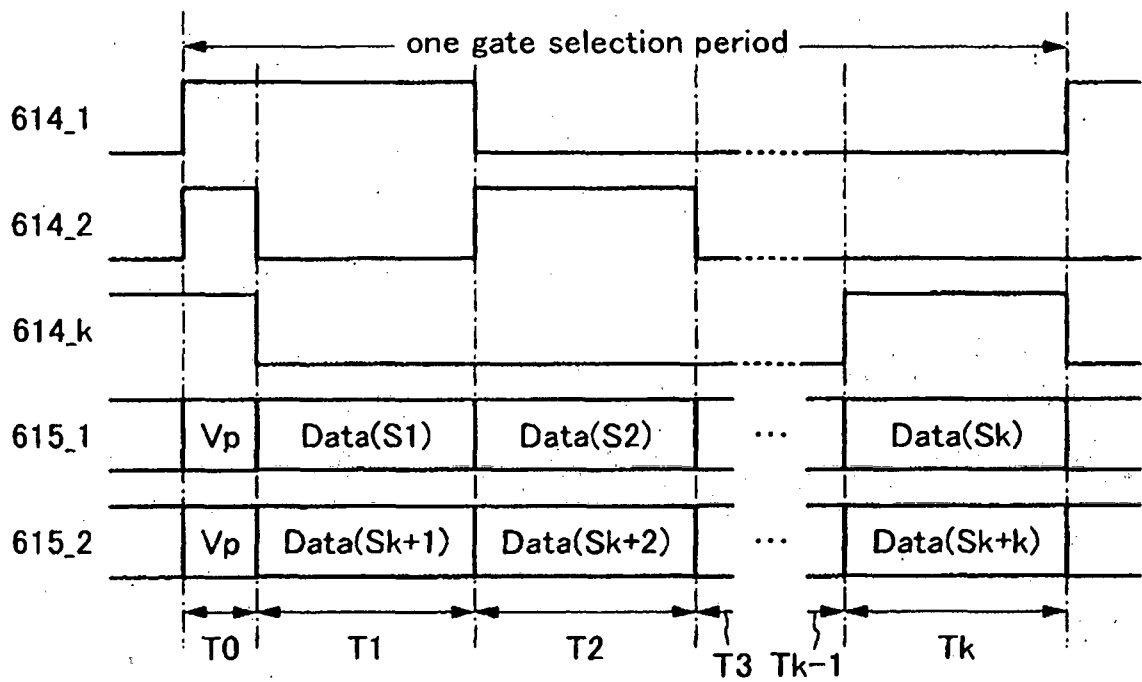


FIG. 33A

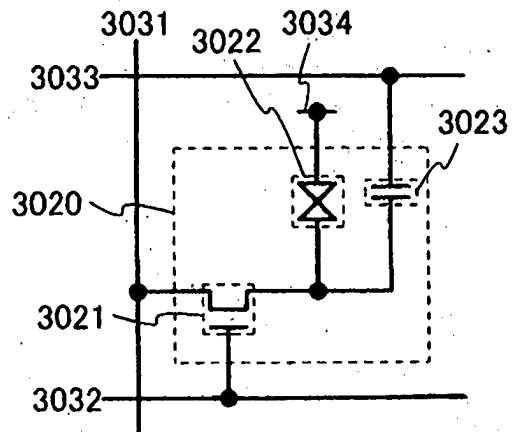


FIG. 33B

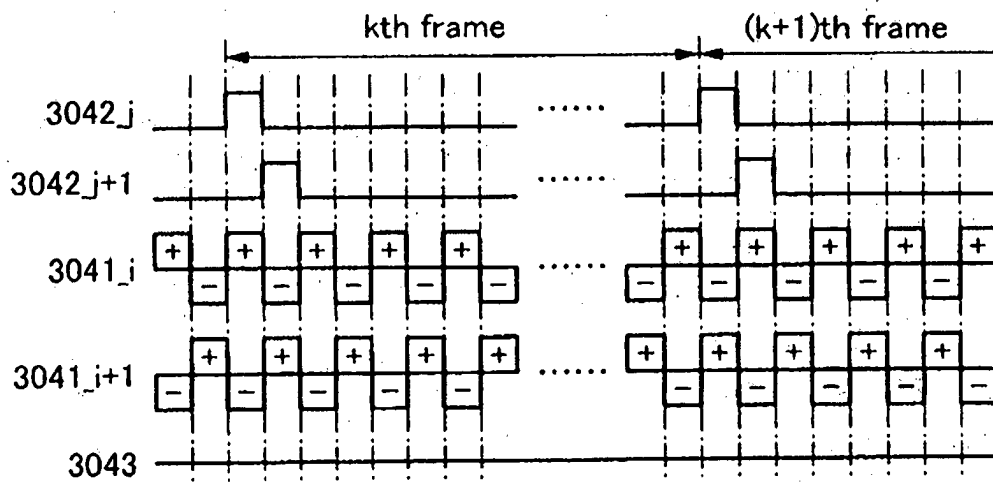


FIG. 33C

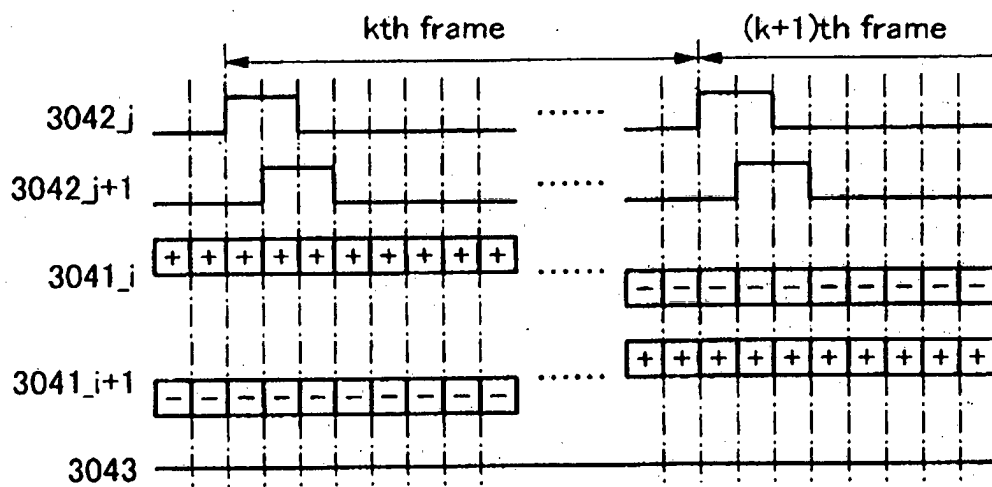


FIG. 34A

