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Lin

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(54) **PIXEL STRUCTURE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/44**; 349/38; 349/43; 349/139

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/38, 349/39, 43, 44, 139

See application file for complete search history.

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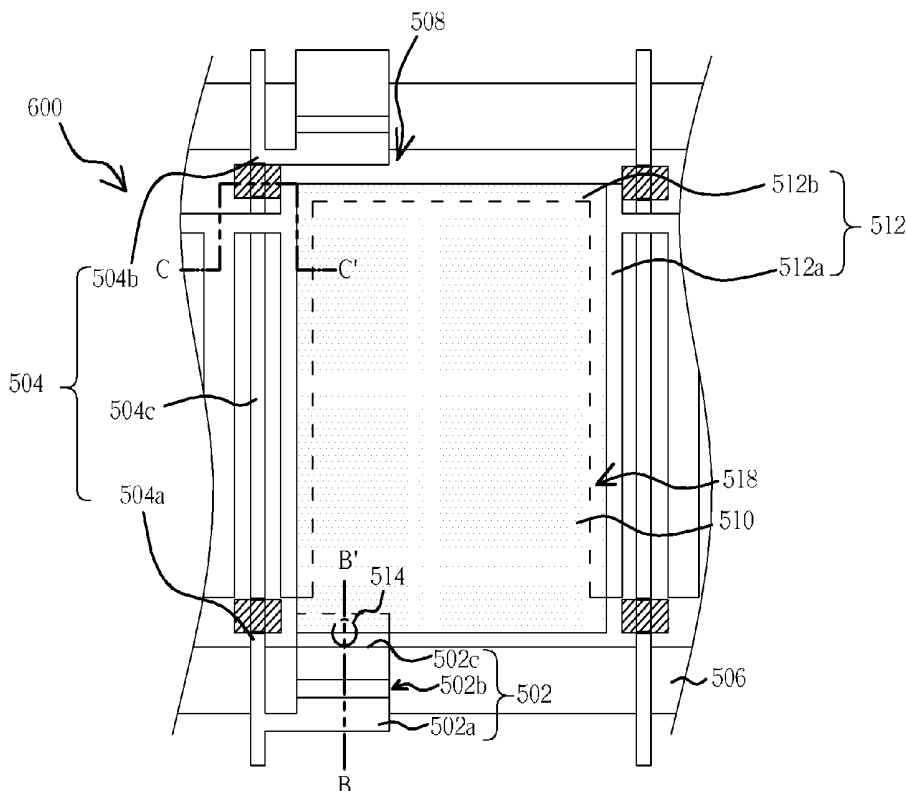
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pixel structure of a liquid crystal display (LCD) includes a scan line, a data line and a thin film transistor (TFT) disposed on the substrate. The TFT has a source electrically connected to the data line and a gate electrically connected to the scan line. A shielding electrode disposes on the substrate, wherein the same metal layer makes the shielding electrode, the source and the drain. Furthermore, the data line makes at least two different patterned metal layers which are not formed simultaneously and the patterned metal layers are electrically connected to each other. A pixel electrode covers the part of the shielding electrode and electrically connects to the drain.

