



US007379135B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,379,135 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 27, 2008**

(54) **TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 69 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/857,292**

(22) Filed: **May 28, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2005/0264729 A1 Dec. 1, 2005

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **349/114; 349/138**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 349/114,  
349/113, 43, 143, 138, 106, 38, 139, 129,  
349/123

See application file for complete search history.

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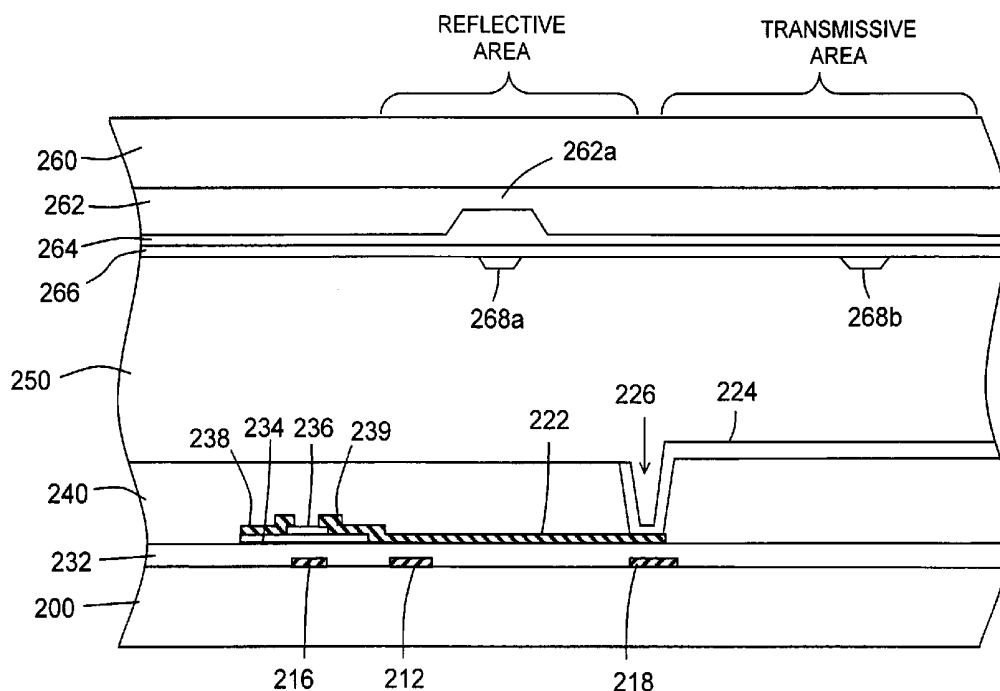
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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Baker & McKenzie LLP;  
David I. Roche

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pixel electrode structure of a transfective liquid crystal display comprises a reflective electrode laid on a surface of the gate-insulating layer, a dielectric layer covering the reflective electrode, and a transmissive electrode on the dielectric layer and connected to the reflective electrode.

**20 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



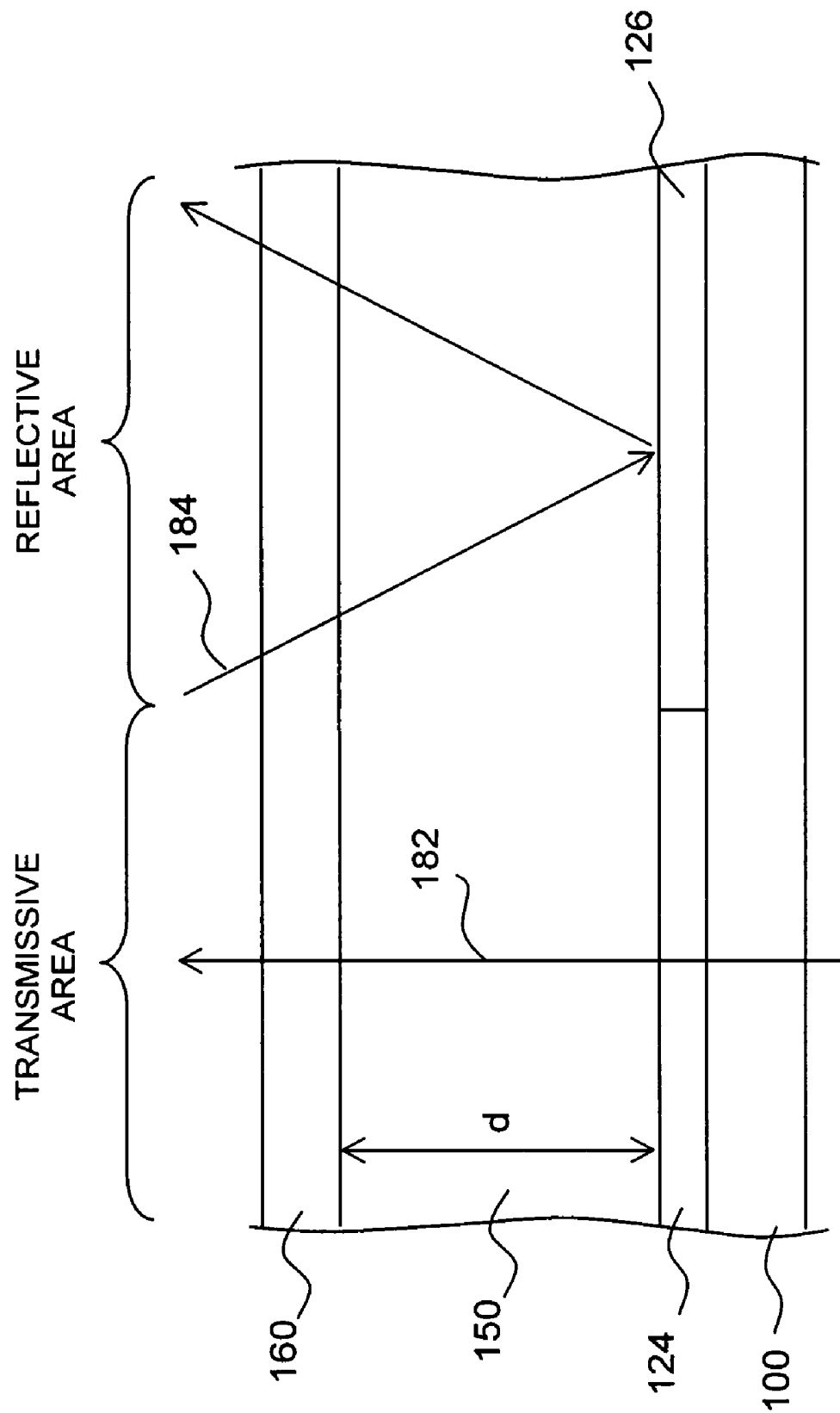
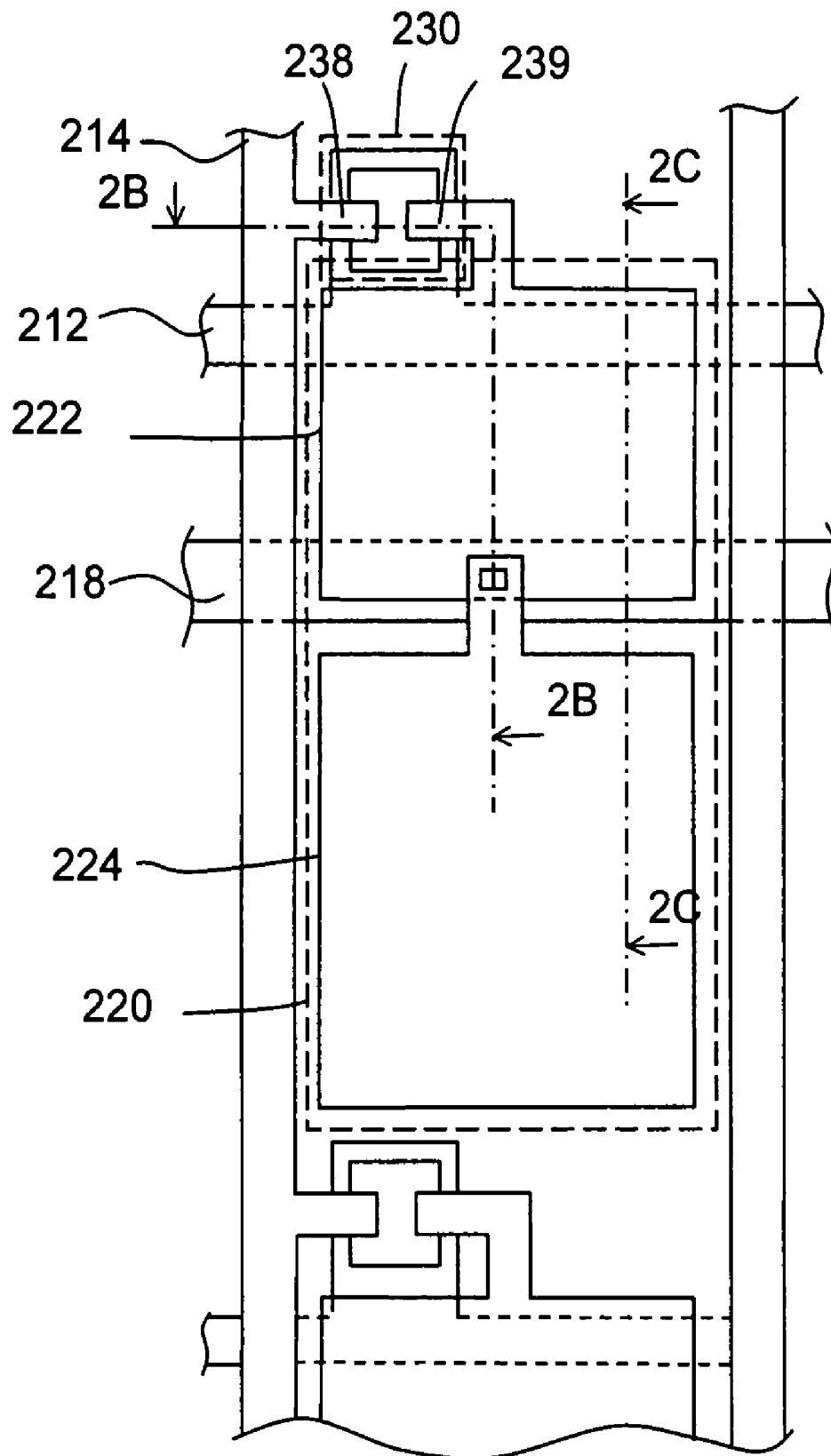