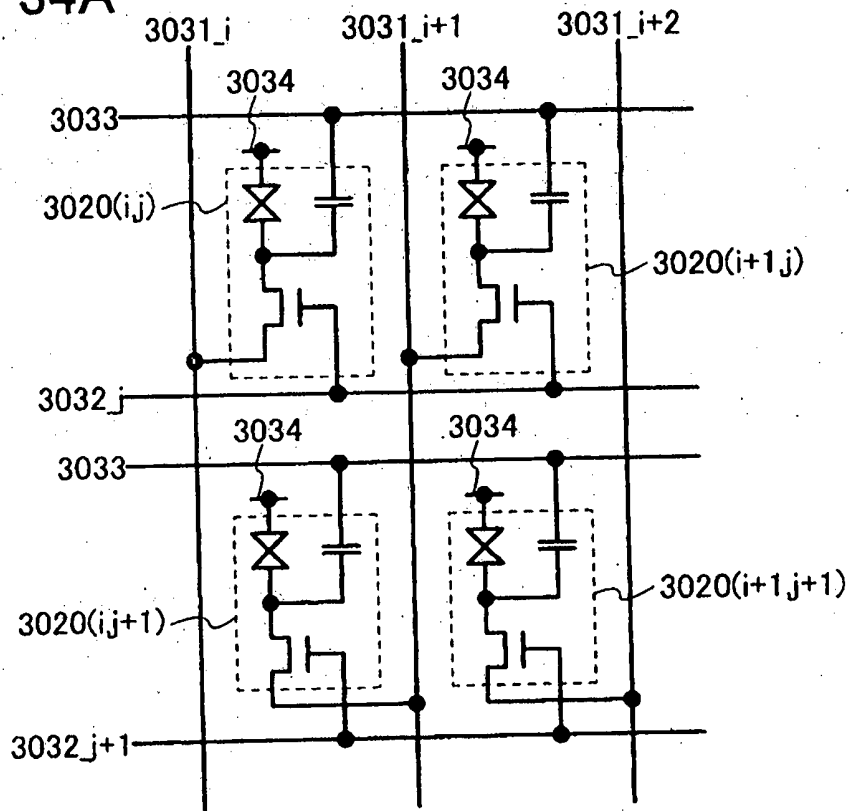


FIG. 34B

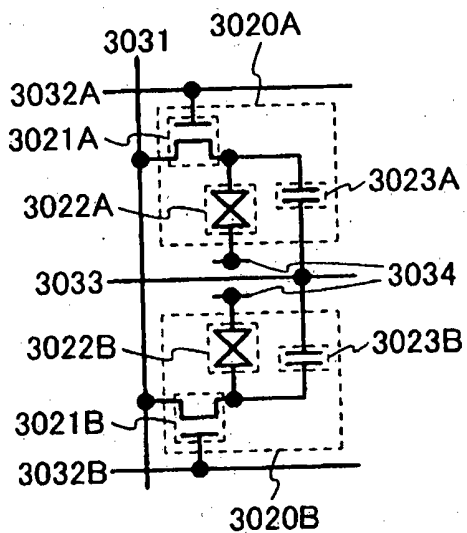


FIG. 34C

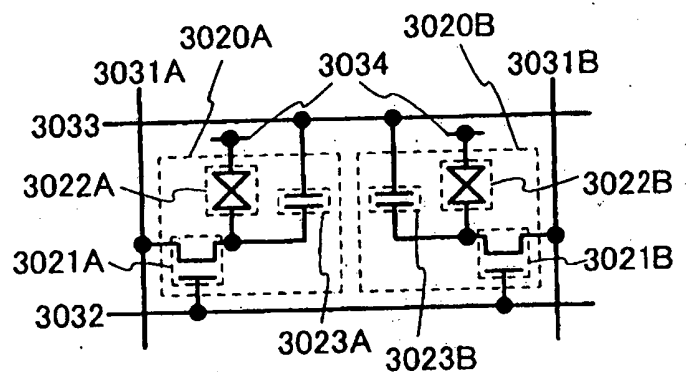


FIG. 35A

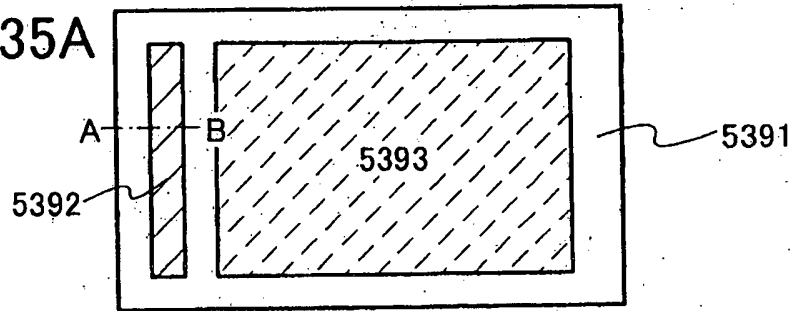


FIG. 35B