24 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets



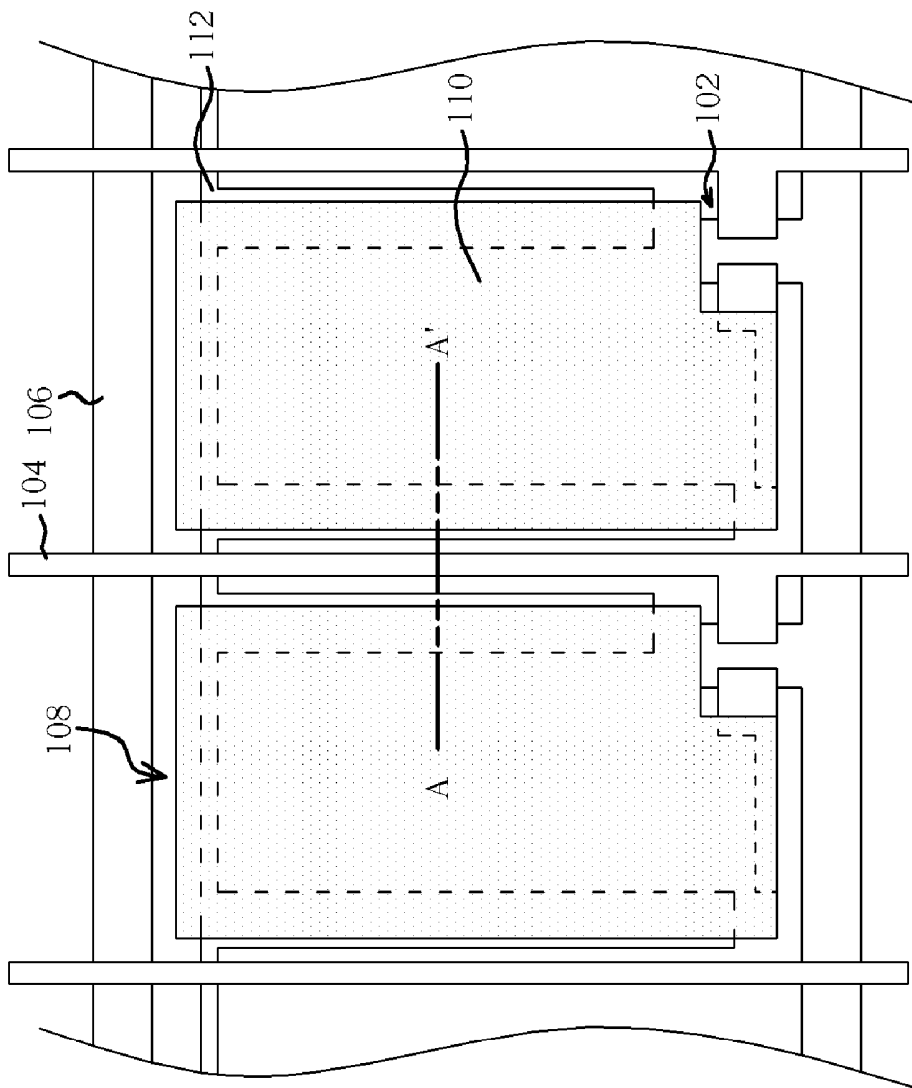


Fig. 1 Prior Art

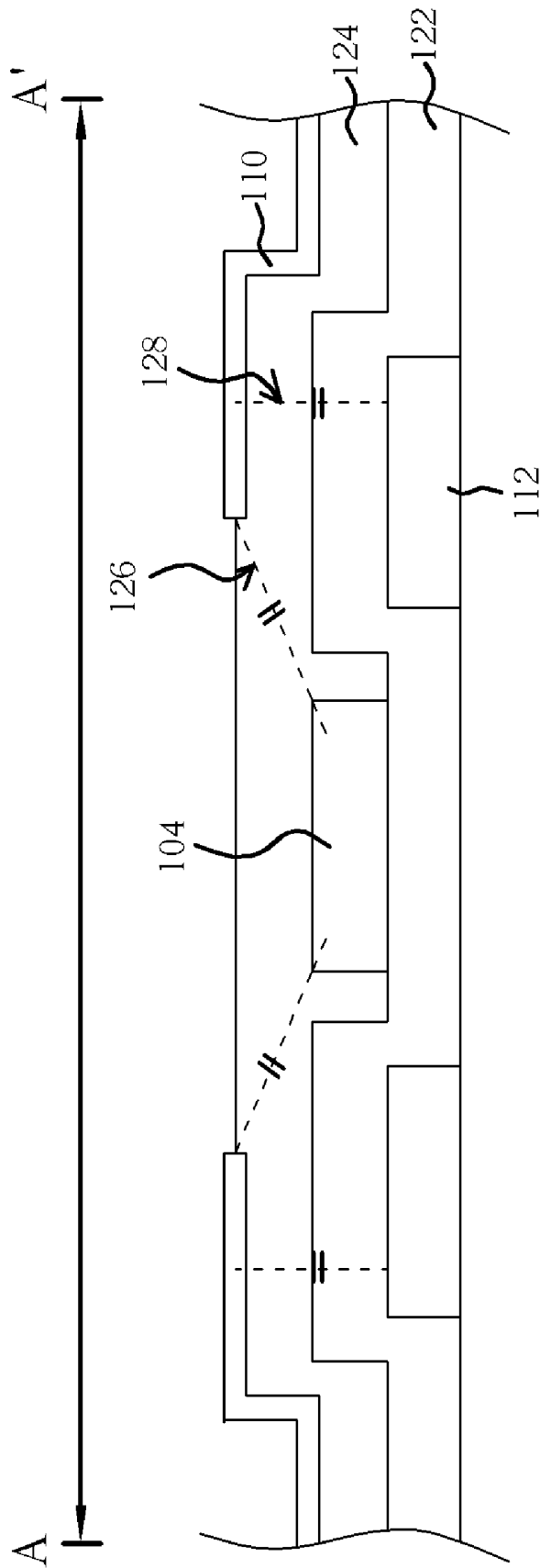


Fig. 2 Prior Art

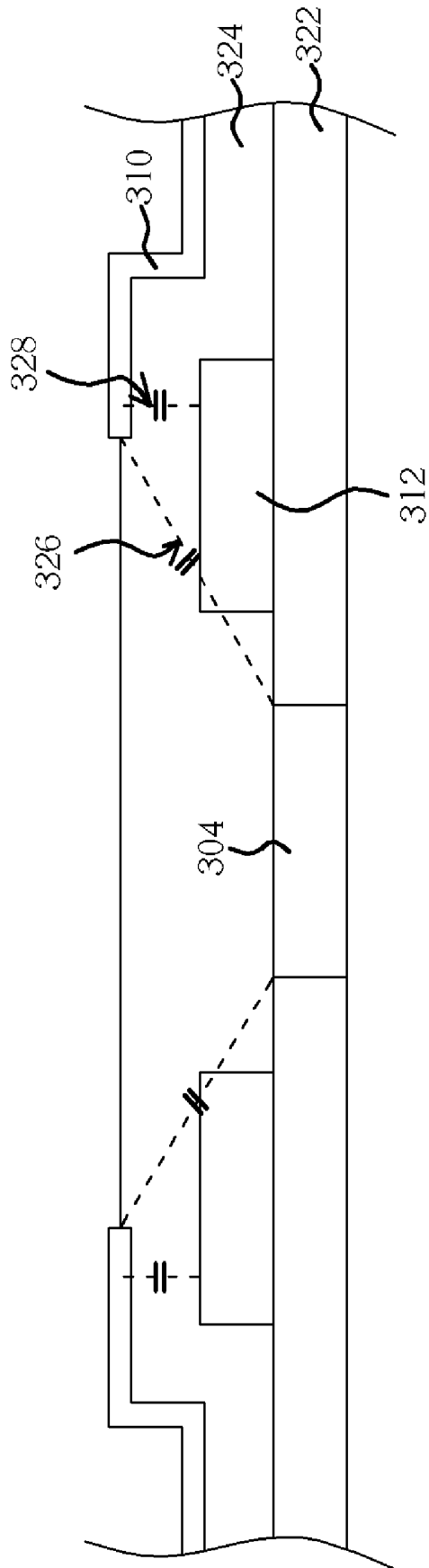


Fig. 3

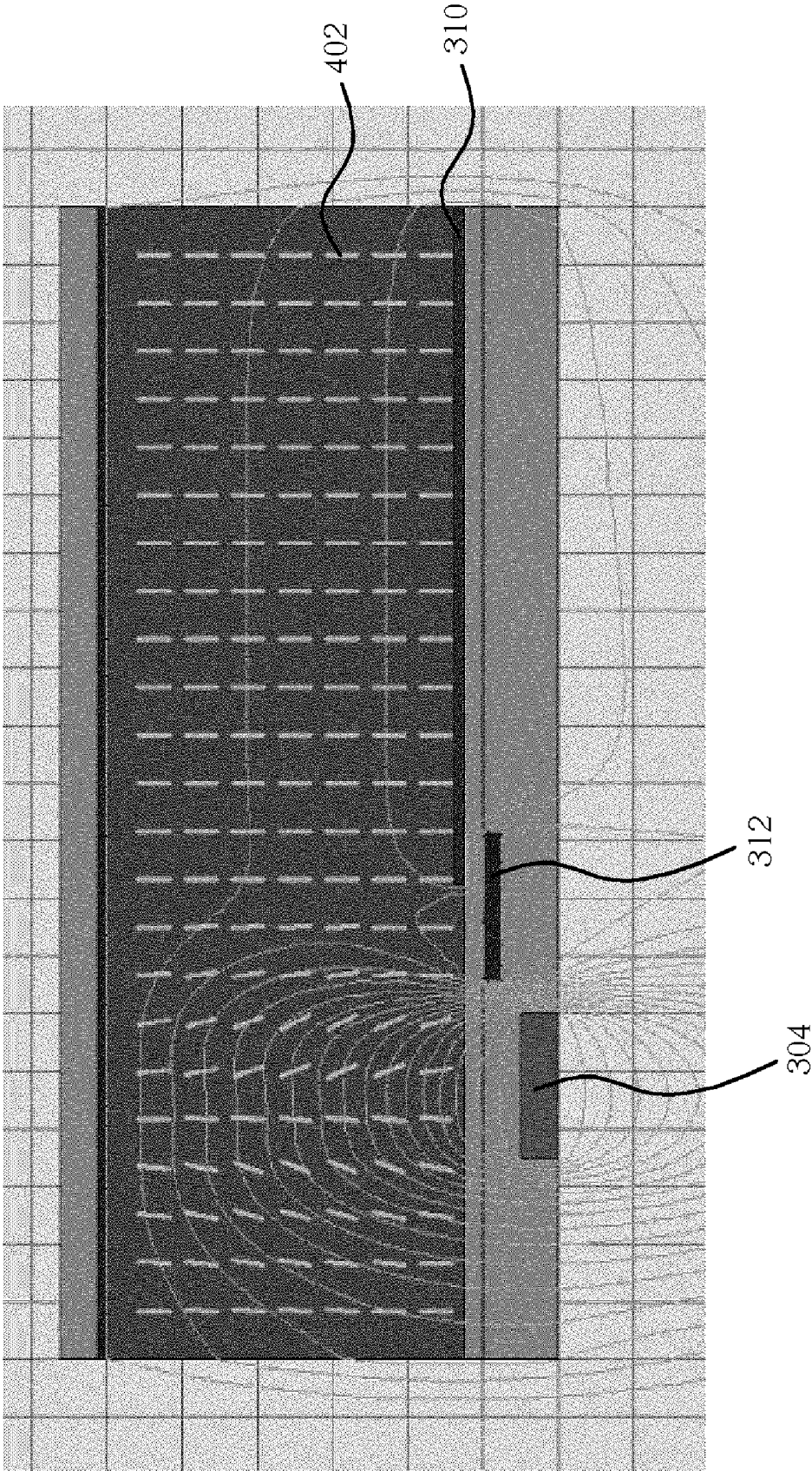


Fig. 4

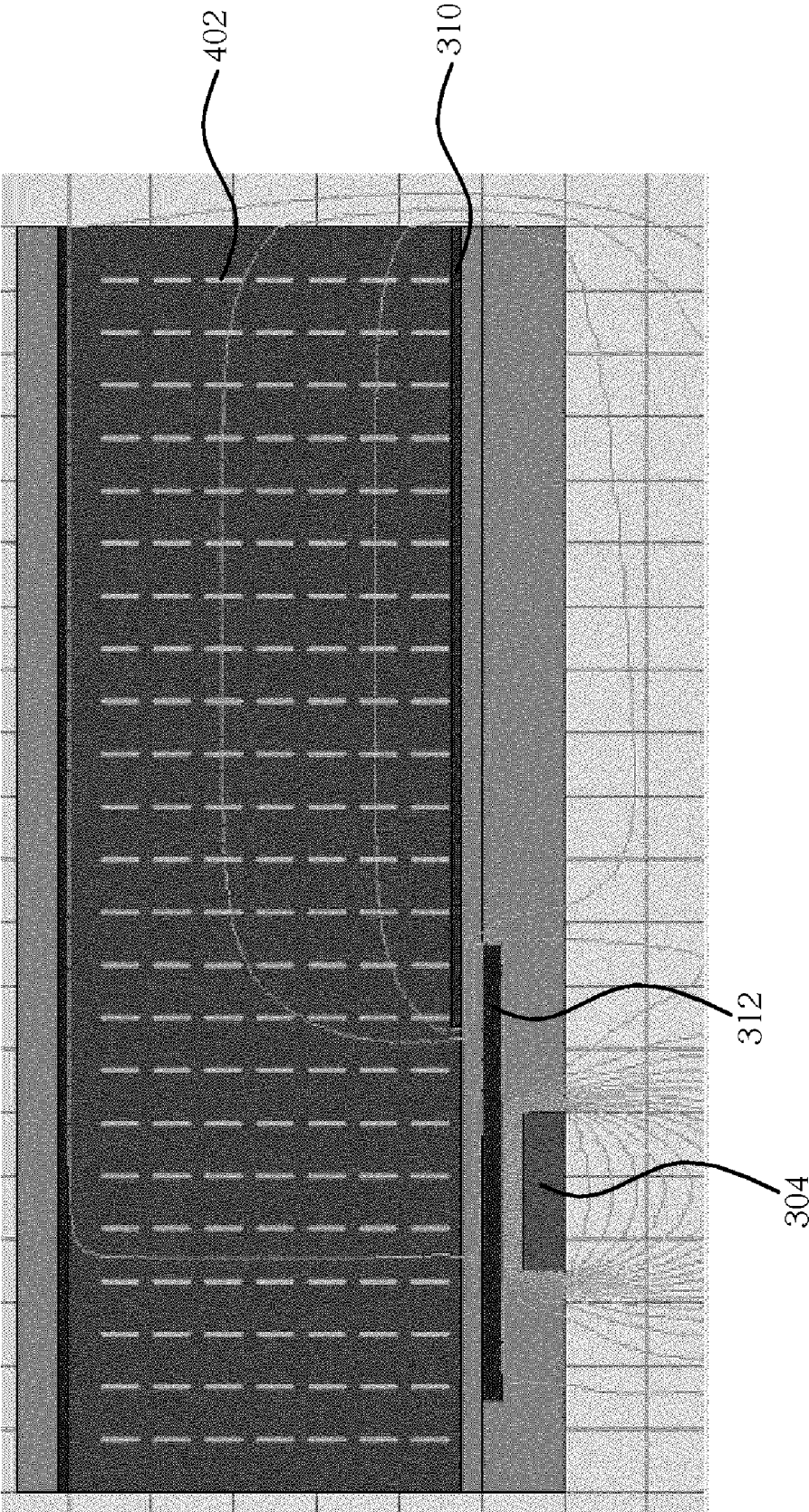


Fig. 5

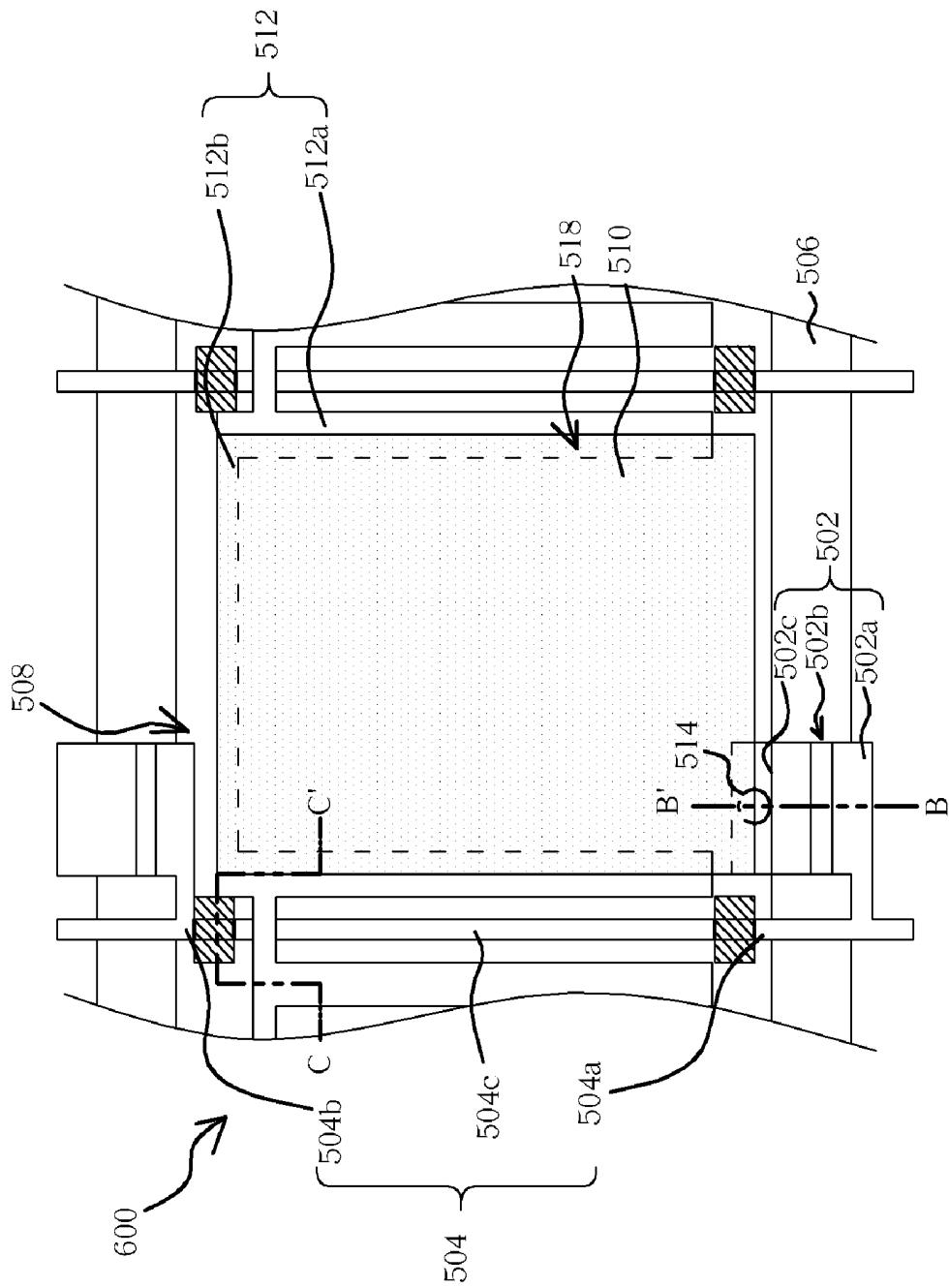


Fig. 6

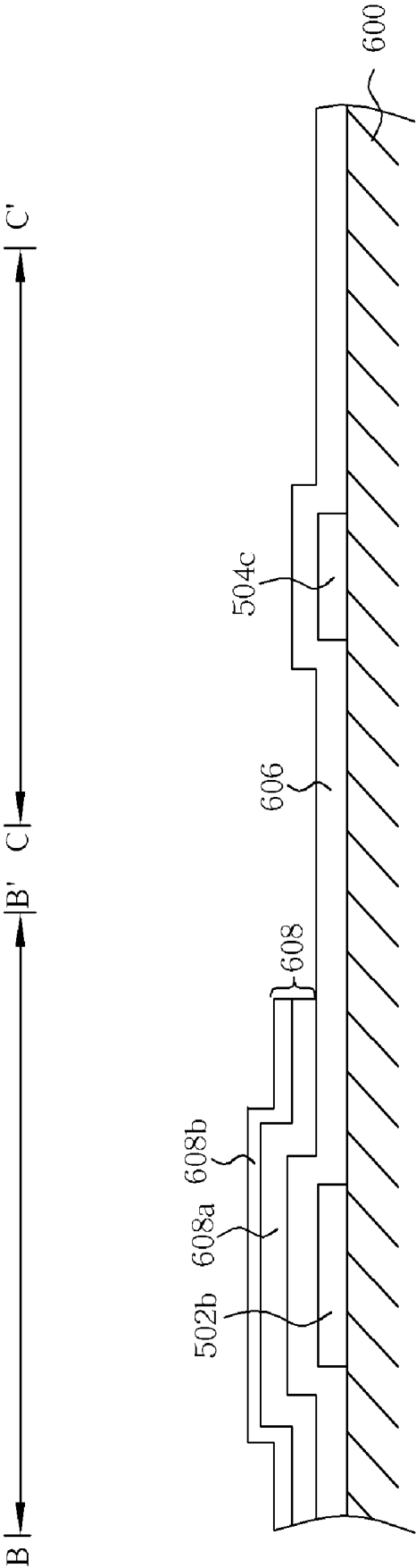


Fig. 7

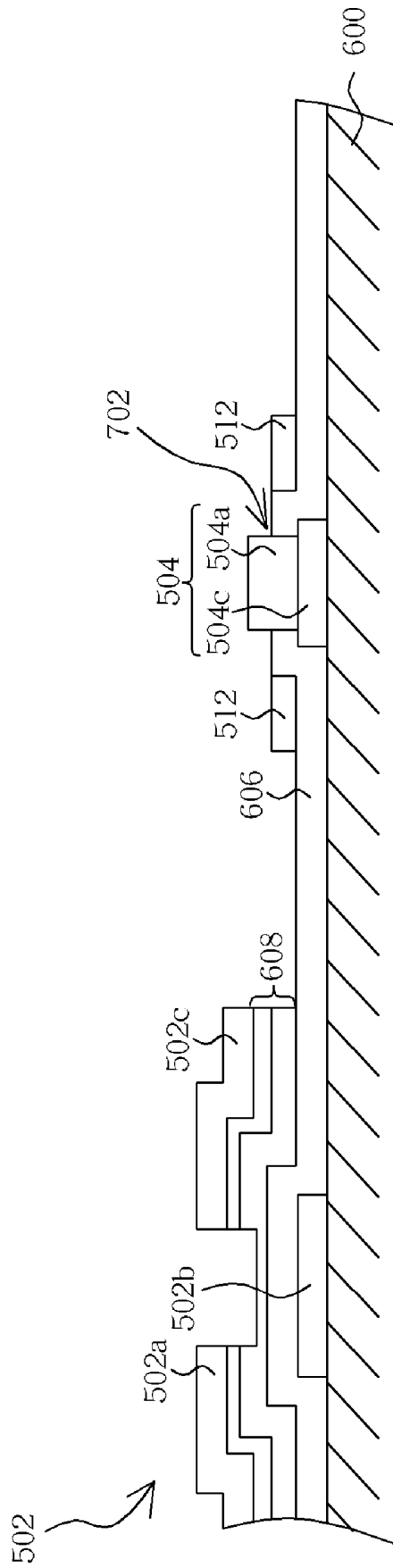


Fig. 8

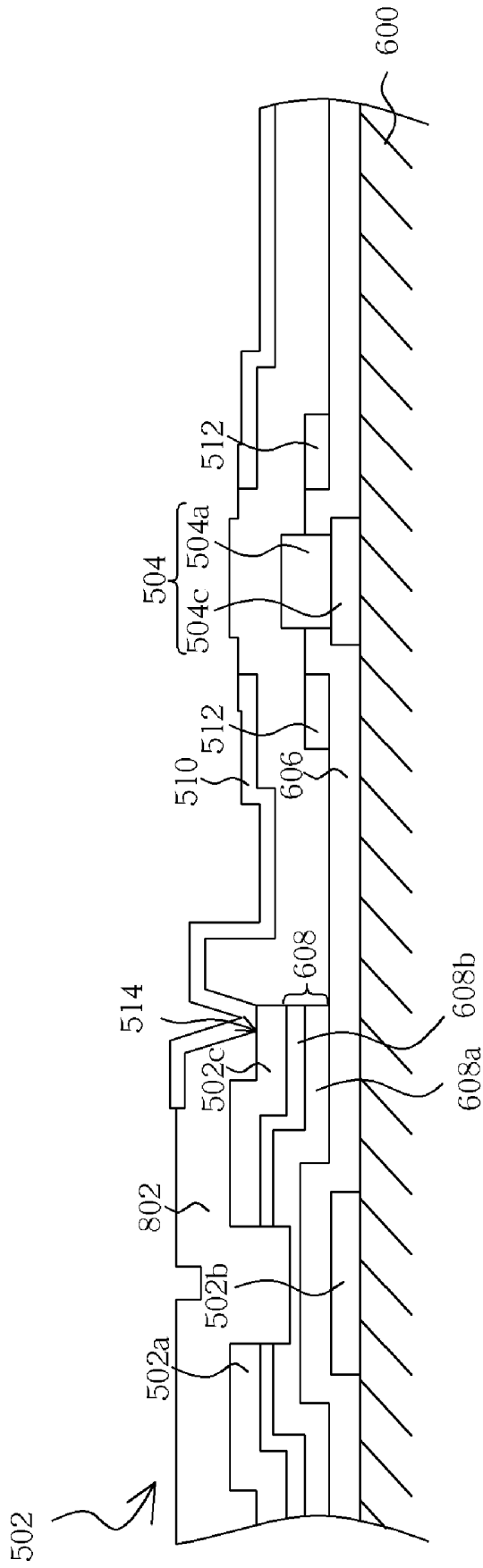


Fig. 9

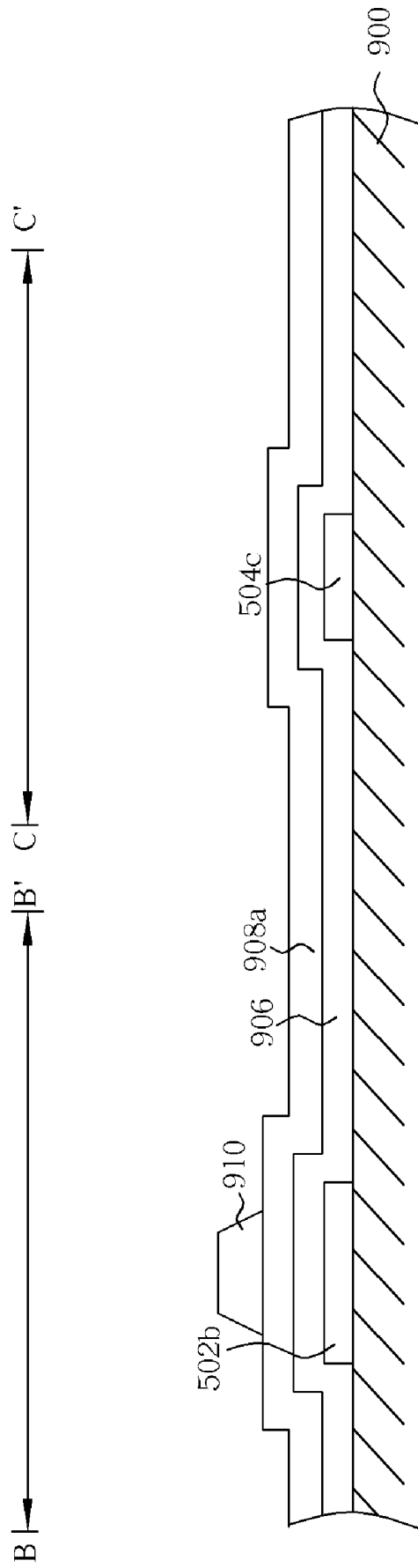


Fig. 10

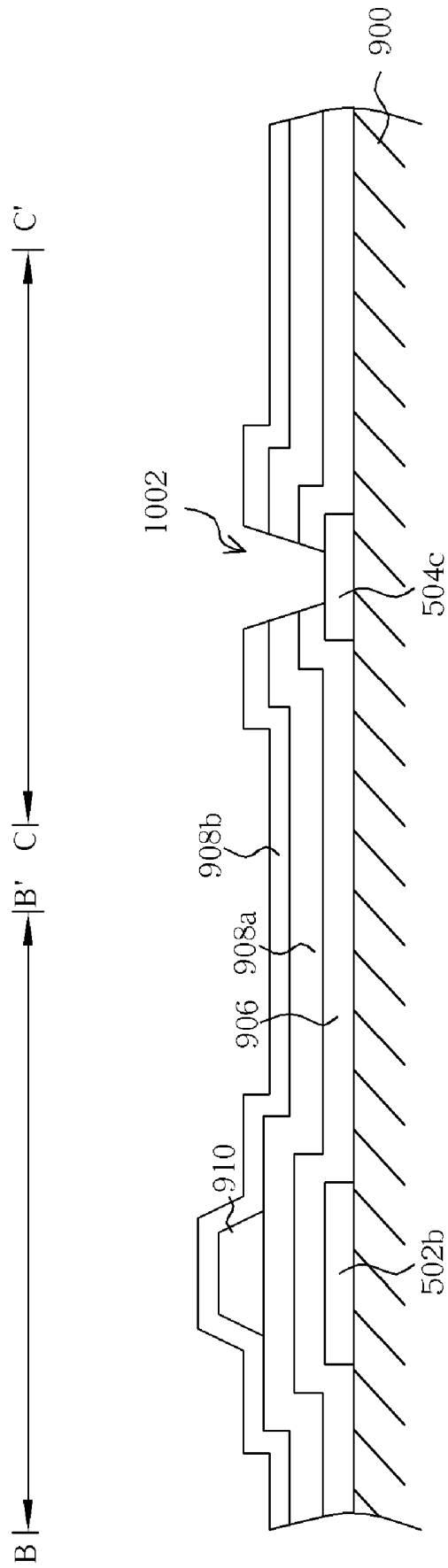


Fig. 11

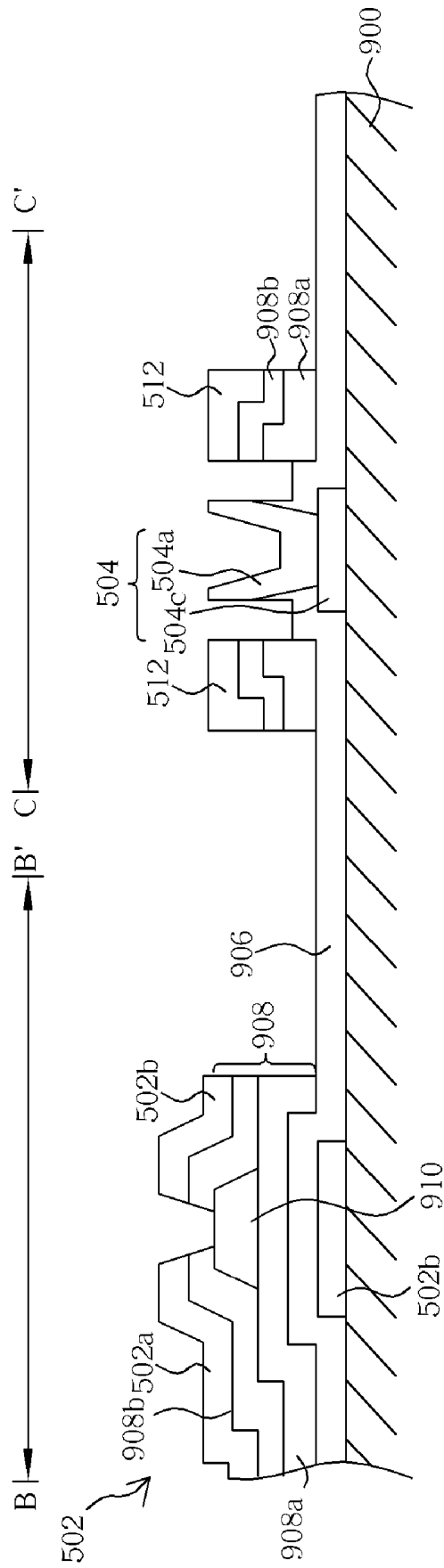


Fig. 12

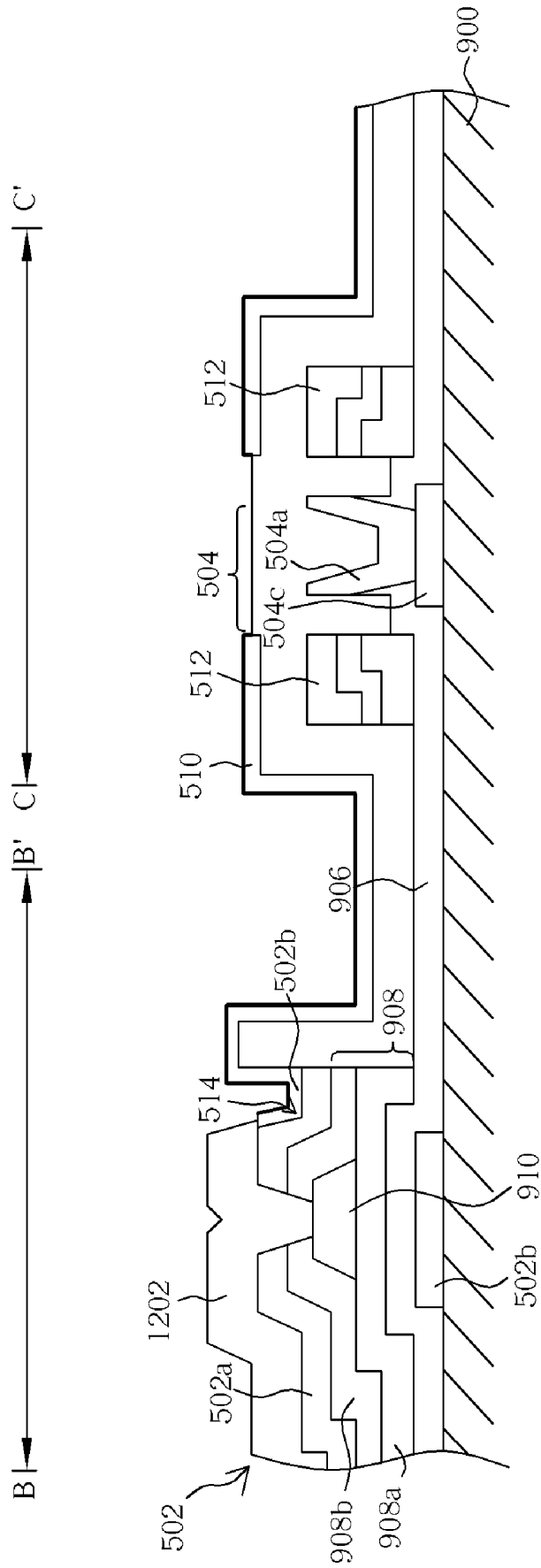


Fig. 13

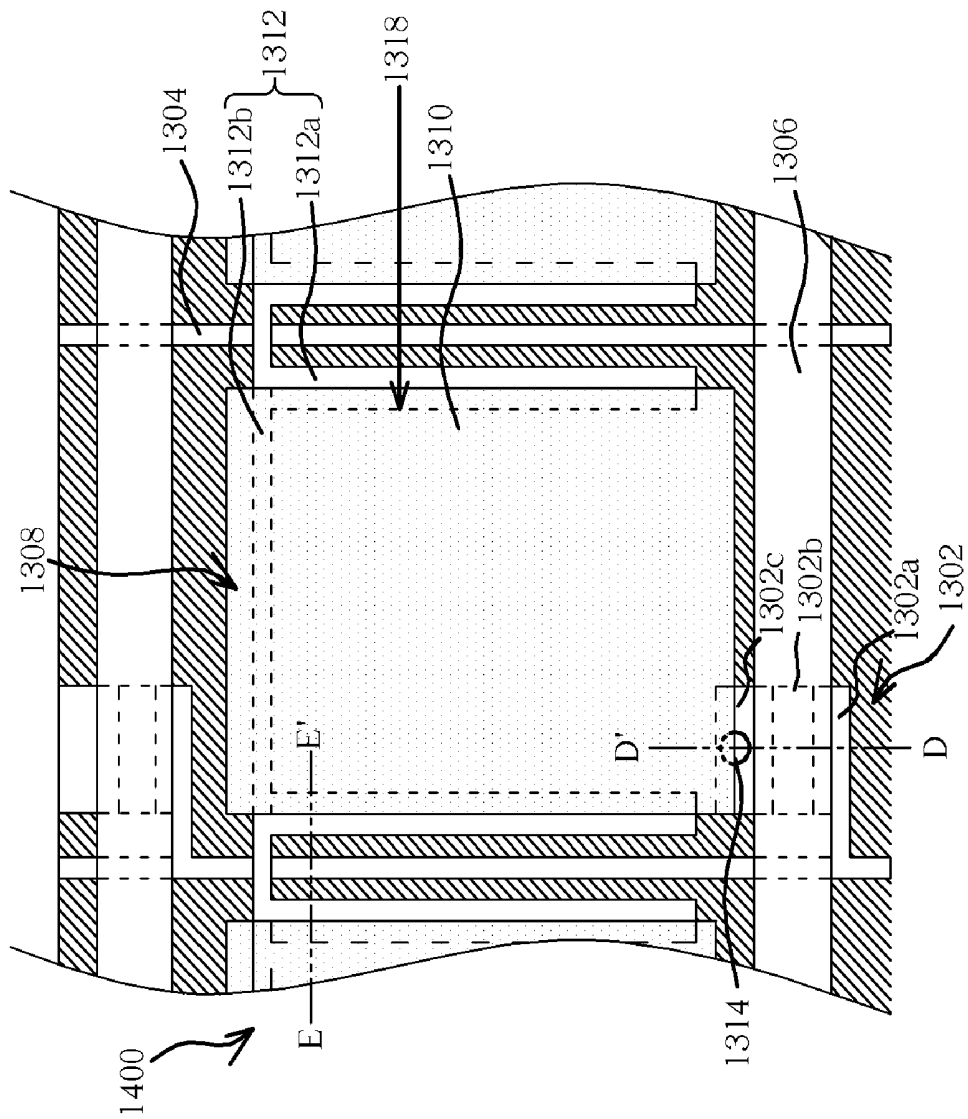


Fig. 14

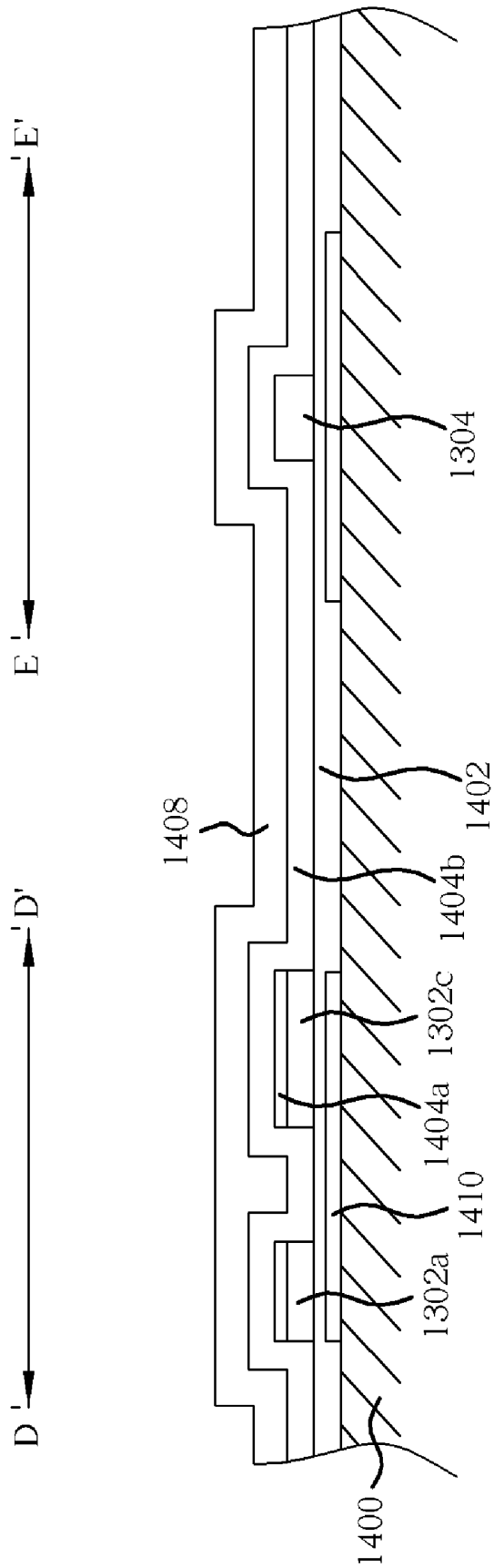


Fig. 15