Figure 1 (Prior Art)

**Figure 2A**

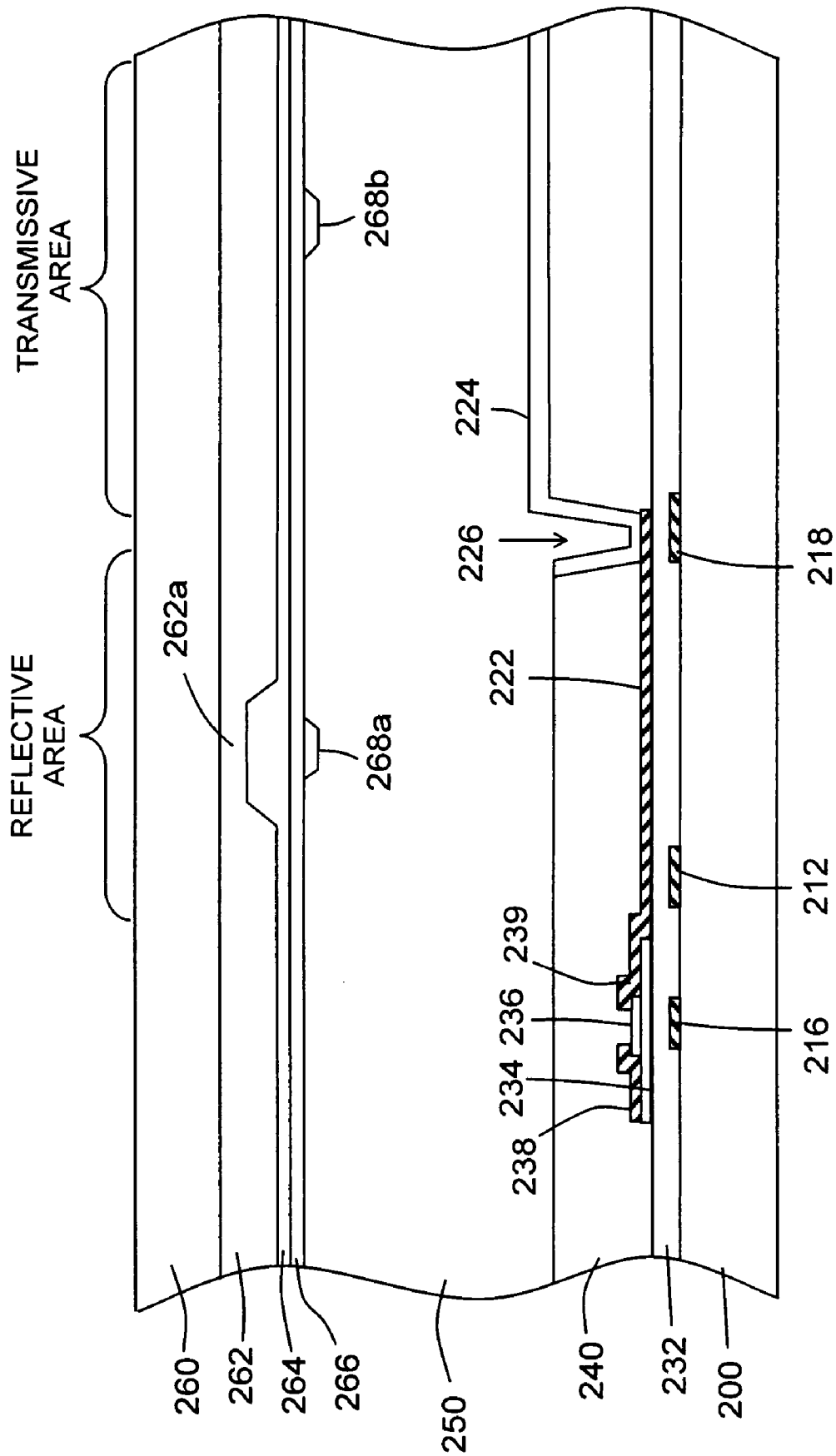
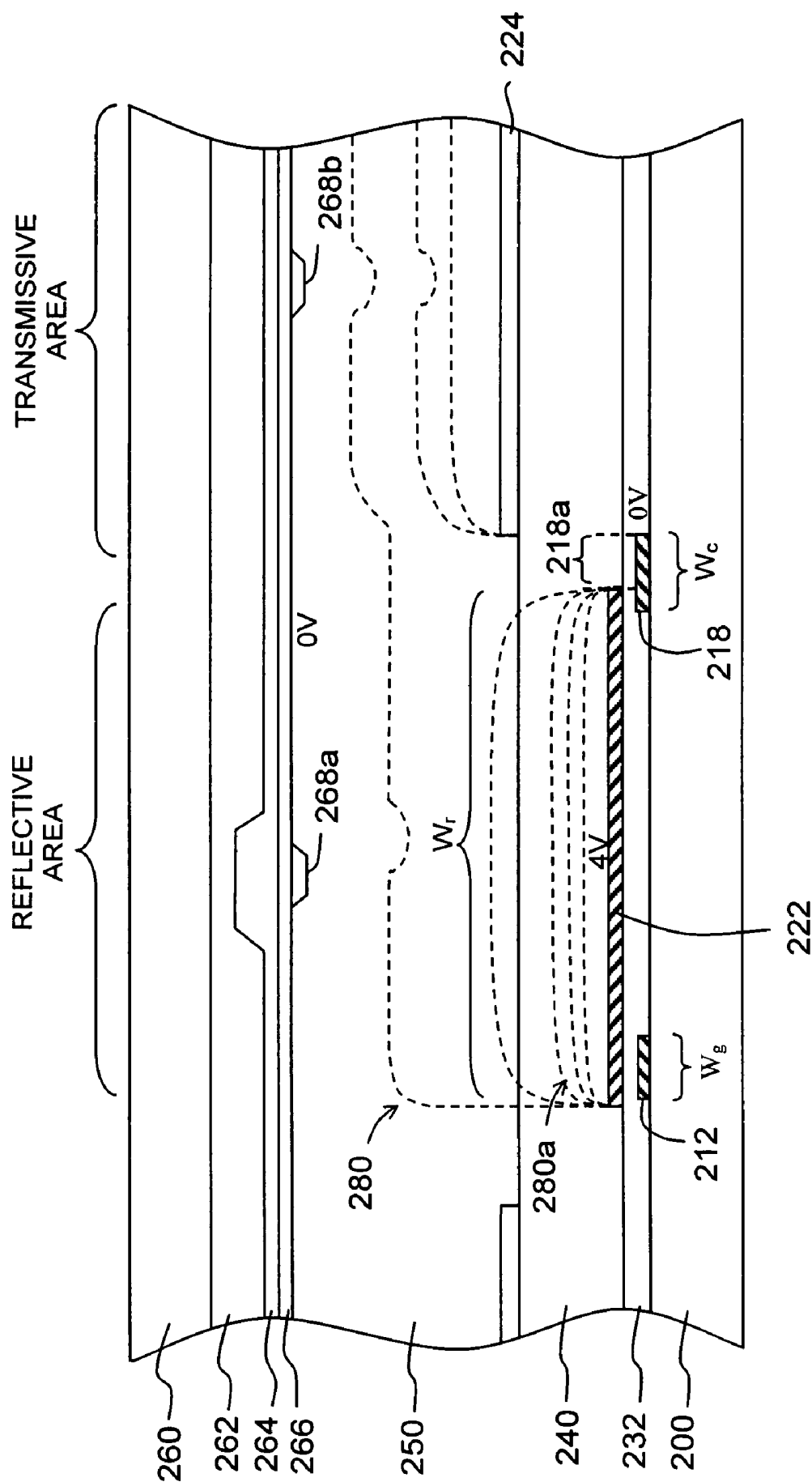
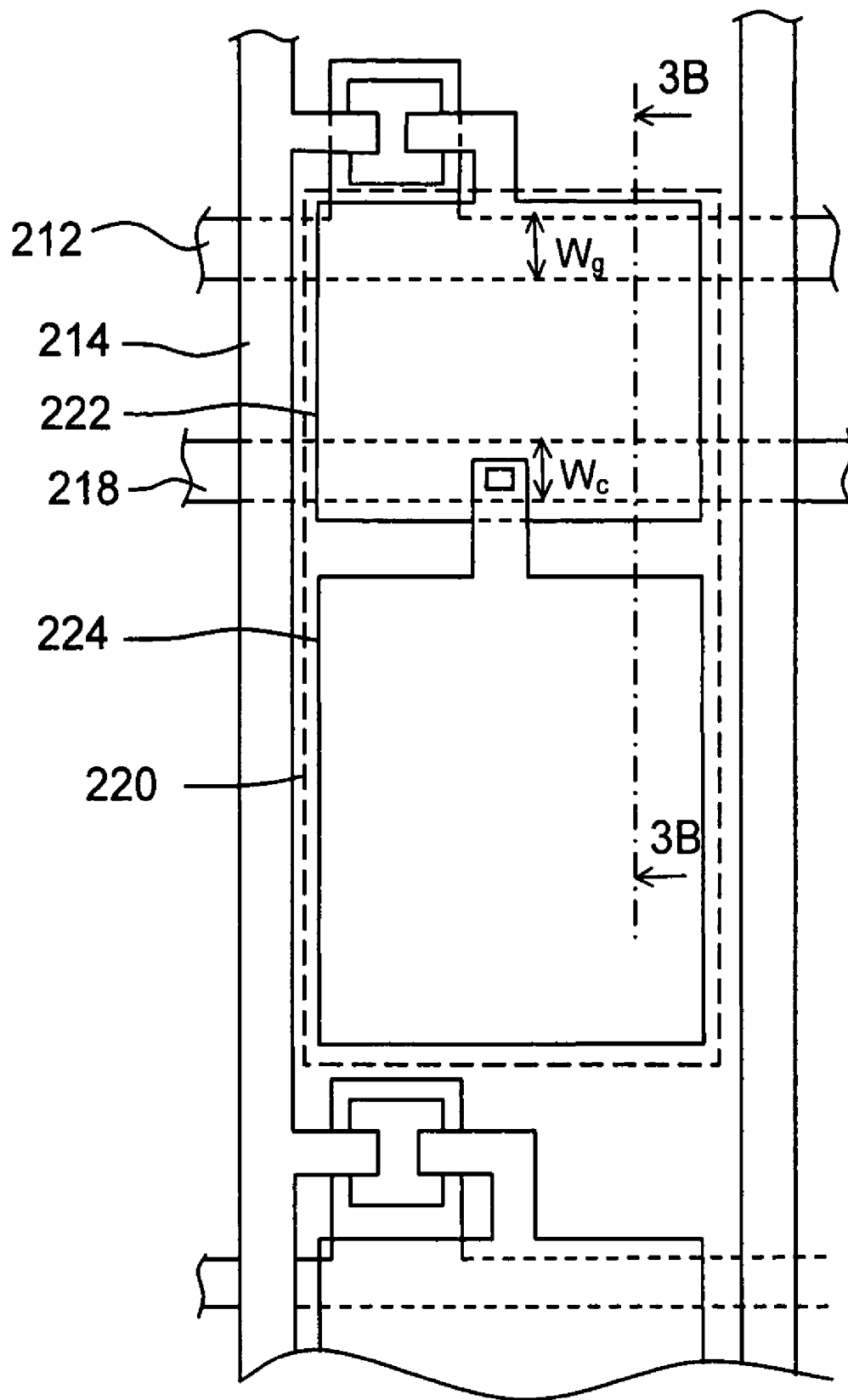