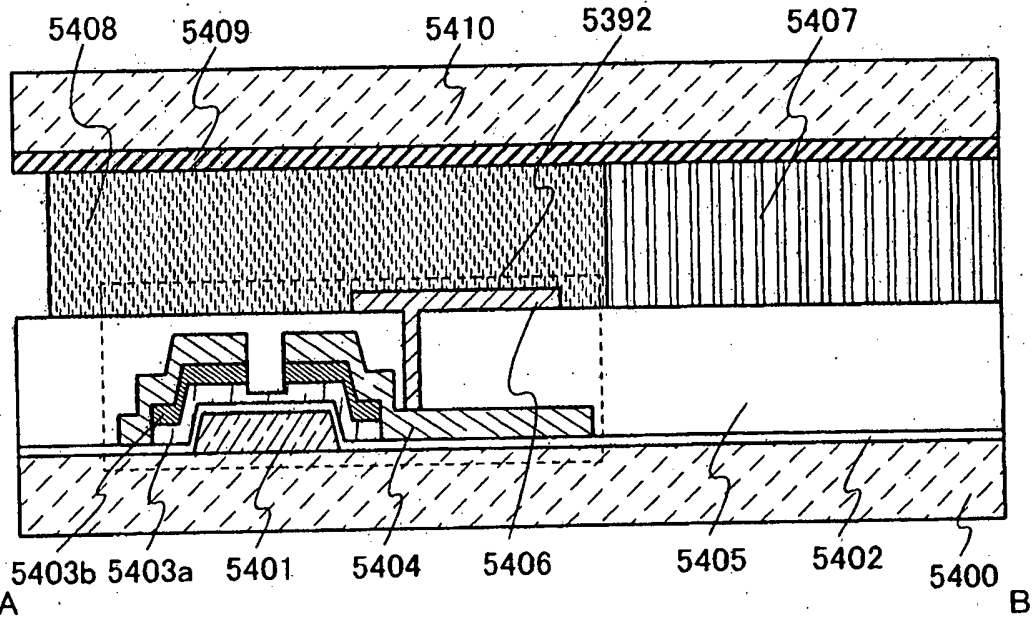


FIG. 35C

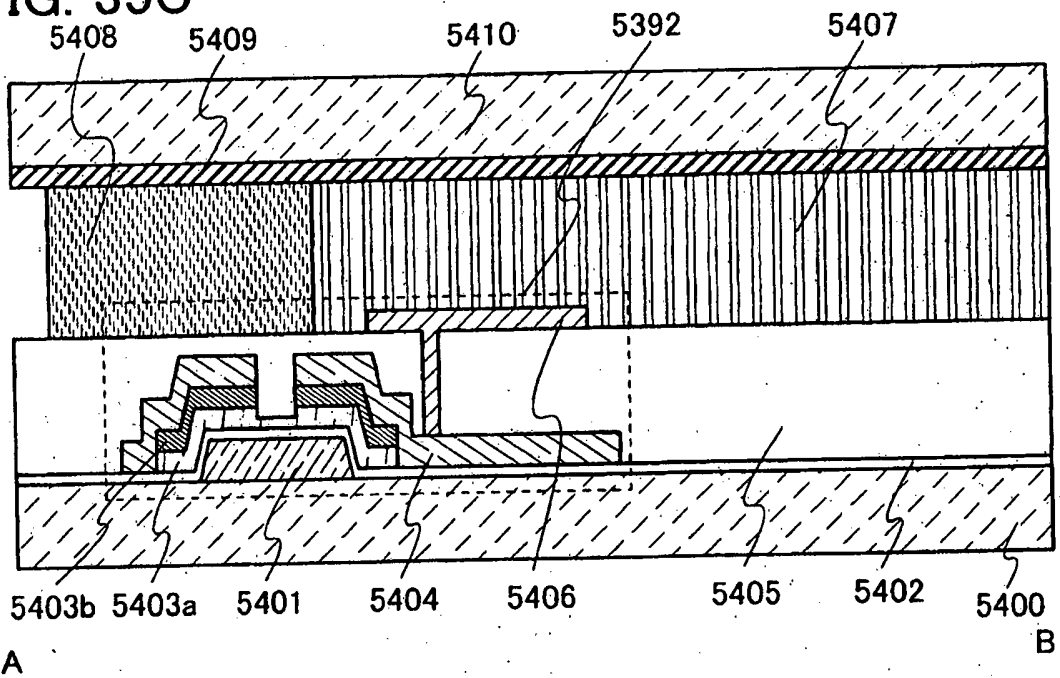


FIG. 36A

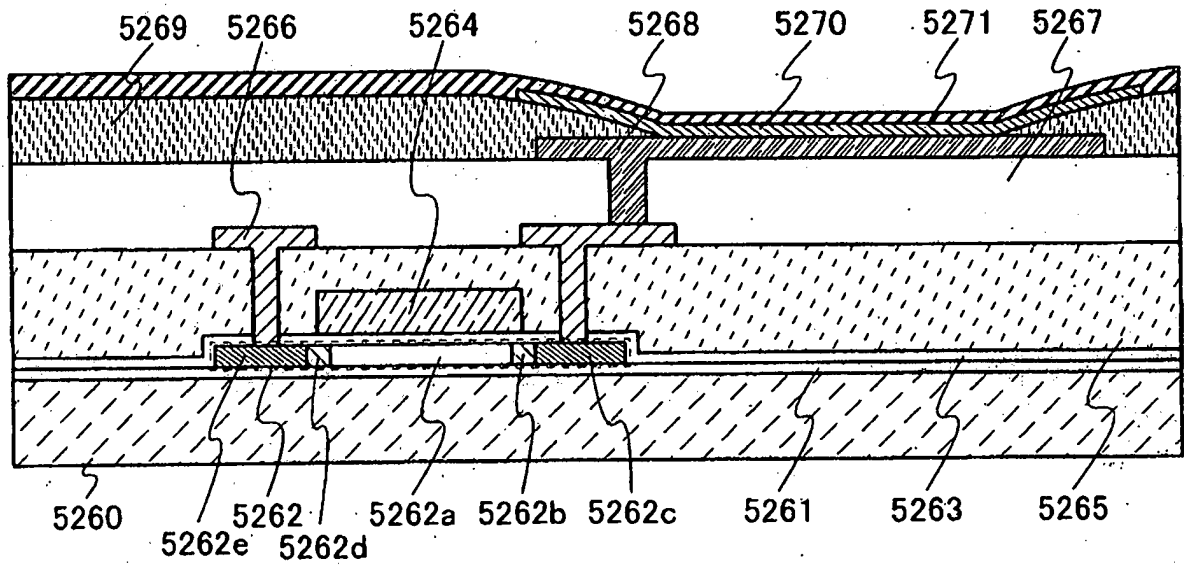


FIG. 36B

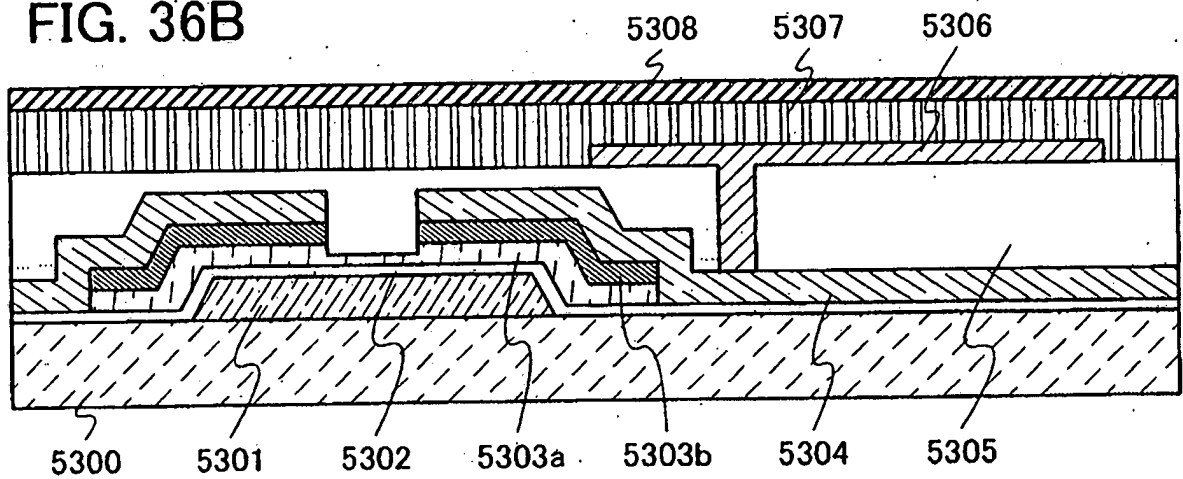
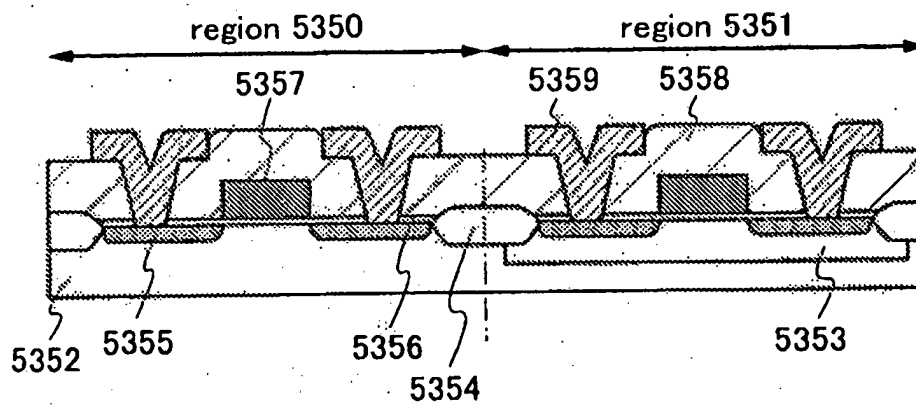