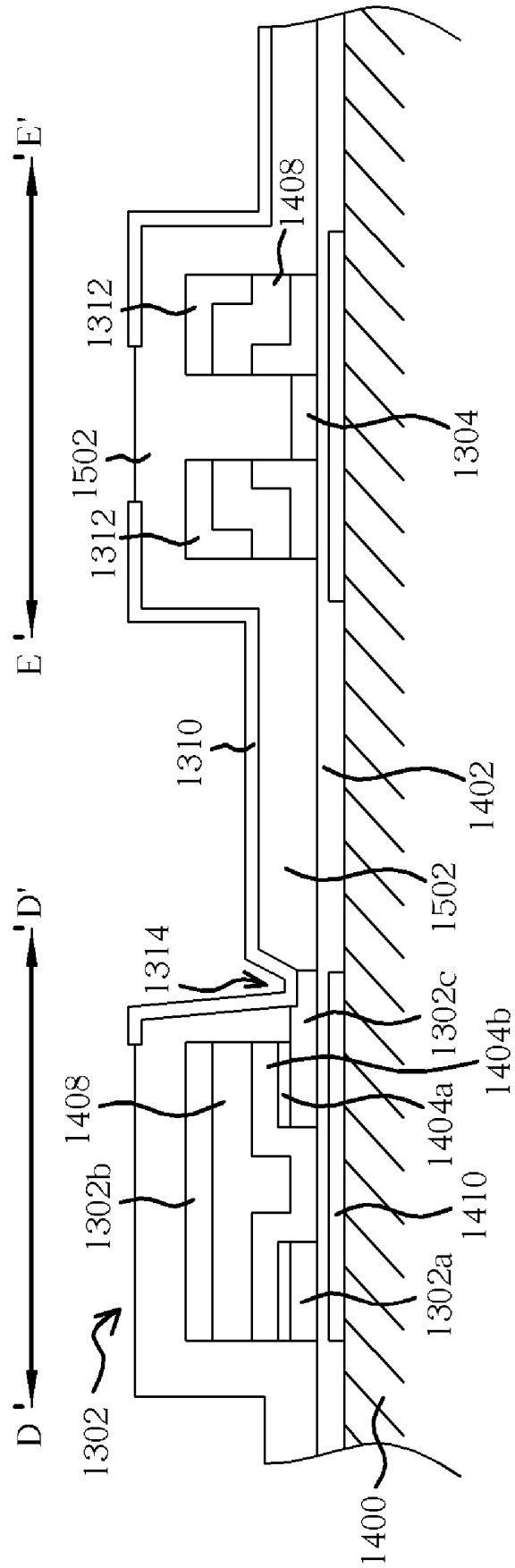


Fig. 16

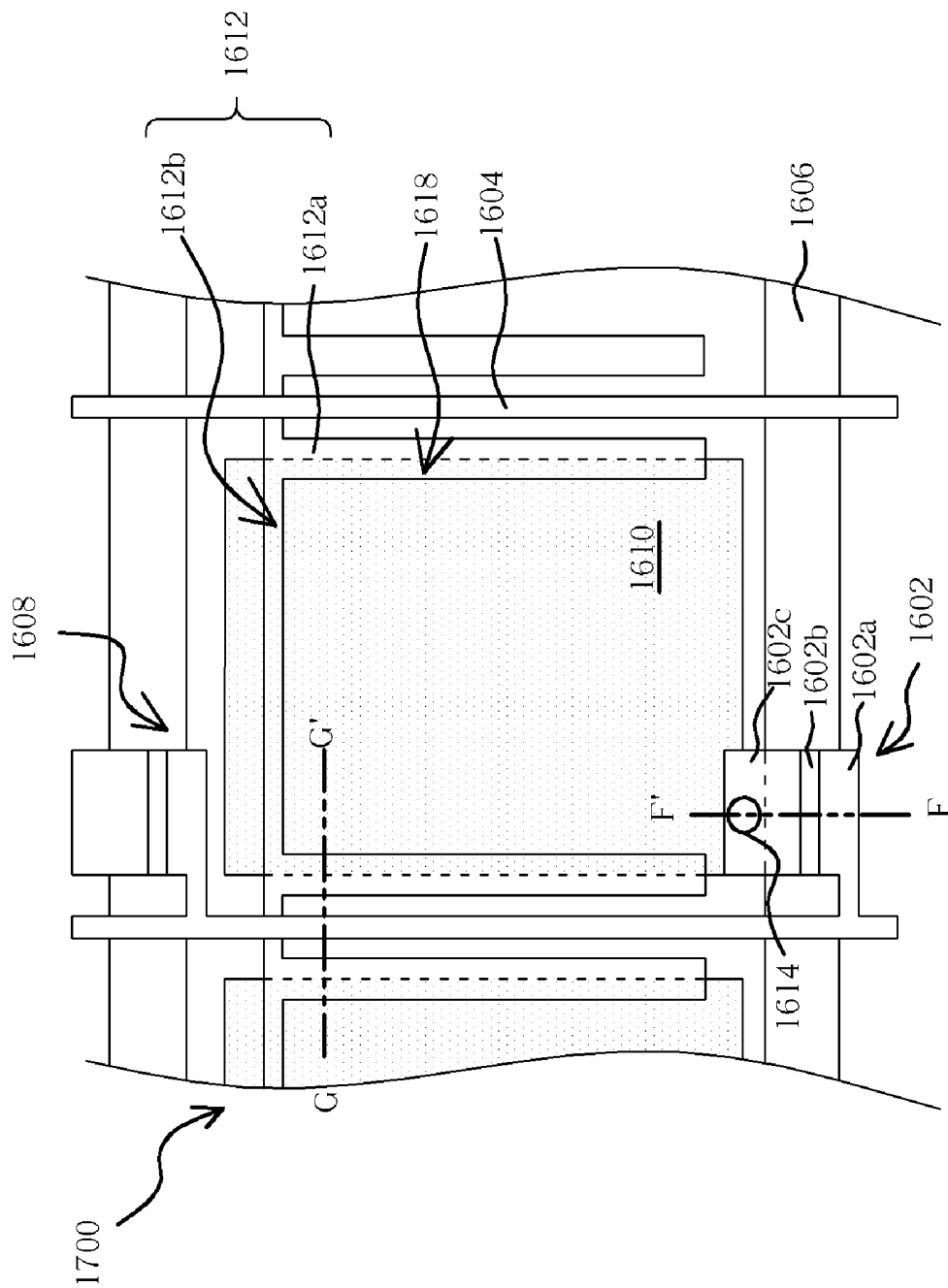


Fig. 17

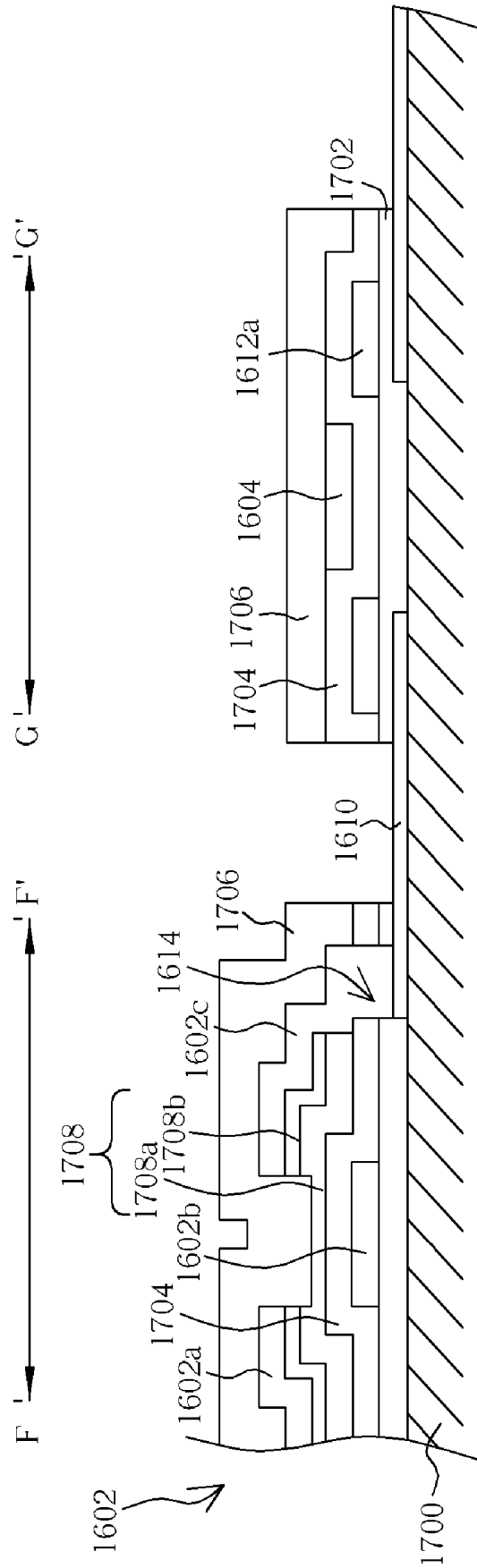


Fig. 18

PIXEL STRUCTURE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a pixel structure and a manufacturing method of a liquid crystal display (LCD) and, more particularly, to a pixel structure for reducing a parasitic capacitance (Cpd), and to a method for manufacturing thereof.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have become highly popular display devices on the technology market as they have a small volume and low divergence. The aperture ratio of the pixel structures in an LCD manufacturing process influences the utilization of a back light module that in turn influences the brightness of the LCD. Therefore, how to increase the aperture ratio of the pixel structure is an important direction of LCD research.