Figure 2B



## Figure 2C

**Figure 3A**

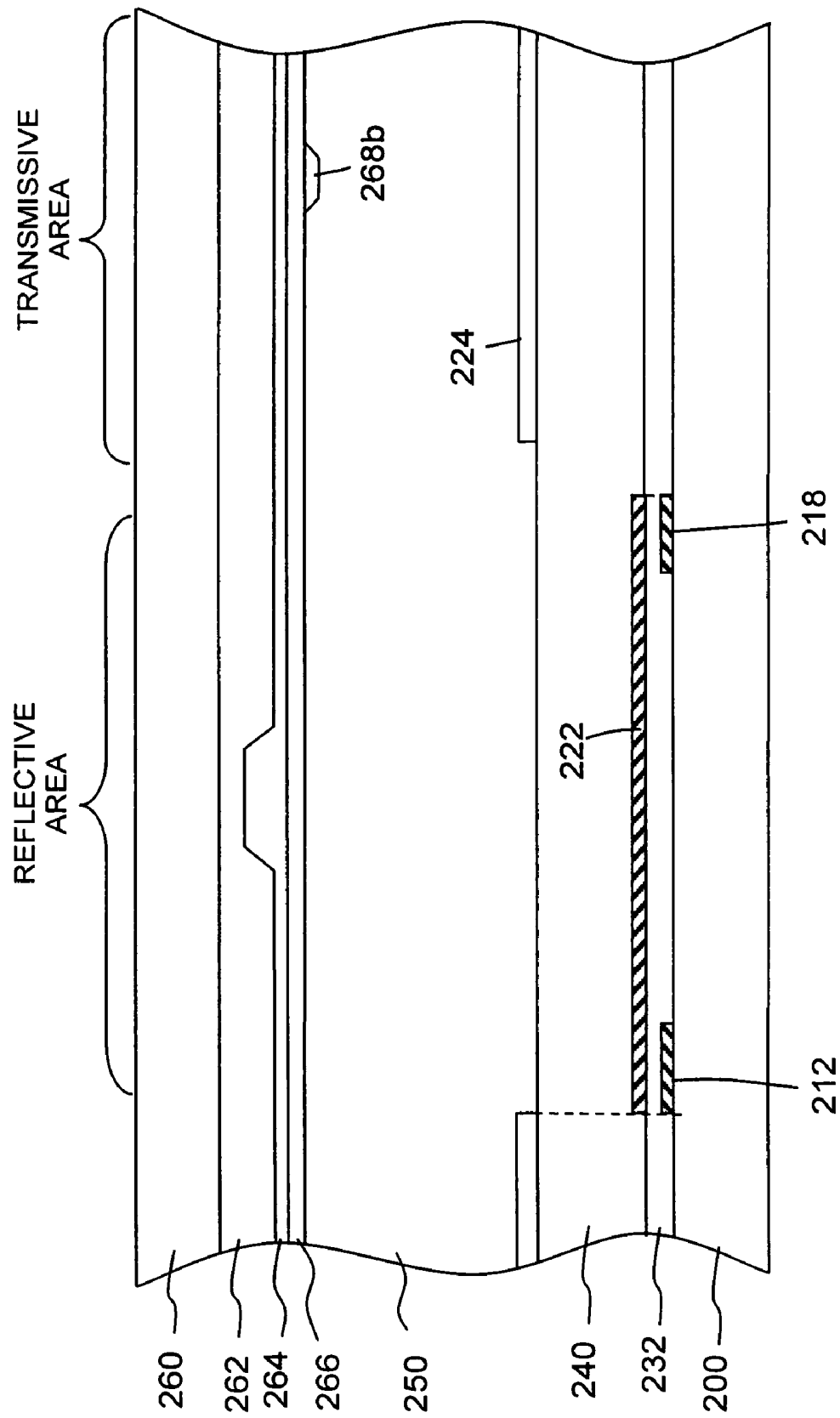
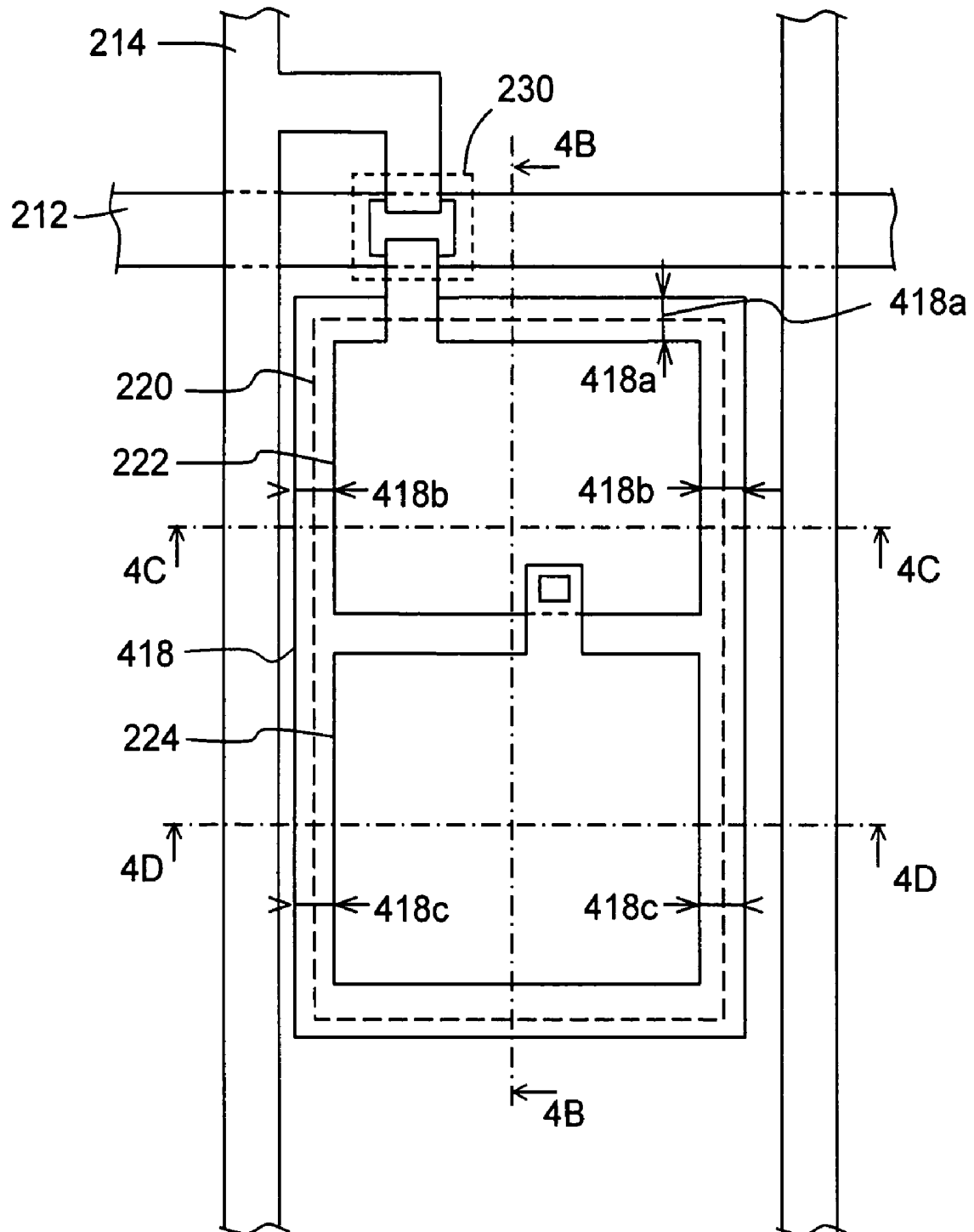