FIG. 36C



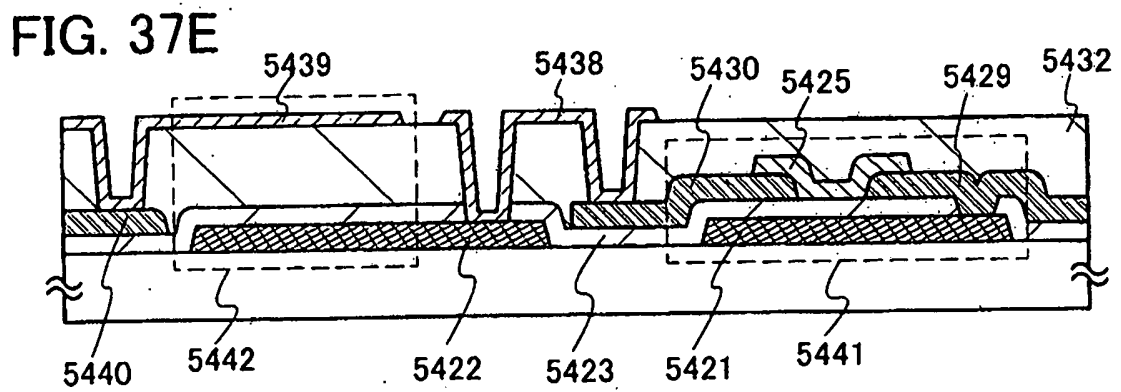
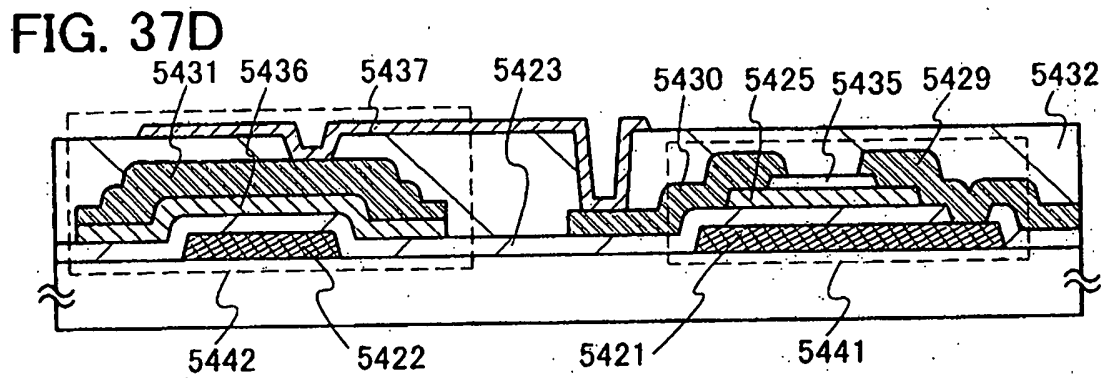
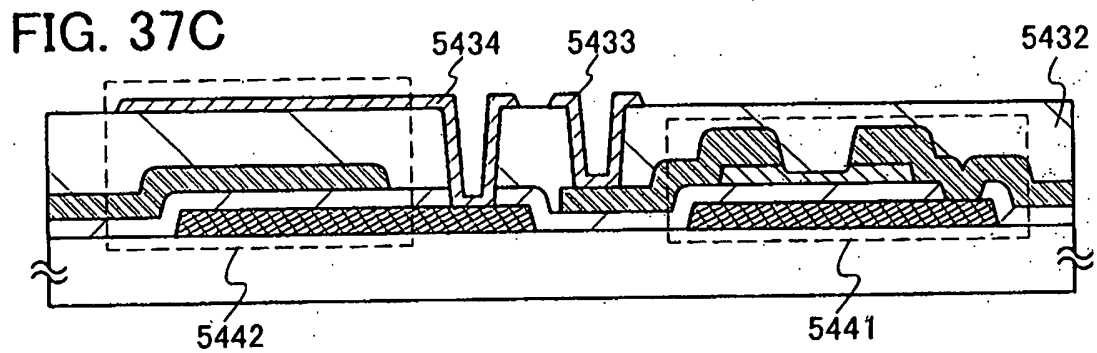
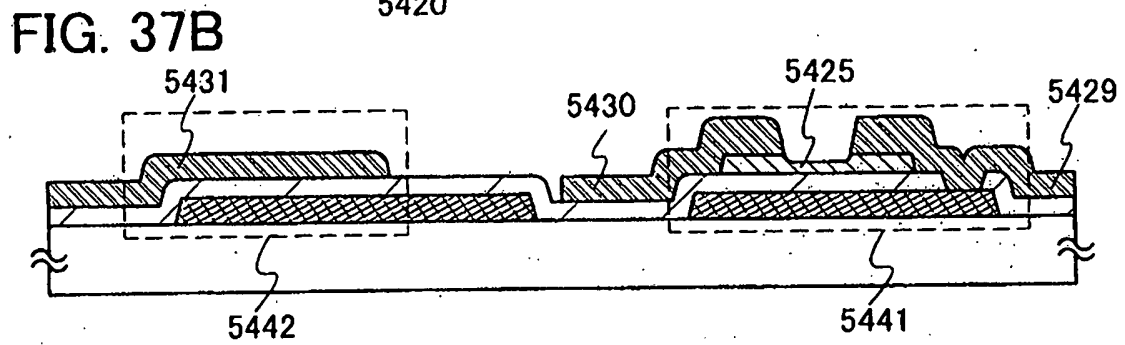
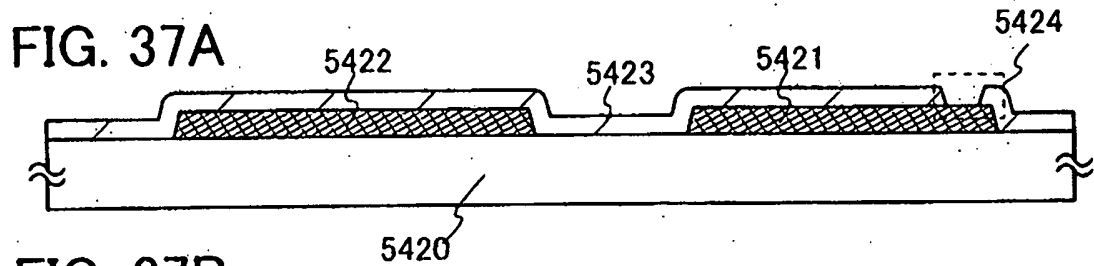