In general, the major factor influencing the aperture ratio of the pixel structure is the width between a pixel electrode and a data line. When the pixel electrode is too close to the data line, a different voltage from the data line before the next frame will influence the holding voltage of the pixel electrode. That will result a cross talk issue and decrease the quality of the LCD.

Referring to FIG. 1 schematically illustrates the pixel structure of the prior art. An array structure of an LCD has a thin film transistor (TFT) 102, a plurality of data lines 104 that are parallel with each other, and a plurality of scan lines 106 that are parallel with each other. The data lines 104 cross the scan lines 106 to define a plurality of pixel structure 108. Each of the plurality of pixel structure 108 has a pixel electrode 110, and a shielding electrode 112 under the pixel electrode 110.

Referring to FIG. 2 schematically illustrates the cross section view of FIG. 1 along the line AA'. As FIG. 2 shows, the shielding electrode 112 is covered by an insulating layer such as a gate insulating layer 122. The data line 104 disposes on the gate insulating layer 122 and disposes between the two shielding electrodes 112. The gate insulating layer 122 and the data line 104 are covered by a passivation layer 124. The pixel electrode 110 disposes on the passivation layer 124. The parasitic capacitance (Cpd) being disposes between the pixel electrode 110 and the data line 104 is one factor influencing the crosstalk. The storage capacitance (Cst) 128 includes the pixel electrode 110, the passivation layer 124, the gate insulating layer 122, and the shielding electrode 112.