Figure 3B

**Figure 4A**



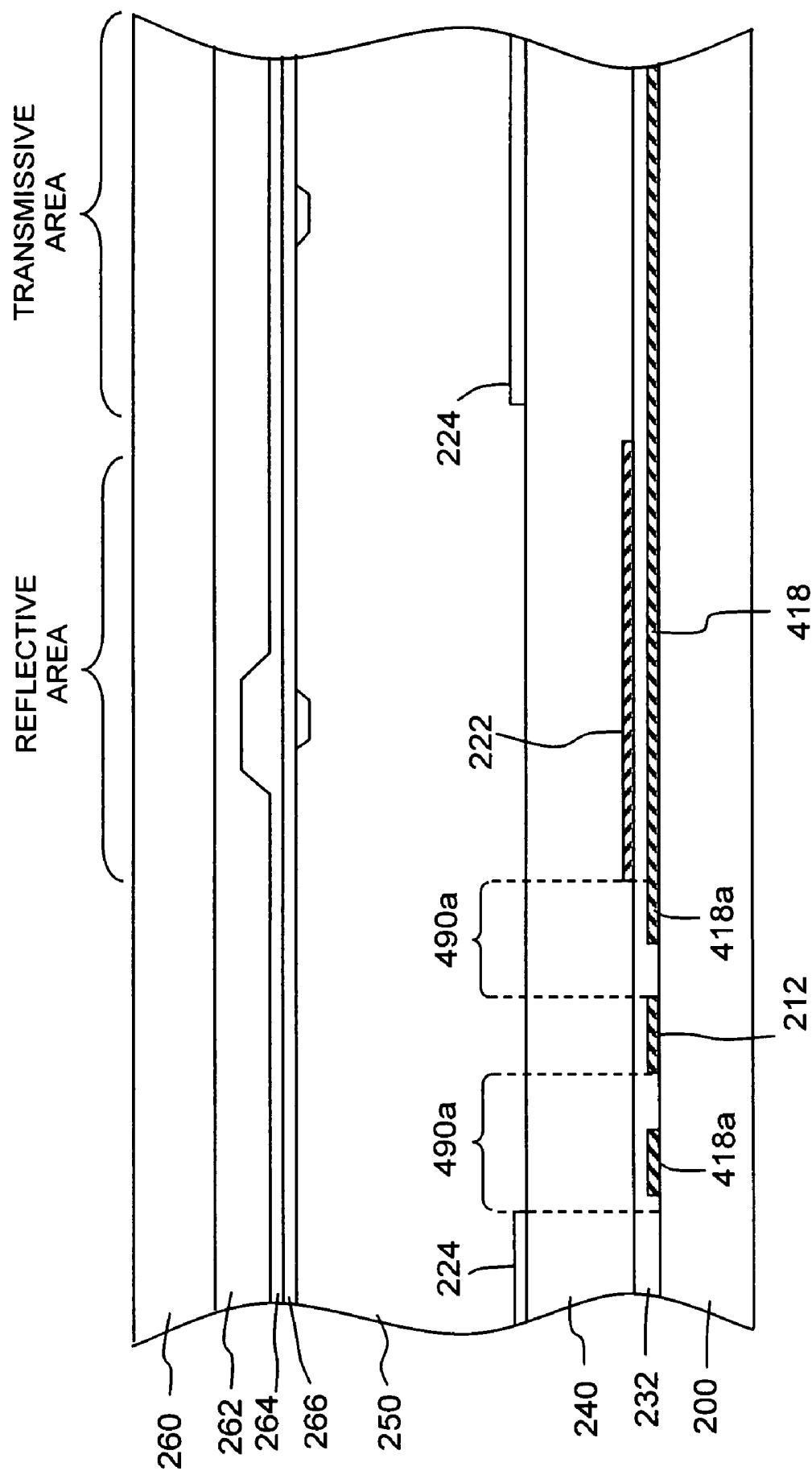


Figure 4B

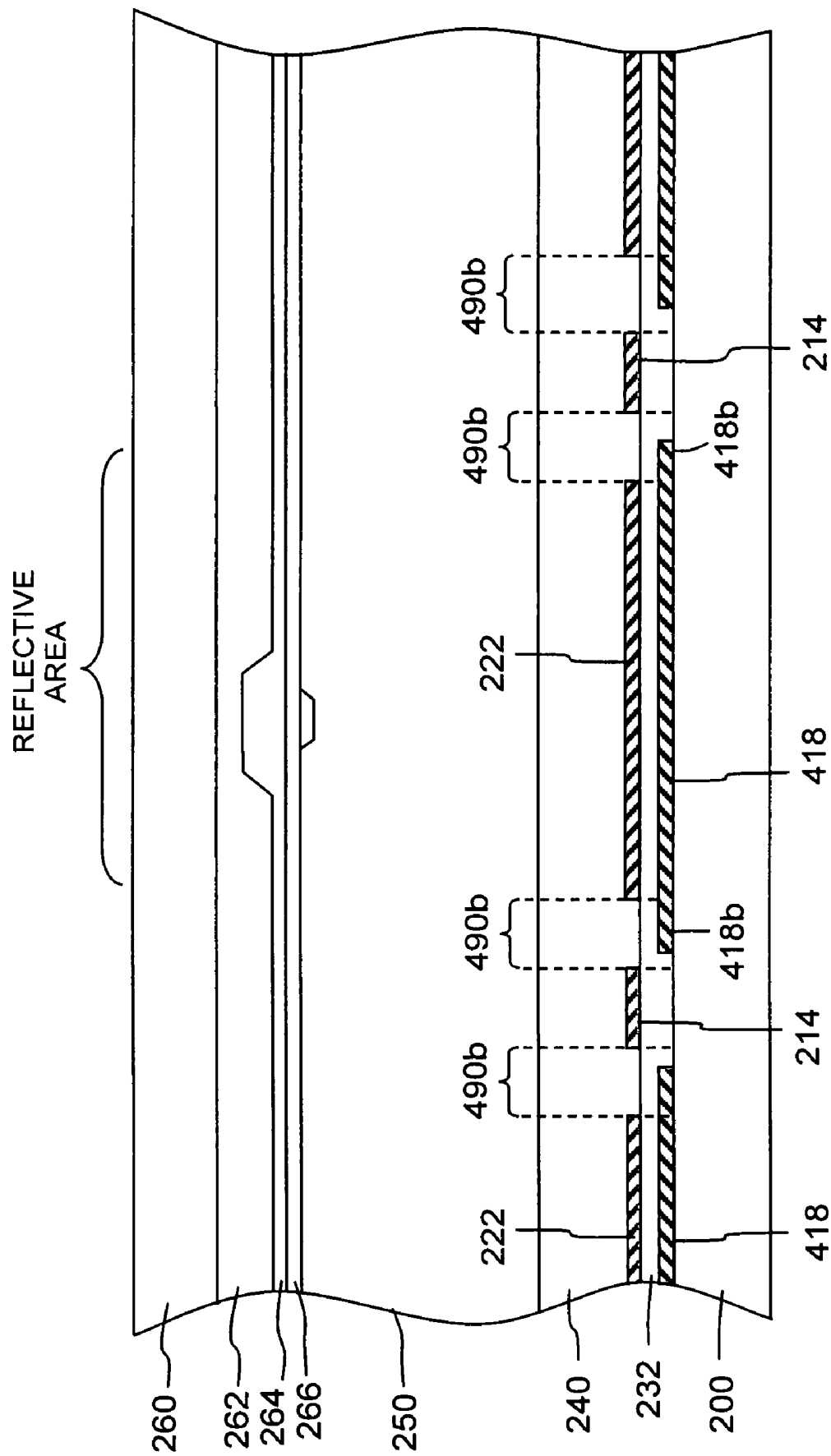