FIG. 38

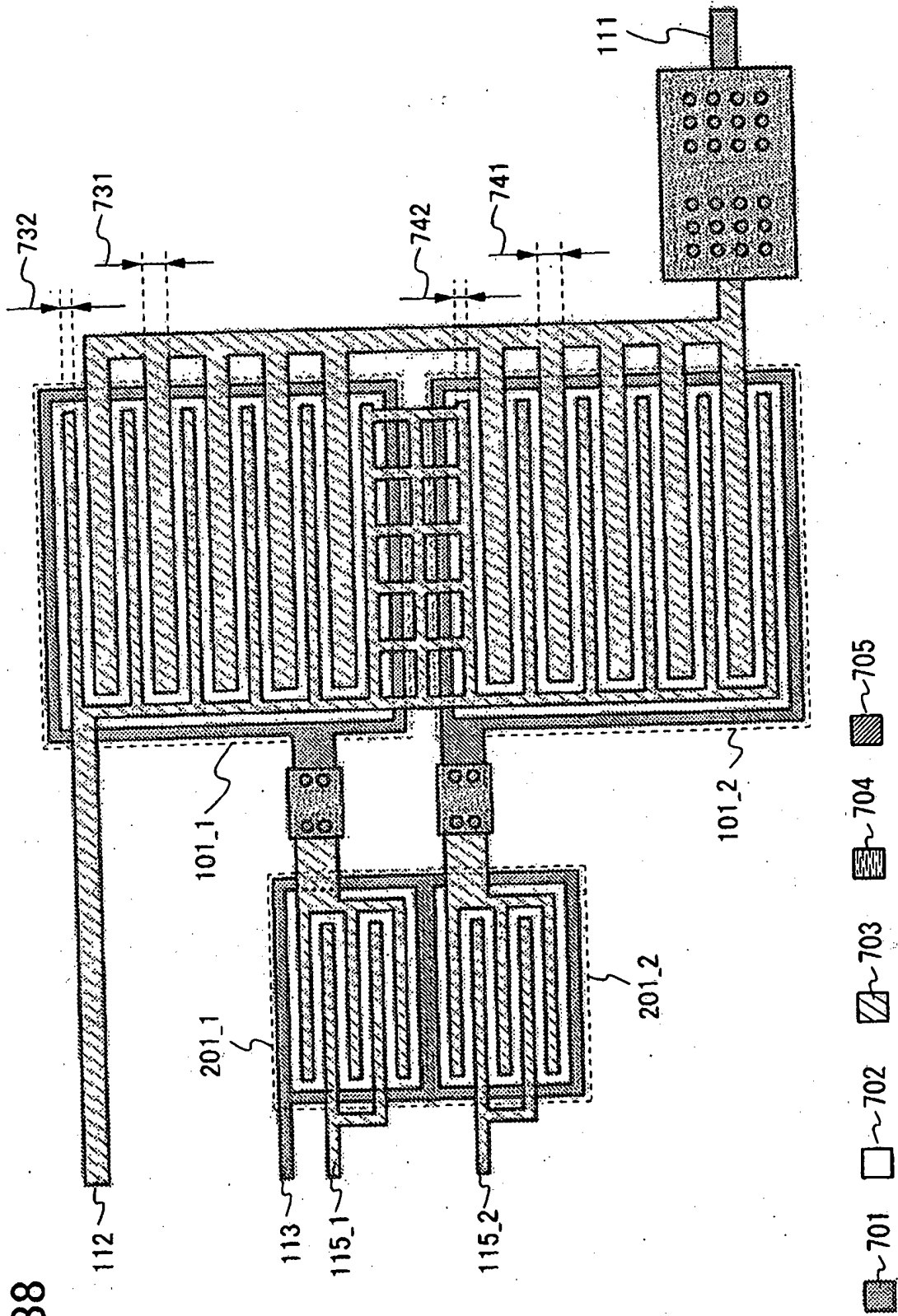


FIG. 39A

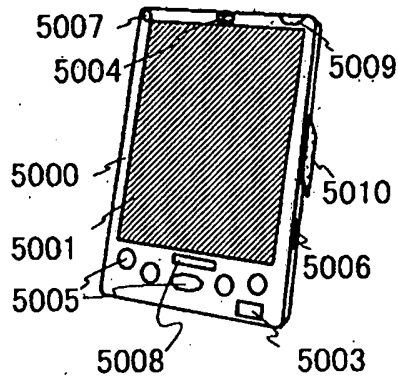


FIG. 39B

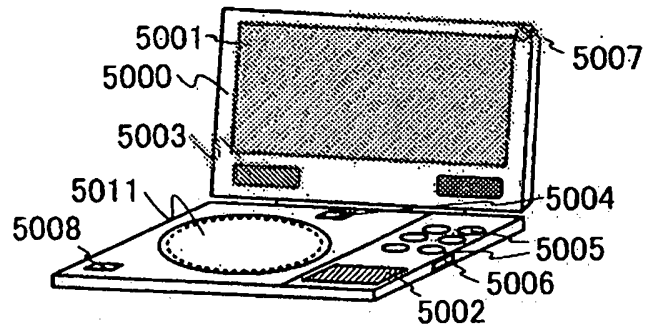


FIG. 39C

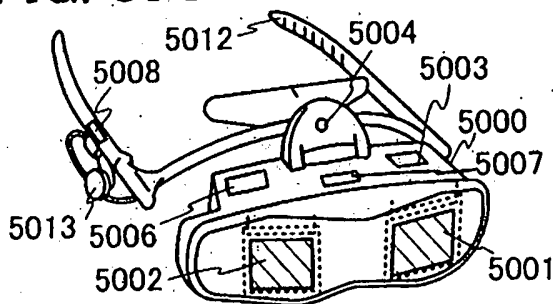


FIG. 39D

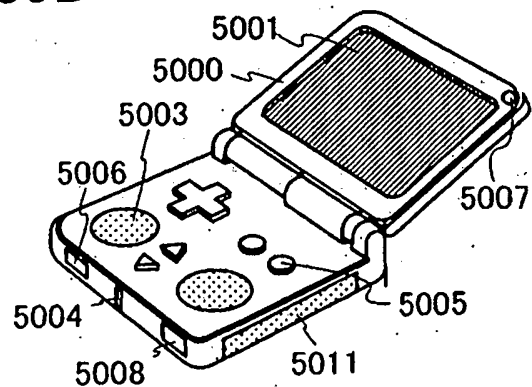


FIG. 39E

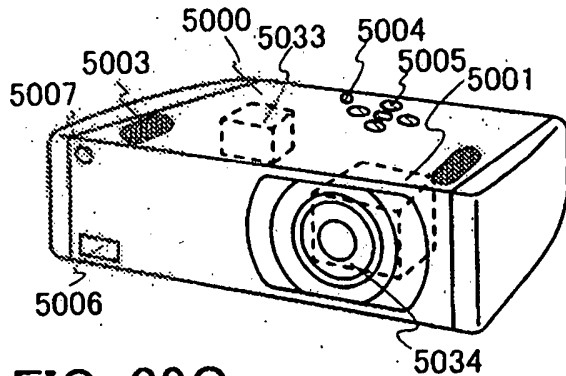


FIG. 39F

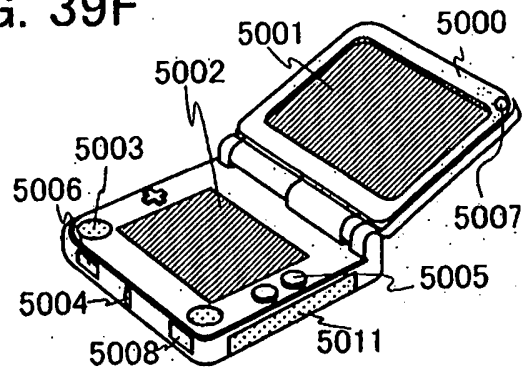