In the prior art, the data line and the pixel electrode have a fixed width in order to decrease the Cpd. As the width between the data line and the pixel electrode becomes wider, and the aperture ratio becomes lower, the utilization of the back light module decreases. Another method to decrease the effect of Cpd is by increasing the ratio of the storage capacitance to decrease the ratio of the Cpd divided by the total capacitances. In general, increasing the overlapped area between the two electrodes of the storage capacitance can achieve this result. In general manufacture, however, one electrode of the storage capacitance is usually made by an

opaque metal layer. To increase the storage capacitance by adding overlapped area will decrease the aperture ratio of the pixel structure.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates a pixel structure and a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display (LCD) to solve the above-mentioned problem.

In one embodiment of the present invention a pixel structure in an LCD is provided. The pixel structure comprises a scan line and a data line disposed on a substrate, the data line crosses over the scan line. A TFT disposed on the substrate has a gate, a source and a drain. The source electrically connected to the data line, the gate electrically connected to the scan line. The same metal layer makes a shielding electrode disposed on the substrate, the source, and the drain. The shielding electrode has at least one main segment being substantially parallel to the data line and disposed between the edge of the pixel electrode and the data line. The data line is made by two metal pattern layers that electrically connected to each other, and are not formed simultaneously. Furthermore, a pixel electrode covers the shielding electrode and electrically connected to the drain.

In another embodiment of the present invention a pixel structure in an LCD is provided. The pixel structure comprises a scan line and a data line disposed on a substrate, the data line crosses over the scan line. A TFT disposed on the substrate has a gate, a source and a drain. The gate electrically connected to the scan line, the source electrically connected to the data line, the drain electrically connected to the pixel electrode. A shielding electrode covers the part of the pixel electrode, wherein the shielding electrode and the scan line are made by the same metal layer. The shielding electrode has a main segment which being substantially parallel to the data line and disposed between the edge of the pixel electrode and the data line.

In another embodiment of the present invention a method for manufacturing an LCD is provided. A scan line and one connecting electrode are formed on a substrate respectively. An insulating layer formed on the substrate and covers the scan line and the connecting electrode, and the insulating layer has at least one first hole positioned on the connecting electrode and to expose part of the connecting electrode. A channel formed on the insulating layer and the channel layer positioned on a gate. An ohm contact pattern layer formed on the channel layer. A metal layer formed on the ohm contact pattern layer, where the metal layer is positioned on the scan line defines a source/drain to form a TFT. The metal layer positioned on the insulating layer defines at least one shielding electrode. The shielding electrode has a main segment, which is substantially parallel to the connecting electrode and disposed between an edge of the pixel electrode and the connecting electrode. At least one part of the metal layer crosses over the scan line, and through the first hole electrically connected to the connecting electrode to form a data line. A passivation layer covers the metal layer, and the passivation layer has one hole positioned on the source/drain. A pixel electrode formed on the passivation layer and covers part of the shielding electrode, and the pixel electrode through the hole electrically connects to the source/drain.

In another embodiment of the present invention a method for manufacturing an LCD is provided. A pixel electrode formed on a substrate. A barrier pattern layer formed on the substrate and covers the part of the pixel electrode. A scan line and at least one shielding electrode formed on the barrier pattern layer. The scan line disposes along a first direction,

and a part of the shielding electrode has at least one main shielding electrode covering part of the pixel electrode along a second direction. An insulating layer formed on the barrier pattern layer and covers the scan line and the shielding electrode. A channel layer and an ohm contact pattern layer formed sequentially on the insulating layer. A first hole formed in the pixel electrode and removes the barrier pattern layer and the insulating layer on the pixel electrode. A data line and a source/drain formed, where the data line is parallel with the main segment shielding electrode along the second direction. The source/drain disposes on a gate, thereby formed a TFT. The source connects electrically to the data line, and the drain through the first hole electrically connects to the pixel electrode and cover a passivation layer on the metal layer and the barrier pattern layer.

Please notice, the present invention is not necessarily limited to the source electrically connected to the data line, and the drain electrically connected to the pixel electrode. The present invention also can utilize the drain electrically connected to the data line, and the source electrically connected to the pixel electrode.

As the metal layer of the shielding electrode in the present invention disposes between the pixel electrode and the data line, the shielding electrode has an electric field shielding effect that decreases the parasitic capacitance (Cpd). The width between the edge of the pixel electrode and the data line can decrease, and the aperture ratio therefore increases. Furthermore, the storage capacitance of the present invention can have a larger value, and the aperture ratio does not need to be changed. The larger value of the storage capacitance can decrease the effect of the other Cpd in order to achieve a stable display quality.

These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates the pixel structure of the prior art.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates the cross view of FIG. 1 along the line AA'.

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates a Cpd and storage capacitance of the present invention.

FIGS. 4 to 5 illustrate liquid crystal under an electric field shielding effect of the data line utilizing 2D-MOS software.

FIG. 6 schematically illustrates a pixel structure of another embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 7 to 9 schematically illustrate the manufacture of FIG. 6 along lines BB' and CC'.

FIGS. 10 to 13 schematically illustrate the manufacture of FIG. 6 along lines BB' and CC'.

FIG. 14 schematically illustrates a pixel structure of another embodiment according to the present invention.

FIGS. 15 to 16 schematically illustrate the manufacture of FIG. 14 along lines DD' and EE'.

FIG. 17 schematically illustrates the pixel substrate of another embodiment according to the present invention.

FIG. 18 schematically illustrates the manufacture of FIG. 17 along lines FF' and GG'.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIG. 3. FIG. 3 schematically illustrates a Cpd and a storage capacitance of the present invention. As FIG. 3

shows, a gate insulating layer 322 covers a data line 304, and a shielding electrode 312 disposes on the gate insulating layer 322. A passivation layer 324 covers the gate insulating layer 322 and the shielding electrode 312, and a pixel electrode disposes on the passivation layer 324. In this embodiment, the pixel electrode 310, the passivation layer 324, the gate insulating layer 322, and the data line 304 form the Cpd 326. Additionally, a storage capacitance 328 includes the pixel electrode 310, the passivation layer 324, and the shielding electrode 312.

The advantages of changing the structure of the data line, the pixel electrode, and the shielding electrode from that shown in FIG. 2 into that shown in FIG. 3 are many.

A first advantage is increasing the storage capacitance. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the capacitance dielectric layer of the storage capacitance 328 is the passivation layer 324. In the embodiment of FIG. 2, however, the dielectric layer of the storage capacitance 128 includes the passivation layer 124 and the gate insulating layer 122. According to the parallel capacitance formula: $C_s = (\epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon \cdot A) / d$ (where d is the thickness of the capacitance dielectric layer, A is the overlapped area of the capacitances, and ϵ is the dielectric constant of capacitance dielectric layer), and under a same manufacturing condition, the capacitance value of the storage capacitance 328 is increased due to the thickness (d) of the dielectric layer in FIG. 3. The larger capacitance value makes the ratio of the Cpd divided by the total capacitances decrease, ensuring cross talk will not occur. The effect of the LCD improves, and the storage capacitance and the aperture ratio have more design space.

A second advantage is the electric field shielding effect of the shielding electrode. FIGS. 4 to 5 illustrate the liquid crystal under the electric field shielding effect of the data line utilizing 2D-MOS software. As FIG. 4 shows, the shielding electrode 312 disposes between the data line 304 and the pixel electrode 310. The effect of the electric field of the data line 304 on the liquid crystal near the pixel electrode 310 and the pixel line 304 is decreased. Instead, the pixel electrode 310 and the liquid crystal 402 will be influenced by the electric field of the shielding electrode 312. As FIG. 5 shows, when the shielding electrode 312 covers the data line 304 completely, the electric field of the data line 304 is completely shielded by the shielding electrode 312. Therefore, the liquid crystal 402 will not be influenced by the electric field of the data line 304. Furthermore, the Cpd will not exist between the pixel electrode 310 and the data line 304. Therefore, if a shielding electrode disposes between the pixel electrode and the data line, the edge of the pixel electrode can be closer to the data line to increase the aperture ratio of the pixel.

The following four embodiments can be taken as exemplary examples. The four embodiments are illustrated herein to show their structures and the related manufacturing methods:

THE FIRST EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIG. 6 schematically illustrates a pixel structure of an embodiment of the present invention. The pixel structure 508 is located in an LCD, and the pixel structure 508 includes a scan line 506 is along a first direction disposed on the substrate 600, a connecting electrode 504c is along a second direction, and a data line section 504a crossing over the scan line 506 and via the connecting electrode 504c electrically connected to the other data line section 504b to form a complete data line 504. The scan line 506 and the data line 504 crossed with each other to define a matrix pixel structure 508.

The pixel structure **508** includes a TFT **502** having a gate **502b**, a source **502a**, and a drain **502c**. The drain **502c** electrically connected to the data line **504**, and the gate **502b** electrically connected to the scan line **506**. Furthermore, the pixel structure **508** has a shielding electrode **512**. The shielding electrode **512** includes a main segment shielding electrode **512a** being parallel to the connecting electrode **504c** of the data line **504**. At least one minor segment shielding electrode **512b** disposed between the main segment shielding electrodes **512a** and electrically connected to the main segment shielding electrodes **512a**. The shielding electrode **512**, the source **502a**, the drain **502c**, and the data line sections **504a**, **504b** are made by the same metal layer.

The pixel electrode **510** disposed on the substrate **600** and covers part of the shielding electrode **512** electrically connected to the drain **502c** through the contact hole **514**. The pixel electrode **510** and the shielding electrode **512** being covered by the pixel electrode **510** are made by a storage capacitance **518**.

Referring to FIGS. **7** to **9** schematically illustrates manufacture of FIG. **6** along lines BB' and CC'. Referring to FIG. **7**, a patterning metal layer is formed on the substrate **600**. The patterning metal layer includes the scan line along the first direction in an arrangement, the gate **502b**, and a connection electrode **504c** along the second direction in an arrangement. Then, an insulating layer such as a gate insulating layer **606** is formed on the gate **502b**, the connection electrode **504c**, and the substrate **600** by a plasma chemical vapor deposition process. Next, a transistor channel **608** is formed on the gate insulating layer **606** of the gate **502b** by two chemical vapor deposition processes. An a-Si layer, and a dopant amorphous silicon layer are disposed on the gate insulating layer **606**. After an etching process, the a-Si layer forms a channel layer **608a** and the dopant amorphous silicon layer, so as to form a transistor channel **608**, and form an ohm contact pattern layer **608b**.

Referring to FIG. **8**. The etching process removes part of the gate insulating layer **606** on the connecting electrode **504c** to form an opening **702**. A patterning metal layer is formed to be the source **502a** of the TFT **502**, the drain **502c** of the TFT **502**, and the shielding electrode **512**. A part of the patterning metal layer fills into the opening **702** so as to form the data line section **504a** on the connecting electrode **504c**. The connecting electrode **504c** and the data line section **504a** being electrically connected to each other to form a part of the data line **504**.