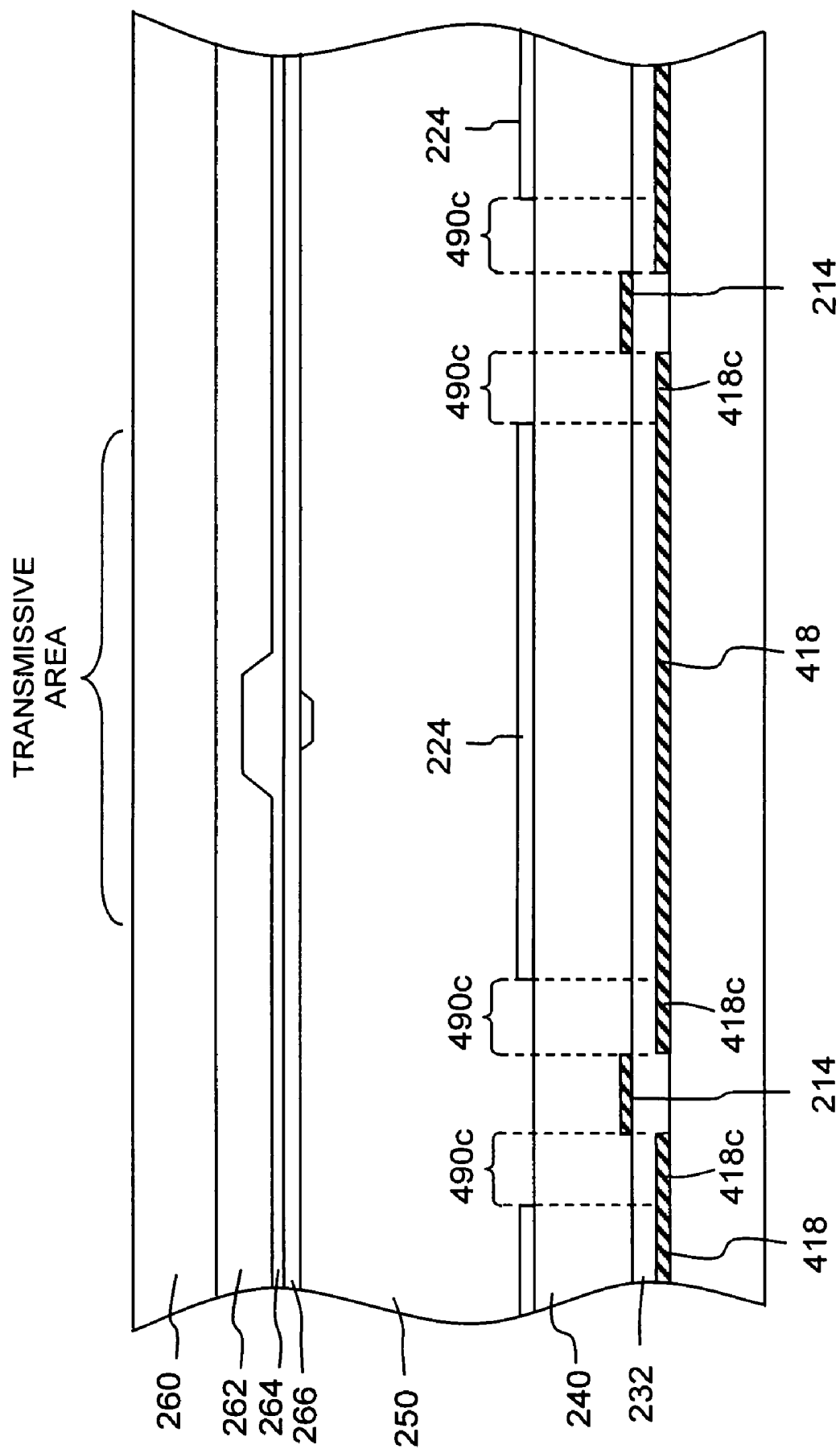
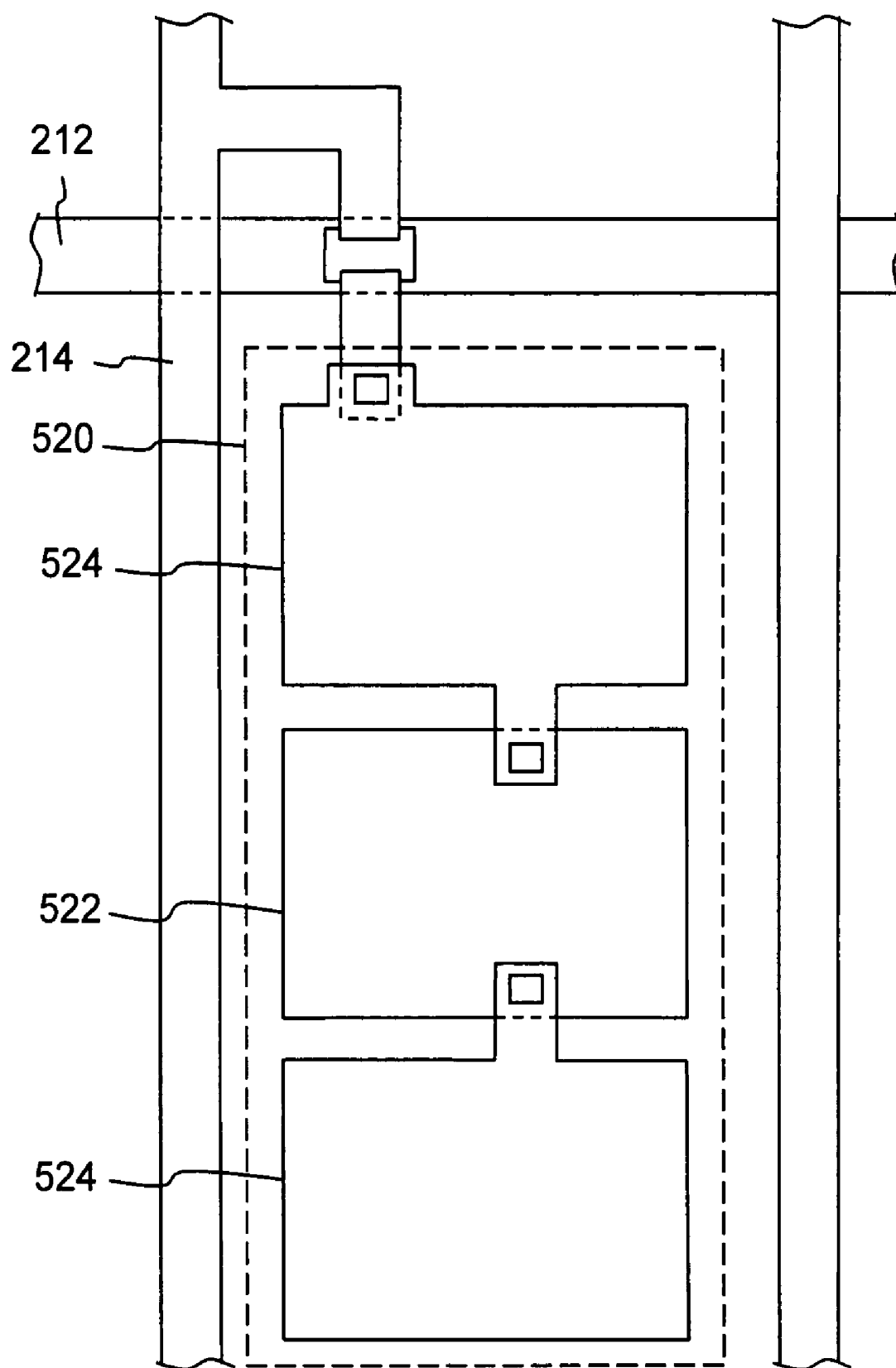