FIG. 39G

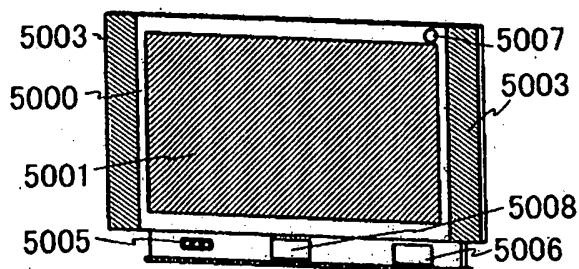


FIG. 39H

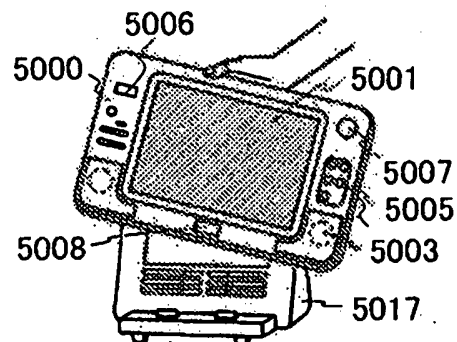


FIG. 40A

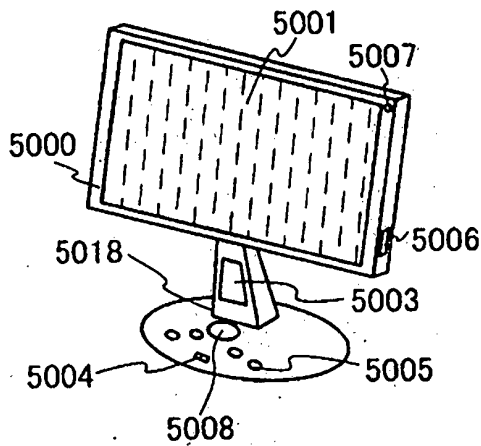


FIG. 40B

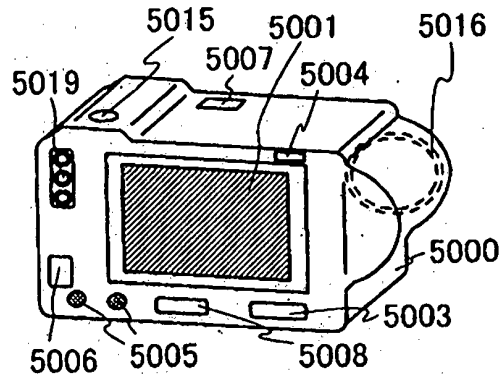


FIG. 40C

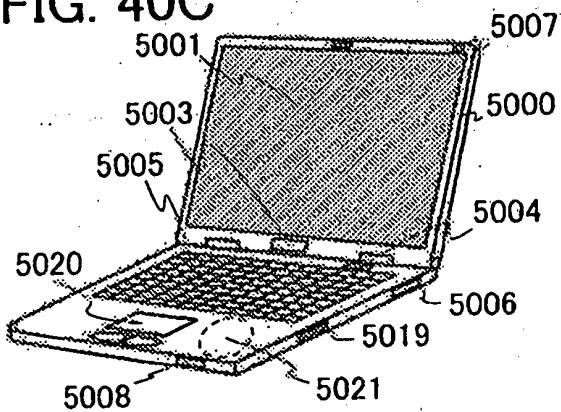


FIG. 40D

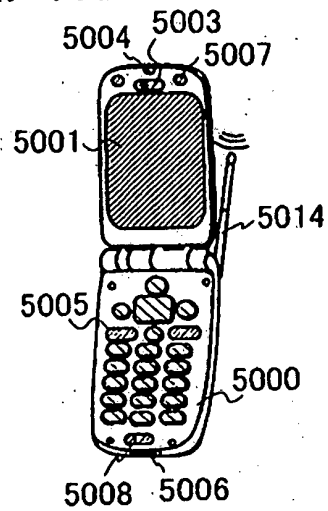


FIG. 40E

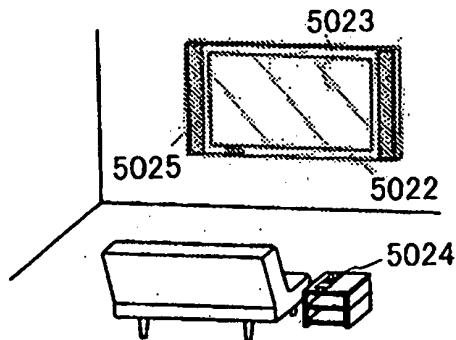


