



US007016005B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Koike

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,016,005 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 21, 2006**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING DISPERSED PICTURE ELEMENT ELECTRODES**

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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 100 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **10/737,183**

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(22) Filed: **Dec. 16, 2003**

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Assistant Examiner—Michael H. Caley

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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US 2004/0150777 A1 Aug. 5, 2004

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 18, 2002 (JP) 2002-366453
Dec. 8, 2003 (JP) 2003-408559

In a liquid crystal display device, a plurality of picture element electrodes are electrically connected to a plurality of active elements formed in a color display pixel region, and the plurality of picture element electrodes to be connected to the respective active element are dispersed so as not to be adjacent to one another. Moreover, color filters of the same color are opposed to the plurality of picture element electrodes to be connected to the same active element.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/144**; 349/108; 349/139;
349/143

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/48,
349/108, 139, 143, 144; 345/694

See application file for complete search history.

17 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets

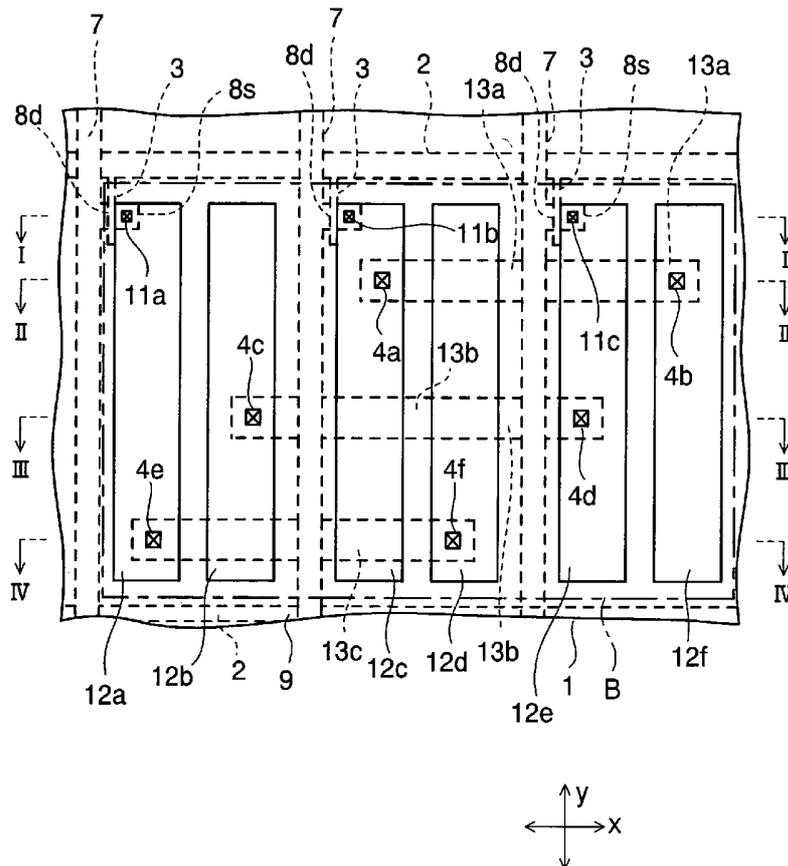


FIG. 1

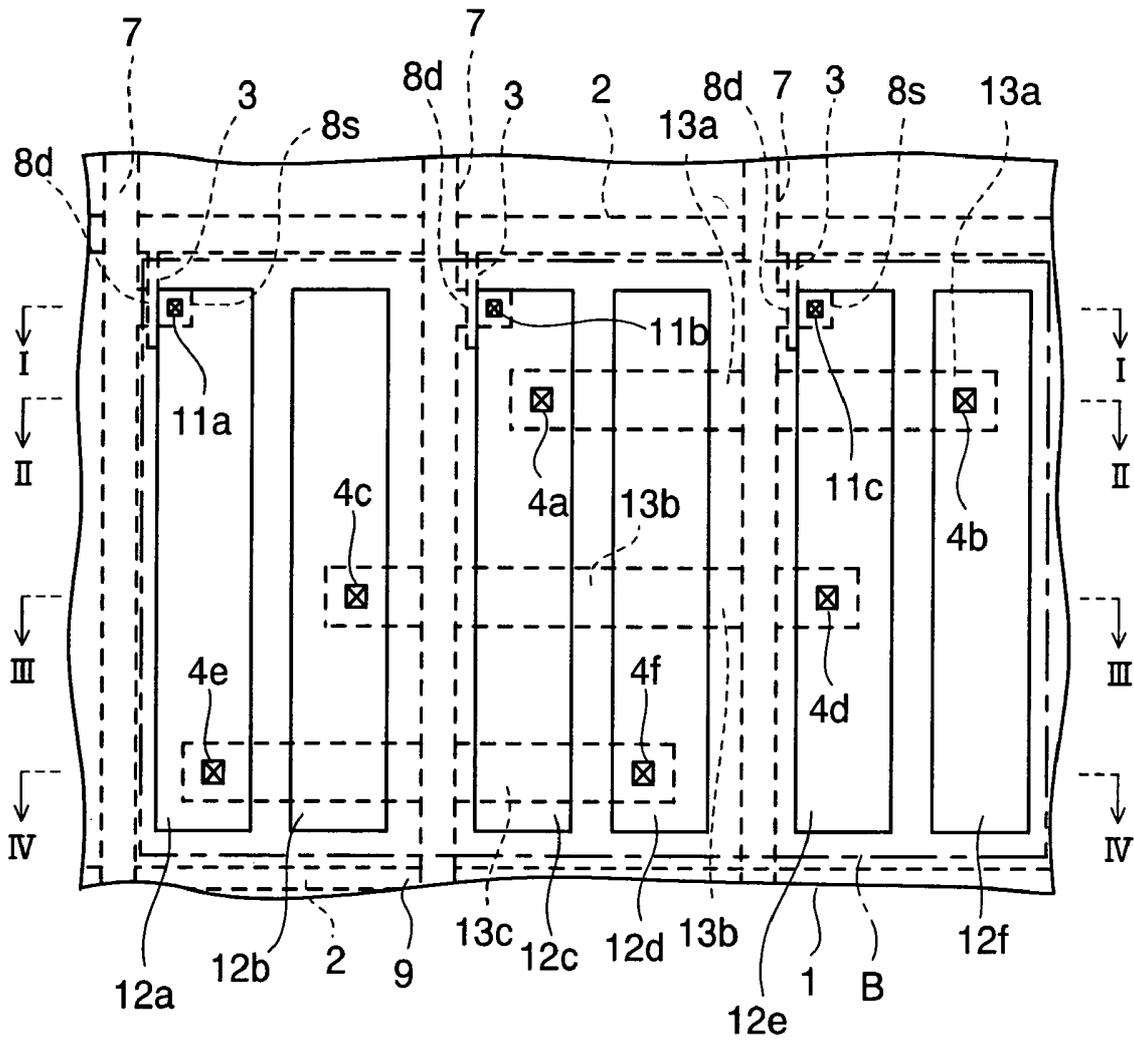


FIG. 2