Referring to FIG. **9**, a dielectric layer **802** covering the TFT **502**, the shielding electrode **512**, and the data line **504** as a passivation layer. The material of the dielectric layer **802** can be comprises silicon nitride, silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, combinations thereof, or similar combinations. Then, etching the dielectric layer **802** to form the contact hole **514** to expose part of the surface of the drain **502c**. Next, the pixel electrode **510** disposes on the dielectric layer **802** and is filled into the contact hole **514** so as to the pixel electrode **510** through the contact hole **514** electrically connects to the drain **502c**. In the present embodiment, the pixel electrode **510**, the dielectric layer **802**, and the shielding electrode **512** being covered by the pixel electrode **510** to form the main storage capacitance. Please note that the CC' line shown in FIG. **6** is the part of the data line section **504a** of the data line **504** that connects to the connecting electrode **504c**. As FIG. **6** shows, this is because the shielding electrode **512** location between the pixel electrode **510** and the data line **504c** has an electric field shielding effect, in order to decrease the influence of the data line **504c**

on the Cpd of the pixel electrode **510**. The edge of the pixel electrode can therefore be closer to the data line to increase the aperture ratio.

THE SECOND EMBODIMENT

The pixel structure of the second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment, therefore FIG. **6** can also adequately illustrate the second embodiment. The manufacture of the first embodiment is different from the second embodiment, however. The first embodiment is made by a back channel etching (BCE) process to form the TFT, whereas the second embodiment is made by an etching stop process to form the TFT. Therefore, the cross-section view of the second embodiment is different from the first embodiment.

Referring to FIGS. **10** to **13** are schematically illustrating the manufacture of FIG. **6** along lines BB' and CC'. Referring to FIG. **10**. A patterning metal layer is formed on the substrate **900**. The patterning metal layer includes a scan line (not shown) along the first direction in an arrangement, a gate **502b** location on the scan line, and the connecting electrode **504c** along the second direction in an arrangement. Then, an insulating layer such as a gate insulating layer **906** and a channel layer **908a** are disposed on the gate **502b**, the connecting electrode **504c**, and the substrate **900** by a plasma chemical vapor deposition process. Next, a dielectric layer is disposed and an etching process is performed to form an island insulating layer **910** as the etching stop pattern.

Referring to FIG. **11**, which shows performing a chemical vapor deposition process to form an ohm contact pattern layer **908b**. A part of the gate insulating layer **906** location on the connecting electrode **504c**, the channel layer **698a**, and the ohm contact pattern layer **908b** are removed to form an opening **1002** to expose the part of the connecting electrode **504c**.

Referring to FIG. **12**, which shows forming a patterning metal layer including the source **502a** of the TFT **502**, the drain **502c** of the TFT **502**, the shielding electrode **512**, and a data line section **504a** location on the connecting electrode **504c**. The connecting electrodes **504c** and data line section **504a** electrically connect to each other to form the data line **504**. Then, the patterning metal layer is taken as a hard mask to perform an etching process, and remove the uncovered ohm contact pattern layer **908b** and the uncovered channel layer **908a** by the patterning metal layer. Otherwise, the etching process takes the island insulating layer **910** and the gate insulating layer **906** as the etching stop layer, then a transistor channel **908** on the gate **502b** is formed. The TFT **502** includes the source **502a**, the drain **502c**, and the gate **502b**.

Referring to FIG. **13**. A dielectric layer **1102** as a passivation layer to cover the TFT **502**, the shielding electrode **512**, and the data line **504**. The dielectric layer **1102** can be comprises silicon nitride, silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, combinations thereof, or similar combinations. The dielectric layer **1202** having a contact hole **514** is formed on the drain **502c** by an etching process. Next, a pixel electrode **510** is formed on the dielectric layer **1202** and to fill into the contact hole **514**. The pixel electrode **510** via the contact hole **514** electrically connects to the drain **502c**. In present embodiment, the pixel electrode **510**, the dielectric layer **1202**, and the shielding electrode **512** to form the main storage capacitance.

THE THIRD EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIG. **14**. FIG. **14** schematically illustrates a pixel structure of another embodiment according to the present invention. The pixel structure **1308** applies to an

LCD. The pixel structure **1308** includes a data line **1304** disposed on the substrate **1400** along a first direction, and a scan line **1306** along a second direction that crosses over the data line **1304**. The pixel structure **1308** further includes a TFT **1302** having a gate **1302b**, a source **1302a**, and a drain **1302c**. The gate **1302b** electrically connected to the scan line **1306**, the source **1302a** electrically connected to the data line **1304**, and the drain **1302** via the contact hole **1314** electrically connected to the pixel electrode **1310**. The pixel structure **1308** includes a shielding electrode **1312** having a main segment shielding electrode **1312a** is parallel to the data line **1304** and covered part of the pixel electrode **1310**, and a minor shielding electrode **1312b** electrically connecting to the main segment shielding electrode **1312a**. Please note that the shielding electrode **1312** and the gate **1302b** are made by the same metal layer form the gate **1302b**. Additionally, the pixel structure **1308** further includes a pixel electrode **1310** covering the substrate **1400**. The pixel electrode **1310** and covers part of the shielding electrode **1312** and electrically connects to the drain **1302c**. The pixel electrode **1310** and the part of the shielding electrode **1312** being covered by the pixel electrode **1310** to form a storage capacitance **1318**.

Referring to FIGS. **15** to **16** schematically illustrate the manufacture of FIG. **14** along lines DD' and EE'. Referring to FIG. **15**. Firstly, a plurality of light shielding layer **1410** are formed on a substrate **1400**, and a barrier pattern layer **1402** is formed to cover the light shielding layers **1410** and the substrate **1400**. Then, a patterning metal layer is formed on the barrier pattern layer **1402**. A part of the patterning metal layer as source **1302a**, a drain **1302c**, and a data line **1304**. An ohm contact pattern layer **1404a** is formed on the source **1302a**, and the drain **1302c**. Next, a channel layer **1404b** is disposed on the substrate **1400** by a chemical vapor deposition process. Then, an insulating layer such as a gate insulating layer **1408**, which is disposed on the channel layer **1404b**.

Referring to FIG. **16**. A patterning metal layer is formed and as a gate **1302b** of the TFT **1302** and the shielding electrode **1312**. At the same time, using the patterning metal layer is as a hard mask layer to remove the gate insulating layer **1408** and the channel layer **1404b** uncovered by the patterning metal layer by an etching process. Then, a dielectric layer **1502** is disposed and as a passivation layer, which can be comprises silicon nitride, silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, combinations thereof, or similar combinations. Next, the dielectric layer **1502** having a contact hole **1314** is formed on the drain **1302c** by an etching process. Thereafter, a pixel electrode **1310** is formed on the dielectric layer **1502**, and fills into the contact hole **1314** to enable the pixel electrode **1310** through the contact hole **1314** electrically connect to the drain **1302c**. In the present embodiment, the main storage capacitance is formed by the pixel electrode **1310**, the dielectric layer **1302**, and the shielding electrode **1312**.

THE FOURTH EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIG. **17**, which schematically illustrates the pixel substrate of another embodiment according to the present invention. The pixel structure **1608** is applied to an LCD. The pixel structure **1608** comprises a pixel electrode **1610** disposed on the substrate **1700**, a data line **1604** along a first direction in an arrangement, and a scan line **1606** along a second direction in an arrangement, wherein the data line **1604** crosses over the scan line **1606**. The pixel structure **1608** further comprises a TFT **1602** having a gate **1602b** electrically connects to a scan line **1606**, a source **1602a** electrically connects to the data line **1604**, and a drain **1602c** through the contact hole **1614** electrically connects to the pixel electrode

1610. Furthermore, the pixel structure **1608** also includes a shielding electrode **1612** having a main segment shielding electrode **1612a** along the direction of the data line **1604** and covered a part of the pixel electrode **1610**, and at least one minor segment shielding electrode **1612b** electrically connected to the main segment shielding electrode **1612a**. The shielding electrode **1612**, and the scan line **1606** are made by the same metal layer. The shielding electrode **1612** and the pixel electrode **1610** being covered by the shielding electrode **1612** make up a storage capacitance **1618**.

Referring to FIG. **18** schematically illustrates the manufacture of FIG. **17** along lines FF' and GG'. Referring to FIG. **18**. A plurality of pixel electrodes **1610** are formed on the substrate **1700**. A barrier pattern layer **1702** covers the pixel electrode **1610** and the substrate **1700**. Then, a patterning metal layer is formed as a scan line **1606**, a gate **1602b** of a TFT **1602**, and the shielding electrode **1612**. The scan line **1606** is along the first direction in an arrangement, and the main segment shielding electrode **1612a** is along the second direction in an arrangement. Next, an insulating layer such as a gate insulating layer **1704**, which is formed by a plasma chemical vapor deposition process.

Thereafter, a transistor channel **1708** is formed on the gate insulating layer **1704**. The transistor channel **1708** includes a channel layer **1708a** and an ohm contact pattern layer **1708b**. Next, at least one contact hole **1614** is formed on the pixel electrode to expose a part of the pixel electrode. Then, a patterning metal layer is formed as a source **1602a** of the TFT **1602**, a drain **1602c** of the TFT, and the data line **1604**. The source **1602a** and the drain **1602c** are location on the ohm contact pattern layer **1708b**. A data line **1604** is along the second direction in an arrangement and parallels the main segment shielding electrode **1612a**. The drain **1602c** via the contact hole **1614** electrically connects to the pixel electrode **1610**. Thereafter, a dielectric layer **1706** is formed on the TFT **1602**, a data line **1604**, and the gate insulating layer **1704**, as a passivation layer, which can be comprises silicon nitride, silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, combinations thereof, or similar combinations. An etching process is performed, removing the unnecessary dielectric layer **1706** on the pixel electrode **1610** and the gate insulating layer **1704**. In the present embodiment, the main storage capacitance is formed by the pixel electrode **1610**, a barrier pattern layer **1702**, and the shielding electrode **1612**.

Please notice, the present invention is not necessarily limited to the source electrically connected to the data line, and the drain electrically connected to the pixel electrode. The present invention also can utilize the drain electrically connected to the data line, and the source electrically connected to the pixel electrode. However, such cosmetic structural changes would still follow the teachings of the present invention.

As the structure of the present invention is formed by a shielding electrode between the pixel electrode layer and the main data line section, the Cpd between the data line section and the pixel electrode will be decreased by the shielding effect. The capacitance dielectric layer of the storage capacitance only uses the passivation layer or one of insulating layers as the gate insulating layers. This layer will be thinner than the two layers of the prior art. Therefore, the value of the storage capacitance increases, the display effect of the LCD is improved, and the design space of the aperture ratio becomes greater.

Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention.

Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A pixel structure in a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

at least one scan line disposed on a substrate and along a first direction in an arrangement;
 at least one connecting electrode disposed on the substrate and along a second direction in an arrangement;
 at least one first data line section and at least one second data line section disposed on the substrate and along the second direction in the arrangement, wherein the first data line section through the connecting electrode electrically connects to the second data line section to form at least one data line, and the data line crosses over the scan line;

at least one thin-film transistor (TFT) having a gate electrically connected to the scan line, a source electrically connected to the data line, and a drain;

at least one shielding electrode disposed on the substrate, and the shielding electrode having a main segment being substantially parallel to the data line and along the second direction in the arrangement, wherein the shielding electrode, the source, and the drain are formed by the same metal layer, and the data line is made by at least two metal layers, each having a plurality of metal pattern layers that are electrically connected to each other and not formed simultaneously; and

a pixel electrode disposed on the substrate, a part of the pixel electrode covering the shielding electrode and electrically connected to the drain;

wherein the part of the shielding electrode being substantially parallel to the data line is disposed between the pixel electrode and the data line, and at least one dielectric layer disposed between the shielding electrode, the pixel electrode and the data line.