Figure 4C



## Figure 4D



### Figure 5

# TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to transflective liquid crystal displays (LCD), and particularly to pixel structures for transflective LCD.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

A transflective LCD conventionally operates to display images under light illumination coming from an external light source and a backlight embedded in the display system. The transflective display mode is advantageous because it has lower power consumption compared to transmissive displays.

FIG. 1 is a general schematic view of a pixel structure known in conventional transflective LCD panels. The conventional transflective LCD panel includes the assembly of rear and front substrates **100**, **160**, respectively made of transparent materials. Display is viewed from the side of the front substrate **160** while the backlight (not shown) is placed on the side of the rear substrate **100**. A liquid crystal layer **150** is sandwiched between the rear substrate **100** and the front substrate **160** to modulate incoming light and thereby achieve image display.

The pixel electrode structure conventionally includes a reflective electrode **126** placed adjacent to a transmissive electrode **124**. Both reflective electrode **126** and transmissive electrode **124** thereby respectively define a reflective area and a transmissive area. The reflective electrode **126** is composed of a reflective plate made of a metallic material having suitable reflectance, while the transmissive electrode **124** is conventionally made of a transparent conductive material such as indium-tin-oxide or indium-zinc-oxide.

In the transmissive area, light **182** coming from a backlight (not shown) travels through the transmissive electrode **124**, and transmits via the liquid crystal layer **150** to emerge at the viewer side for displaying images. In the reflective area, light **184** comes from an external light source on the viewer side (not shown), travels through the liquid crystal **150**, reflects on the reflective electrode **126**, and travels again through the liquid crystal **150** to emerge at the viewer side.

One factor indicative of the LCD performance is its optical efficiency. The optical response depends upon the cell retardation of the liquid crystal, characterized by the product " $d\Delta n$ ", wherein  $d$  is the cell gap and  $\Delta n$  is the average birefringence of the liquid crystal within the cell gap. In the transmissive area, the optical retardation conventionally is optimal for  $d\Delta n \sim (\frac{1}{2})\lambda$ , while in the reflective area it is optimal for  $d\Delta n \sim (\frac{1}{4})\lambda$ . One technical issue encountered in a conventional transflective LCD such as the one described in FIG. 1 is that the same cell retardation occurs in both reflective area and the transmissive area. No optimal optical performance therefore can be obtained in both reflective and transmissive areas of the conventional transflective LCD.

Therefore, there is presently a need for a transflective liquid crystal display that has improved optical characteristics in both reflective and transmissive areas.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The application describes a pixel electrode structure of a transflective LCD. The transflective LCD includes the assembly of a first substrate and a second substrate between

both of which is sandwiched a liquid crystal layer, wherein the second substrate includes a gate line, a data line, a gate-insulating layer covering the gate line, a switching device connected to the gate line and the data line, and a pixel area contiguous to the gate line and the data line.

In one embodiment, the pixel electrode structure comprises a reflective electrode laid on the gate-insulating layer, a dielectric layer covering the reflective electrode, and a transmissive electrode on the dielectric layer and connected to the reflective electrode.