FIG. 40F

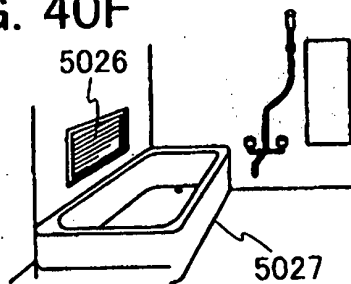


FIG. 40G

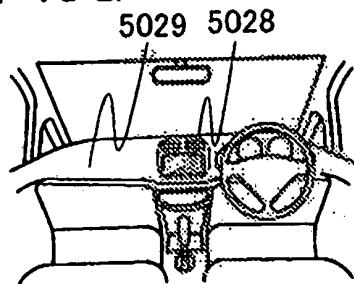


FIG. 40H

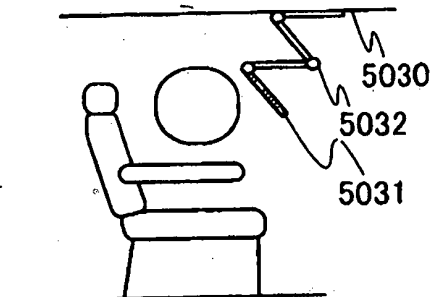


FIG. 41

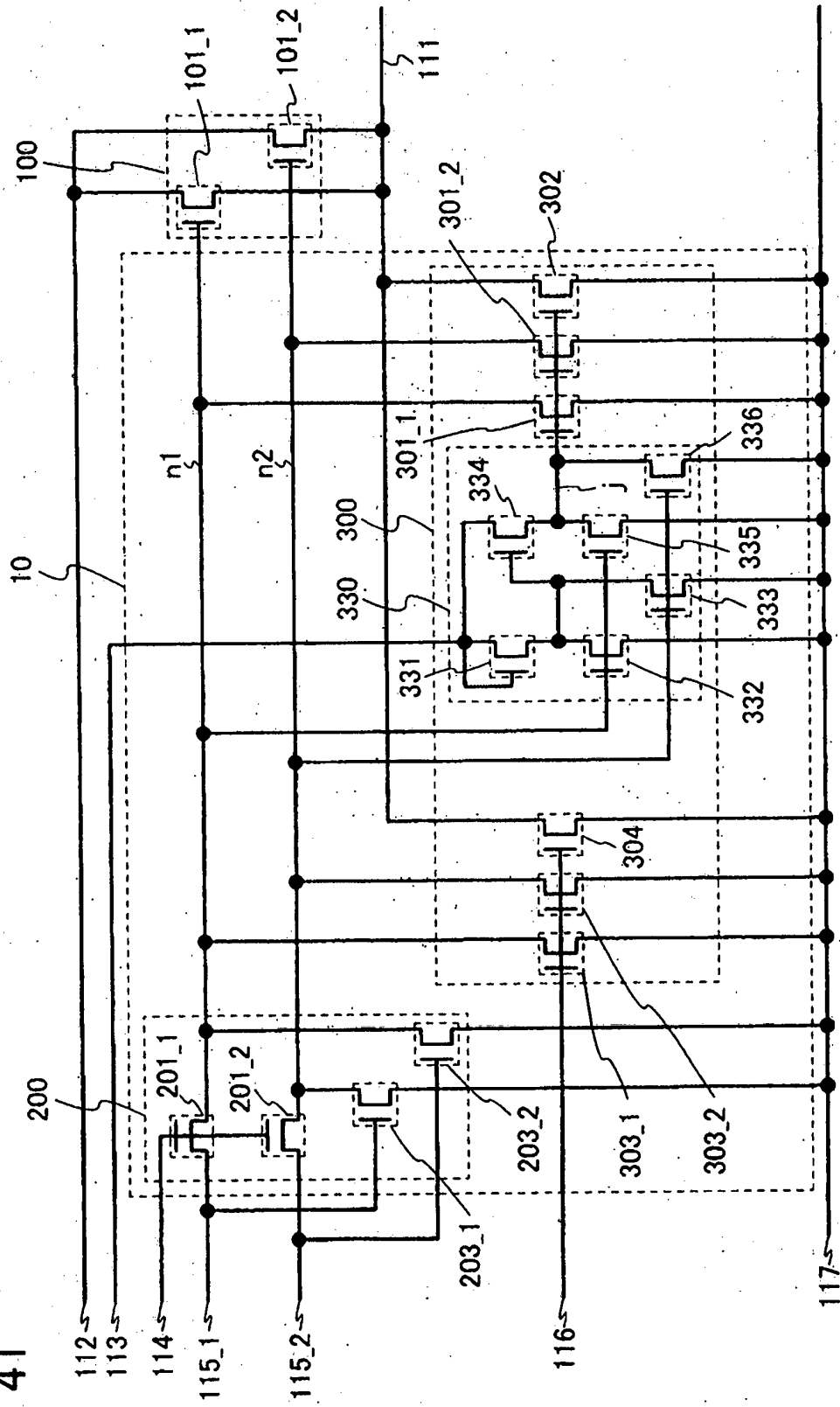


FIG. 42A

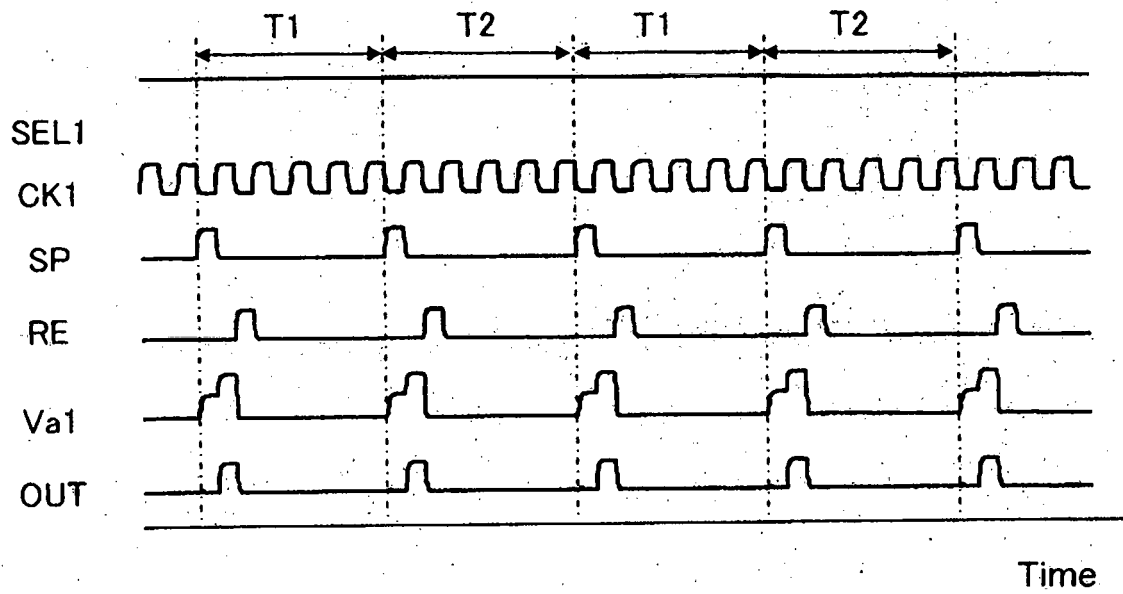
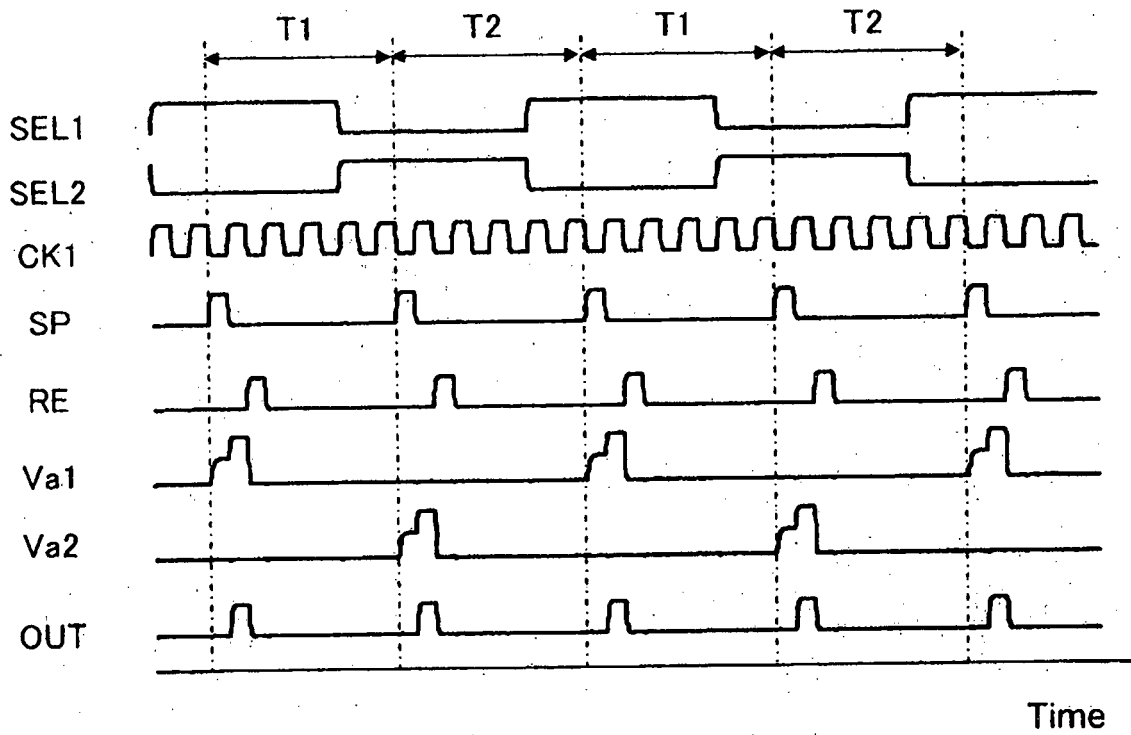


FIG. 42B



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- US 2006139292 A1 [0005]
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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2234100B1	公开(公告)日	2016-11-02
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摘要(译)

一个目的是抑制信号线或扫描驱动电路中晶体管特性的劣化。第一开关，用于通过根据第一输入信号接通和断开来控制是否设置输出信号的电位状态，以及第二开关，用于通过接通来控制是否设置输出信号的电位状态，以及包括根据第二输入信号的关闭。通过接通和断开第一开关或第二开关，使第一布线和第二布线电连续。