2. The pixel structure of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode and the part of the shielding electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

3. The pixel structure of claim 1, wherein the shielding electrode comprises a least one minor segment being electrically connected to the main segment.

4. A pixel structure in a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

a pixel electrode;

at least one data line disposed on a substrate and along a first direction in an arrangement;

at least one scan line disposed on the substrate and along a second direction in an arrangement, and the scan line crosses over the data line;

at least one thin film transistor (TFT) having a gate electrically connected to the scan line, a source electrically connected to the data line, and a drain electrically connected to the pixel electrode; and

at least one shielding electrode having a main segment being substantially parallel to the data line along the second direction in the arrangement and covering part of the pixel electrode, wherein the shielding electrode and the scan line are made by the same metal layer;

wherein the part of the shielding electrode being substantially parallel to the data line is disposed between the pixel electrode and the data line, and at least one dielectric layer disposed between the shielding electrode, the pixel electrode and the data line.

5. The pixel structure of claim 4, wherein the shielding electrode and the part of the pixel electrode covered by the shielding electrode form a storage capacitance.

6. The pixel structure of claim 4, wherein the shielding electrode comprises at least one minor segment being connected to the main segment.

7. A liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

at least one scan line, and at least one connecting electrode disposed on a substrate and along a first direction in an arrangement and a second direction in an arrangement, respectively;

at least one insulating layer disposed on the substrate and covering a scan line and the connecting electrode, and the insulating layer having at least one first hole positioned on the connecting electrode to expose the part of the connecting electrode;

at least one channel layer disposed on the insulating layer and positioned on the scan line;

at least one ohm contact pattern layer disposed on the channel layer;

at least one metal layer having a first segment, a second segment, and a third segment disposed on the ohm contact pattern layer, the insulating layer, and the first hole, respectively, the first part of the metal layer disposed on the scan line defining a source/drain to form a thin film transistor (TFT), and the second part of the metal layer disposed on the insulating layer defining at least one shielding electrode having a main segment being substantially parallel to the connecting electrode and along the second direction in the arrangement, and the third part of the metal layer defining a metal section across the scan line through the first hole electrically connected to the connecting electrode to form at least one data line;

at least one passivation layer covering the metal layer, and the passivation layer having at least one second hole positioned on the source/drain; and

at least one pixel electrode, disposed on the passivation layer and covering the part of the shielding electrode, and through the second hole electrically connected to the source/drain.

8. The LCD of claim 7, wherein the pixel electrode and the part of the shielding electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

9. An liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

at least one scan line and at least one connecting electrode disposed on a structure and along a first direction in an arrangement and a second direction in an arrangement, respectively;

at least one insulating layer disposed on the structure and covering the scan line and the connecting electrode, and the insulating layer having at least one first hole to expose a part of the connecting electrode;

at least one channel layer disposed on the insulating layer; at least one etching stop pattern layer disposed on the channel layer substantially corresponding to the scan line;

at least one ohm contact pattern layer disposed on a part of the channel layer and covering the two ends of the etching stop pattern layer;

at least one metal layer having a first segment, a second segment, and a third segment disposed on the ohm contact pattern layer and in the first hole, respectively, the first segment of the metal layer defining a source/drain to form a thin film transistor (TFT), the second segment of the metal layer defining a shielding electrode having at least one main segment being substantially parallel to the connecting electrode and along the second direction in the arrangement, and the third segment of the metal layer defines a metal section across over the scan line

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and through the first hole electrically connected to the connecting electrode to form a data line;
 at least one passivation layer disposed on the metal layer, and the passivation layer having at least one second hole positioned on the source/drain; and
 at least one pixel electrode, disposed on the passivation layer and covering the shielding electrode, and through the second hole electrically connected to the source/drain.

10. The LCD of claim 9, wherein the pixel electrode and the part of the shield electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

11. A liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

at least one pixel electrode disposed on a substrate;

at least one barrier pattern layer disposed on the substrate and covering the part of the pixel electrode;

at least one scan line and at least one shielding electrode disposed on the barrier pattern layer, the scan line being along a first direction in an arrangement, the shielding electrode having at least one main segment covering the part of the pixel electrode and being along a second direction in an arrangement;

at least one insulating layer disposed on the barrier pattern layer and covering the scan line and the shielding electrode, and the insulating layer having at least one first hole;

at least one channel layer and at least one ohm contact pattern layer sequentially disposed on the insulating layer;

at least one metal layer having a first segment, and a second segment disposed on the ohm contact pattern layer and the insulating layer, respectively, the first segment of the metal layer to form a data line which is substantially parallel to the main segment of the shielding electrode and along the second direction in the arrangement, and the second segment of the metal layer disposed on the scan line defining a source/drain to form a TFT, wherein the source electrically connected to the data line, the drain through the first hole electrically connected to the pixel electrode; and

at least one passivation layer covering the metal layer and the barrier pattern layer.

12. The LCD of claim 11, wherein the shielding electrode and the part of the pixel electrode covered by the shielding electrode form a storage capacitance.

13. An liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

at least one barrier pattern layer disposed on a substrate;

at least one metal layer disposed on the barrier pattern layer, the metal layer having at least one first segment and a second segment, the first segment defining a source/drain, and the second segment defining at least one data line;

at least one ohm contact pattern layer disposed on the first part;

at least one channel layer disposed on the ohm contact pattern layer;

at least one insulating layer disposed on the channel layer;

at least one scan line and at least one shielding electrode disposed on the insulating layer, the shielding electrode having at least one main segment which is substantially parallel to the data line;

at least one passivation layer covering the scan line and the shielding electrode, the passivation layer having at least one second hole positioned on the source/drain; and

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at least one pixel electrode, disposed on the passivation layer and covering the part of the shielding electrode, and through the second hole electrically connected to the source/drain.

14. The LCD of claim 13, wherein the pixel electrode and the part of the shielding electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

15. The LCD of claim 13, wherein the LCD further comprises:

a light shielding layer, disposed between the barrier pattern layer and the substrate, and substantially corresponding to the scan line and the data line.

16. A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:

forming at least one scan line and at least one connecting electrode on a substrate and along a first direction in an arrangement and a second direction in an arrangement, respectively;

forming at least one insulating layer on the substrate and covering the scan line and the connecting electrode, wherein the insulating layer has at least one first hole positioned on the connecting electrode to expose part of the connecting electrode;

forming at least one channel layer on the insulating layer and the channel layer positioned on a gate of the scan line;

forming at least one ohm contact pattern layer on the channel layer;

forming at least one metal layer on the ohm contact pattern layer, the insulating layer, and in the first hole, respectively, the metal layer positioned on the scan line defining a source/drain to form a thin film transistor (TFT), the metal layer positioned on the insulating layer defining at least one shielding electrode, and the shielding electrode having at least one main segment which is substantially parallel to the connecting electrode and being disposed between an edge of the pixel electrode and the connecting electrode, and at least one part of the metal layer crossing over the scan line and through the first hole electrically connected to the connecting electrode to form a data line;

covering at least one passivation layer on the metal layer, the passivation layer having at least one second hole positioned on the source/drain; and

forming at least one pixel electrode on the passivation layer and covering part of the shielding electrode, and the pixel electrode through the second hole electrically connected to the source/drain.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the pixel electrode and the shielding electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

18. A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

forming at least one pixel electrode on a substrate;

forming at least one barrier pattern layer on the substrate and covering the part of the pixel electrode;

forming at least one scan line and at least one shielding electrode on the barrier pattern layer, the scan line being along a first direction in an arrangement, and the shielding electrode having at least one main segment covering the part of the pixel electrode and being along a second direction in an arrangement;

forming at least one insulating layer on the barrier pattern layer and covering the scan line and the shielding electrode;

sequentially forming at least one channel layer and at least one ohm contact pattern layer on the insulating layer;

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forming a first hole in the pixel electrode and removing the barrier pattern layer and the insulating layer positioned on the pixel electrode;

forming one metal layer as a data line and a source/drain, the data line being substantially parallel to the main shielding electrode and along the second direction in the arrangement, and the source/drain being positioned on a gate of the scan line to form a thin film transistor (TFT), the source being electrically connected to the data line, and the drain through the first hole electrically connected to the pixel electrode; and

covering at least one passivation layer on the metal layer and the barrier pattern layer.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the shielding electrode and the part of the pixel electrode covered by the shielding electrode form a storage capacitance.

20. A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

forming at least one barrier pattern layer on a substrate; forming at least one metal layer on the barrier pattern layer, the metal layer having at least one first segment and a second segment, the first segment defining a source/drain, the second segment defining at least one data line; sequentially forming at least one ohm contact pattern layer and a channel layer on the source/drain;

forming at least one insulating layer on the channel layer and covering the data line;

forming at least one scan line and at least one shielding electrode on the insulating layer, the shielding electrode having at least one main segment being substantially parallel to the data line;

forming at least one passivation layer on the barrier pattern layer to cover the scan line and the shielding electrode, the passivation layer having at least one hole positioned in one of the source/drain; and

forming at least one pixel electrode on the passivation layer to cover part of the shielding electrode and through the hole electrically connected to one of the source/drain.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the pixel electrode and the part of the shielding electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

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22. The method of claim 20, further comprising: forming a light shielding layer between the barrier pattern layer and the substrate to substantially corresponding to the scan line and the data line.

23. A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

forming at least one scan line and at least one connecting electrode on a substrate and along a first direction in an arrangement and a second direction in an arrangement, respectively;

forming at least one insulating layer on the substrate and covering a gate of the scan line and the connecting electrode;

forming at least one channel layer on part of the insulating layer;

forming at least one etching stop pattern layer on the channel and being substantially corresponding to the gate;

forming at least one ohm contact pattern layer on the part of the channel layer and covering the two ends of the etching stop pattern layer;

forming a first hole in the insulating layer to expose the part of the connecting electrode;

forming a metal layer having a first segment, a second segment and a third segment, the first segment positioned on the gate defined a source/drain to form a TFT, the second segment defining at least one shielding electrode, the part of the shielding electrode being substantially parallel to the connecting electrode, and the third part as a metal section to cross the scan line and through a first hole electrically connected to the connecting electrode to form a data line;

covering at least one passivation layer on the metal layer, the passivation layer having at least one second hole positioned in the source/drain; and

forming at least one pixel electrode on the passivation layer to cover the part of the shielding electrode and through the second hole electrically connected to the source/drain.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the pixel electrode and the part of the shielding electrode covered by the pixel electrode form a storage capacitance.

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摘要(译)

液晶显示器 (LCD) 的像素结构包括扫描线, 数据线和设置在基板上的薄膜晶体管 (TFT)。TFT具有电连接到日期线的源极和电连接到扫描线的栅极。屏蔽电极设置在基板上, 其中相同的金属层形成屏蔽电极, 源极和漏极。此外, 数据线形成至少两个不同的图案化金属层, 这些层不是同时形成的, 并且图案化的金属层彼此电连接。像素电极覆盖屏蔽电极的一部分并电连接到漏极。