In one embodiment, the dielectric layer has a low dielectric constant of about 3.5 or smaller. In a variant embodiment, the dielectric layer has a thickness of about 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . In another embodiment, the reflective or transmissive electrode has radiating portions.

In some embodiments, the pixel electrode structure overlaps an area of the gate line. In other embodiments, the transflective liquid crystal display comprises a common voltage electrode underlying the pixel electrode structure. In some embodiments, a portion of the common voltage electrode uncovered by the reflective electrode is located in an area between the reflective electrode and the transmissive electrode. In some variations, a portion of the common voltage electrode uncovered by the pixel electrode structure is located in an area between the data line and the pixel electrode structure. In other variations, a portion of the common voltage electrode uncovered by the pixel electrode structure is located in an area between the pixel electrode structure and the gate line.

The foregoing is a summary and shall not be construed to limit the scope of the claims. The operations and structures disclosed herein may be implemented in a number of ways, and such changes and modifications may be made without departing from this invention and its broader aspects. Other aspects, inventive features, and advantages of the invention, as defined solely by the claims, are described in the non-limiting detailed description set forth below.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a conventional transflective liquid crystal display known in the prior art;

FIG. 2A is a schematic view of a transflective liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view taken along section 2B-2B in FIG. 2A;

FIG. 2C is a cross-sectional view taken along section 2C-2C in FIG. 2A;

FIG. 3A is a schematic view of a transflective liquid crystal display according to a variant embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view taken along section 3B-3B in FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4A is a schematic view of a transflective liquid crystal display according to another variant embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along section 4B-4B in FIG. 4A;

FIG. 4C is a cross-sectional view taken along section 4C-4C in FIG. 4A;

FIG. 4D is a cross-sectional view taken along section 4D-4D in FIG. 4A; and

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of a transflective liquid crystal display according to another variation of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT(S)

The application describes a transfective LCD having improved optical response characteristics in the reflective and transmissive areas. Unless otherwise specified, features illustrated similar through the different drawings in the description hereafter will refer to similar elements not repeatedly stated for the sake of conciseness.

FIGS. 2A–2C are schematic views of a transfective LCD panel according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2A is a top view illustrating an area of approximately one pixel, and FIG. 2B–2C are cross-sectional views respectively taken along sections 2B–2B and 2C–2C in FIG. 2A.

The transfective LCD includes gate lines **212** that perpendicularly intersect data lines **214** to define an array of pixel areas. The gate lines **212** extend into gate pads **216**, respectively in each pixel area. In one pixel area is formed a pixel electrode structure, generally designated as reference numeral **220**. The pixel electrode structure **220** includes a reflective electrode **222** and a transmissive electrode **224** connected each other. The reflective electrode **222** constitutes a reflective area, and the transmissive electrode **224** constitutes a transmissive area contiguous to the reflective area.

A switching device **230** is respectively coupled with one data line **214** and one gate line **212** to deliver image signals to the pixel electrode structure **220**. The switching device **230** can be a thin film transistor that has a drain electrode **238** connected to the data line **214** and a source electrode **239** connected to the reflective electrode **222**. When the switching device **230** is turned on, image data can be supplied via the data line **214** to the pixel electrode structure **220** for displaying images.

FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view taken across section 2B–2B of FIG. 2A. The transfective LCD includes a rear substrate **200** and a front substrate **260** assembled parallel to each other to form a cell gap filled with a liquid crystal **250**. The rear, front substrates **200**, **260** can be made of a transparent material such as glass, quartz or the like.

The gate line **212**, the gate pad **216**, and a first common voltage electrode **218** are formed on a surface of the substrate **200**. The gate line **212**, gate pad **216** and first common voltage electrode **218** can be formed via patterning a first conductive metal layer made of aluminum (Al), Al alloy, chromium (Cr), molybdenum (Mo), niobium (Nb) or the like.

A gate-insulating layer **232** is formed over the rear substrate **200** to cover the gate pad **216**, the gate line **212** and the first common voltage electrode **218**. The gate-insulating layer **232** can be silicon oxide or silicon nitride formed by chemical vapor deposition. A channel layer **234** is formed on the gate-insulating layer **232** across the area of the gate pad **216**. In an example of processing method, the channel layer **234** can be doped amorphous silicon formed by plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition.

A cap layer **236** is formed on the channel layer **234** at an area above the gate pad **216**. The cap layer **236** can be made of silicon nitride. Drain and source electrodes **238**, **239** are formed on the channel layer **234**, respectively at two sides of the cap layer **236**. In an example of processing method, the cap layer **236** can be used as etching stop while patterning a second conductive metal layer to define the drain and source electrodes **238**, **239**. The gate pad **216**, gate-insulating layer **232**, drain electrode **238** and source electrode **239**

constitute a thin film transistor **230** operable as switching device to deliver image signals to the pixel electrode structure **220**.

The reflective electrode **222** is formed on the surface of the gate-insulating layer **232**. The reflective electrode **222** connects to the source electrode **239**, and extends to an area overlapping the first common voltage electrode **218**. In an example of manufacture, the reflective electrode **222**, the source electrode **239** and the drain electrode **238** can be formed via patterning a same conductive metal layer having a suitable reflectance.

A dielectric layer **240** is formed over the substrate **200** to cover the thin film transistor **230** and the reflective electrode **222**. The characteristics of the dielectric layer **240**, in particular its thickness and its dielectric constant, are selected to regulate the generation of the electric field in the liquid crystal layer **250**. In an embodiment, the dielectric layer **240** is an organic dielectric layer of a low dielectric constant of 3.5, with a thickness of about 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . Notwithstanding, the dielectric constant of the dielectric layer **240** can be selected lower than 3.5.

A transmissive electrode **224** is formed on a surface of the dielectric layer **240**. The transmissive electrode **224** can be made of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide or the like. The transmissive electrode **224** connects to the reflective electrode **222** via a contact hole **226** formed through the dielectric layer **240**.

As shown in FIG. 2B, a color filter **262**, an insulating layer **264**, and a second common voltage electrode **266** are sequentially stacked on an inner surface of the front substrate **260**. The color filter **262** includes a section **262a** relatively thinner at an area facing the reflective electrode **222**. The color filter **262** can be formed via a processing method including depositing a color filter material, performing a half-tone exposure to particularly define the section **262a**, and etching the color filter material.

Protrusions **268a**, **268b** are formed on the second common voltage electrode **266**, respectively in the reflective area and the transmissive area. The protrusions **268a**, **268b** create boundary conditions resulting in a plurality of domains where the liquid crystal molecules respectively tilt in different directions for displaying images to provide a wider viewing angle.

Reference is made to FIG. 2C to describe the operation of the transfective LCD according to an embodiment of the invention. It is understood that the specific operating voltages disclosed herein are provided as examples and many adequate voltages can be practically implemented to drive the operation of the LCD.

To perform image display, a voltage potential of 0V is respectively applied to the first, second common voltage electrodes **218**, **266**, while a voltage potential of 4V is applied via the data line to the reflective and transmissive electrodes **222**, **224**. The resulting voltage difference between the pixel electrode structure and the first, second common electrodes **218**, **266** create equipotential lines **280** through the liquid crystal layer **250**.

The levels of the equipotential lines are differently distributed in the reflective and transmissive pixel areas. In the reflective pixel area, a part **280a** of the equipotential lines is contained within the dielectric layer **240**. The controlled equipotential line distribution results in an electric field, within the liquid crystal layer, which has different strengths in the reflective and transmissive areas, respectively. In the present embodiment, the produced electric field is lower in the reflective area than in the transmissive area. As a result, the effective birefringence  $\Delta n$  of the liquid crystal can be

accordingly modified in the reflective area and the transmissive area. The product  $d\Delta n$  characterizing the cell retardation thereby can be controlled and adjusted to obtain an optical performance optimal in both reflective and transmissive areas.

In operation, the liquid crystal display is conventionally driven according to an inversion mode, i.e. each pixel at two successive display frames is supplied with an image signal of inverted voltage bias. To obtain good and stable boundary regions distinguishing different directions of inclination of the liquid crystal molecules, the present application envisions different configurations of the pixel electrode structure as detailed hereafter.

In the embodiment of FIGS. 2A~2C, the reflective electrode 222 covers an area  $W_r$  overlapping with the gate line 212 and the first common voltage electrode 218. In the overlapping areas, the width  $W_g$  of the gate line 212 is entirely covered by the reflective electrode 222 while the width  $W_c$  of the first common voltage electrode 218 has a portion 218a uncovered by the reflective electrode 222. This structure can reduce light leakage due to the electric field contribution from the gate line 212 and provides stable domain boundaries in the liquid crystal layer in inversion mode operation.

In the variant embodiment of FIGS. 3A-3B, a protrusion 268b is formed on the second common voltage electrode 266 of the front substrate 260 in the transmissive area, while no protrusion is necessary in the reflective area. The reflective electrode 222 overlaps with the gate line 212 and the first common voltage electrode 218. In the overlapping areas, the reflective electrode 222 entirely covers the width  $W_g$  of the gate line 312 and the width  $W_c$  of the first common voltage electrode 318.

In another embodiment shown in FIGS. 4A~4D, the gate line 212 is placed outside the area covered by the pixel electrode structure 220, and the switching device 230 is formed in an area overlapping the gate line 212. The first common voltage electrode 418 includes portions 418a, 418b, 418c uncovered by the reflective, transmissive electrode 222, 224. The portion 418a is located in an area 490a between one gate line 212 and one reflective or transmissive electrode 222, 224 of an adjacent pixel electrode structure 220. The portion 418b is located in an area 490b between one data line 214 and one reflective electrode 222. The portion 418c is located in an area 490c between one data line 214 and one transmissive electrode 224.

In addition, it is understood that the pixel electrode structure can include a number of reflective, transmissive electrodes. The variation of FIG. 5 illustrates a pixel electrode structure 520 that may include two transmissive electrodes 524 alternated with one reflective electrode 522. More than one reflective, transmissive area can be therefore placed in one pixel.

Realizations in accordance with the present invention have been described in the context of particular embodiments. These embodiments are meant to be illustrative and not limiting. Many variations, modifications, additions, and improvements are possible. Accordingly, plural instances may be provided for components described herein as a single instance. Additionally, structures and functionality presented as discrete components in the exemplary configurations may be implemented as a combined structure or component. These and other variations, modifications, additions, and improvements may fall within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims that follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A pixel electrode structure for an array substrate of a transfective liquid crystal display, the array substrate including a gate line, a data line, a gate-insulating layer covering the gate line, and a switching device respectively connected to the pixel electrode structure, the gate line and the data line, the pixel electrode structure comprising:

a reflective electrode laid on a surface of the gate-insulating layer, wherein the reflective electrode defines a reflective pixel area;

a dielectric layer covering the reflective electrode; and a transmissive electrode on a surface of the dielectric layer and electrically connected to the reflective electrode, wherein the transmissive electrode arranged over the dielectric layer substantially uncovers the underlying reflective electrode to define a transmissive pixel area beside the reflective pixel area.

2. The pixel electrode structure according to claim 1, wherein the transmissive electrode is made of a transparent conductive material.

3. The pixel electrode structure according to claim 1, wherein the dielectric layer has a low dielectric constant of about 3.5 or smaller.

4. The pixel electrode structure according to claim 1, wherein the dielectric layer has a thickness of about 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ .

5. The pixel electrode structure according to claim 1, wherein the reflective electrode is made of a conductive metallic material.

6. The pixel electrode structure according to claim 1, wherein the transmissive electrode connects to the reflective electrode via a contact hole through the dielectric layer.

7. A transfective liquid crystal display, comprising: a first substrate;

a second substrate, including a gate line, a gate-insulating layer covering the gate line, a data line, a switching device coupled with the gate line and the data line, and a pixel area;

a pixel electrode structure formed in the pixel area and coupled with the switching device, wherein the pixel electrode structure includes a reflective electrode on a surface of the gate-insulating layer and a transmissive electrode spaced apart from the reflective electrode via a dielectric layer, wherein the reflective electrode defines a reflective pixel area, and the transmissive electrode arranged over the dielectric layer substantially uncovers the underlying reflective electrode to define a transmissive pixel area beside the reflective pixel area; and

a liquid crystal placed between the first and second substrate, wherein the transmissive electrode arranged over the surface of the dielectric layer is electrically connected to the reflective electrode.

8. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, further comprising a color filter placed at an area overlapping with the pixel area.

9. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 8, wherein the color filter includes a thinner section in an area corresponding to the reflective electrode.

10. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein a protrusion is formed over an inner surface of the first substrate at a location opposite to the reflective electrode.

11. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein a protrusion is formed over an inner surface of the first substrate at a location opposite to the transmissive electrode.

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12. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein the dielectric layer has a low dielectric constant of about 3.5 or smaller.

13. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein the dielectric layer has a thickness of about 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ .

14. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein the transmissive electrode is connected to the reflective electrode via a contact hole through the dielectric layer.

15. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein the pixel electrode structure overlaps an area of the gate line.

16. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, further comprising a common voltage electrode underlying the pixel electrode structure.

17. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 16, wherein a portion of the common voltage electrode uncovered by the reflective electrode is located in an area between the reflective electrode and the transmissive electrode.

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18. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 16, wherein a portion of the common voltage electrode uncovered by the pixel electrode structure is located in an area between the data line and the pixel electrode structure.

19. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 16, wherein a portion of the common voltage electrode uncovered by the pixel electrode structure is located in an area between the pixel electrode structure and the gate line.

20. The transfective liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein the dielectric layer interposed between the reflective electrode and the transmissive electrode has a thickness and a dielectric constant configured to regulate a difference of strength between a first electric field generated in the reflective pixel area and a second electric field generated in the transmissive pixel area.

\* \* \* \* \*



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 7,379,135 B2  
APPLICATION NO. : 10/857292  
DATED : May 27, 2008  
INVENTOR(S) : Ching-Huan Lin et al.

Page 1 of 1

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

On the cover page item [73], Assignee: should read as follows:

--FUJITSU LIMITED, Kanagawa (JP) and AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION,  
Hinshu, Taiwan (ROC)--

Signed and Sealed this

Eleventh Day of November, 2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jon W. Dudas". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped initial "J" and a distinct "D" at the end.

JON W. DUDAS  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*

|                |  |         |            |
|----------------|--|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译)        | 透反液晶显示器  |         |            |
| 公开(公告)号        | <a href="#">US7379135</a>  | 公开(公告)日 | 2008-05-27 |
| 申请号            | US10/857292  | 申请日     | 2004-05-28 |
| [标]申请(专利权)人(译) | 林清玄HUAN<br>张之明<br>蔡晴羽<br>TSAI孟昶<br>常寿JUI   |         |            |
| 申请(专利权)人(译)    | 林清玄欢<br>张之洞MING<br>蔡晴宇<br>蔡萌-CHANG<br>常寿瑞  |         |            |
| 当前申请(专利权)人(译)  | 友达光电股份有限公司   |         |            |
| [标]发明人         | LIN CHING HUAN<br>CHANG CHIH MING<br>TSAI CHING YU<br>TSAI MENG CHANG<br>CHANG TING JUI      |         |            |
| 发明人            | LIN, CHING-HUAN<br>CHANG, CHIH-MING<br>TSAI, CHING-YU<br>TSAI, MENG-CHANG<br>CHANG, TING-JUI |         |            |
| IPC分类号         | G02F1/1335 G02F1/133 G02F1/1343 G02F1/136 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368                              |         |            |
| CPC分类号         | G02F1/133555 G02F1/136227  |         |            |
| 其他公开文献         | US20050264729A1  |         |            |
| 外部链接           | <a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>  |         |            |

#### 摘要(译)

透反液晶显示器的像素电极结构包括：反射电极，位于栅极绝缘层的表面上；介电层，覆盖反射电极；以及透射电极，位于介电层上并连接到反射电极。