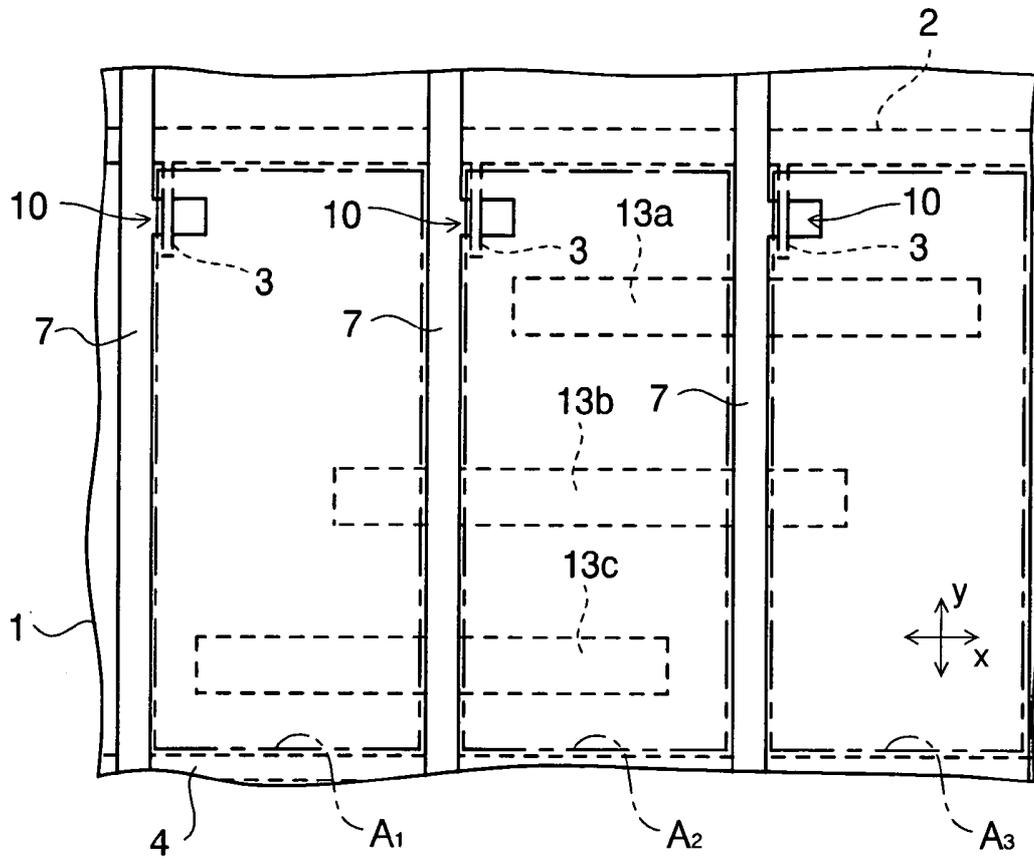


FIG. 3

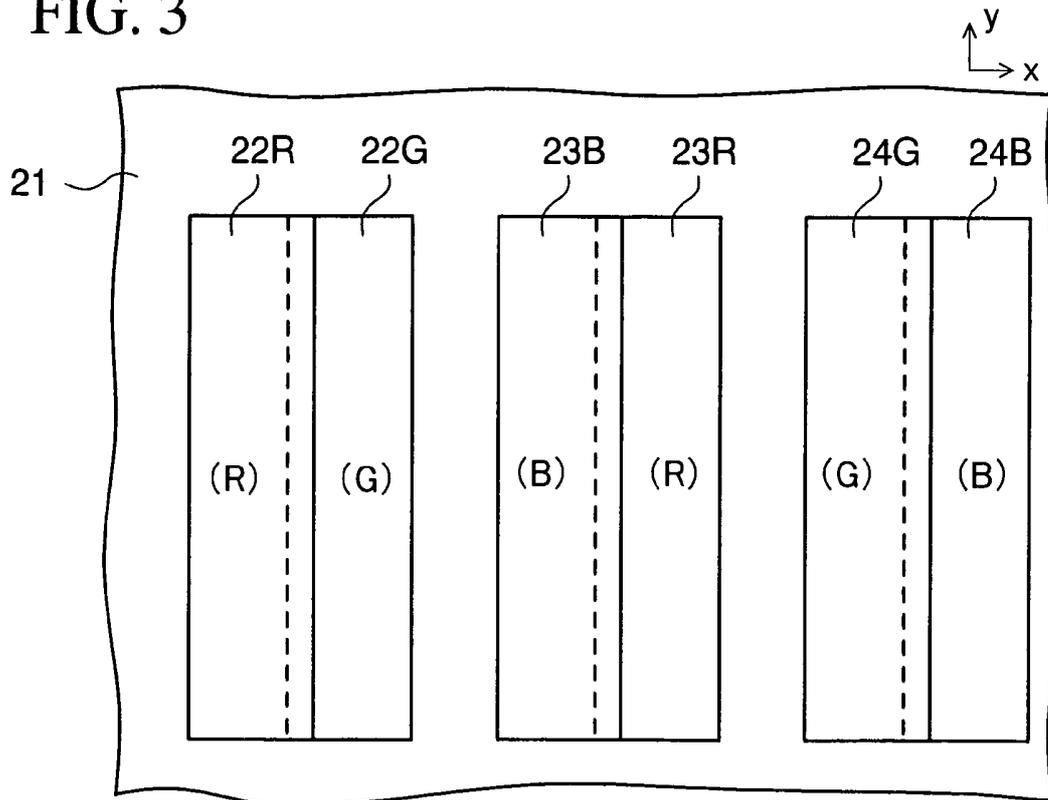


FIG. 4

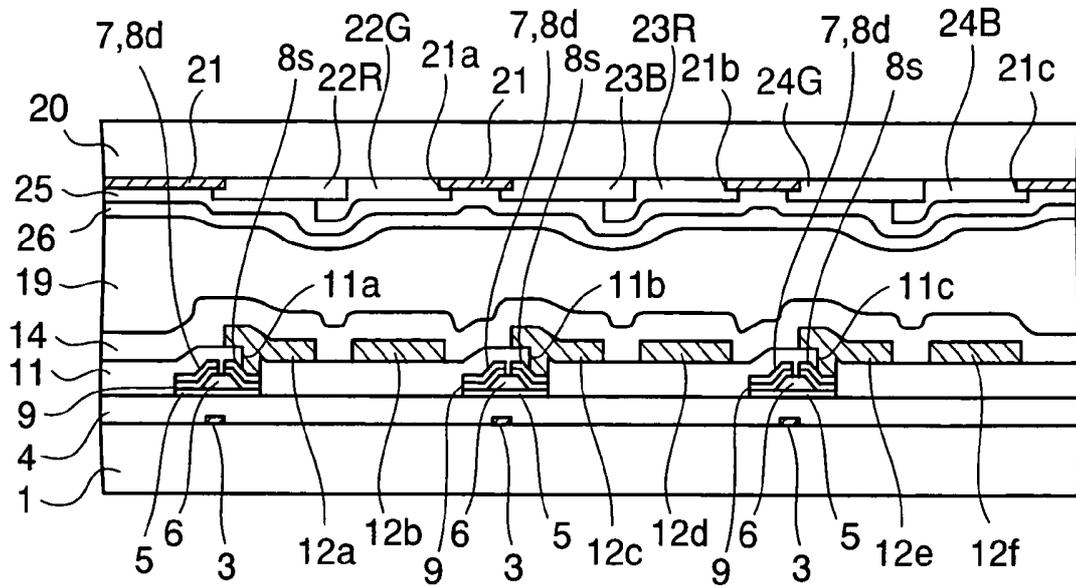


FIG. 5

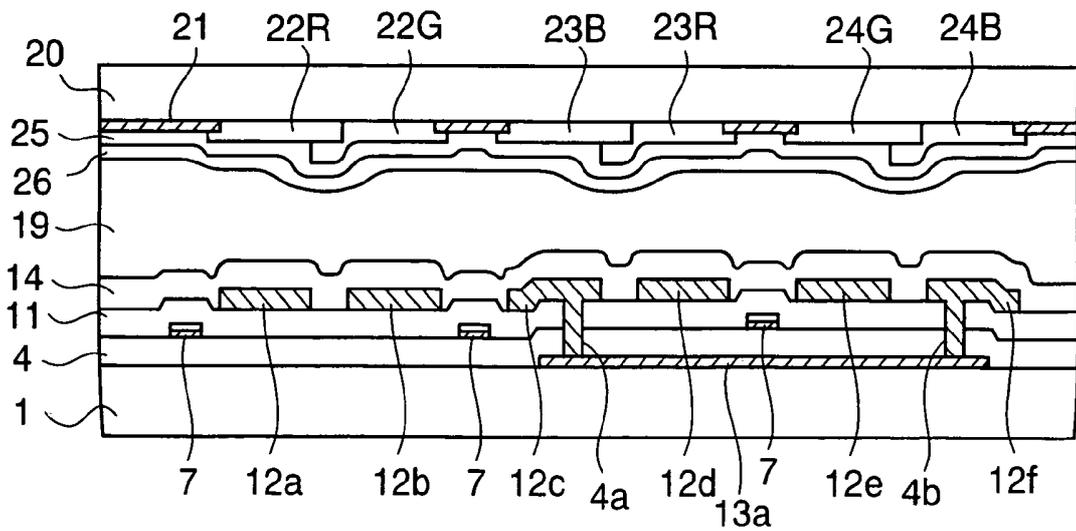


FIG. 6

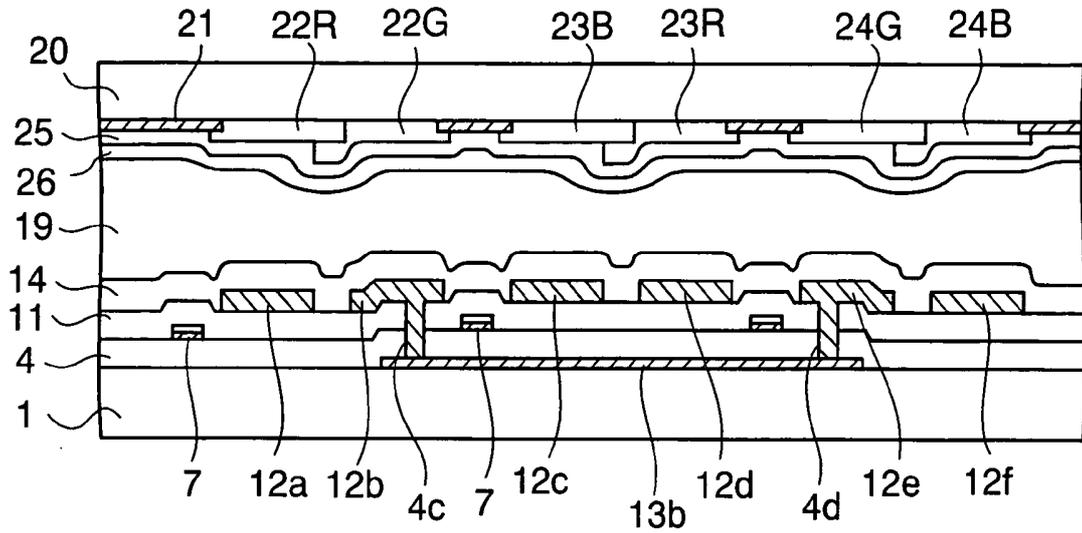


FIG. 7

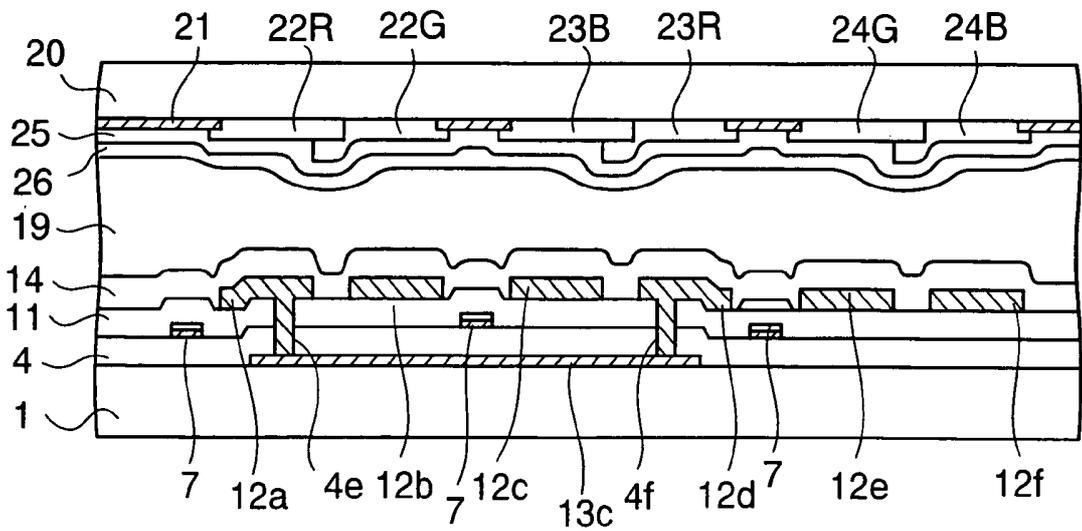


FIG. 8

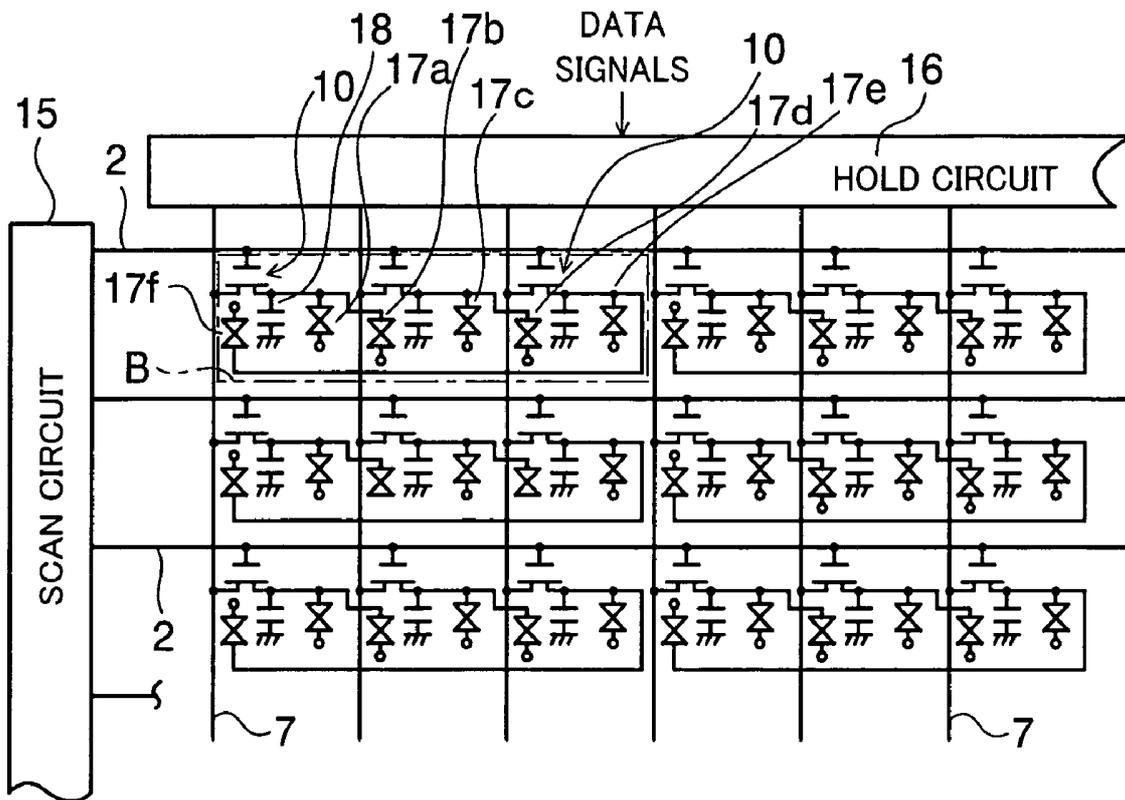


FIG. 9

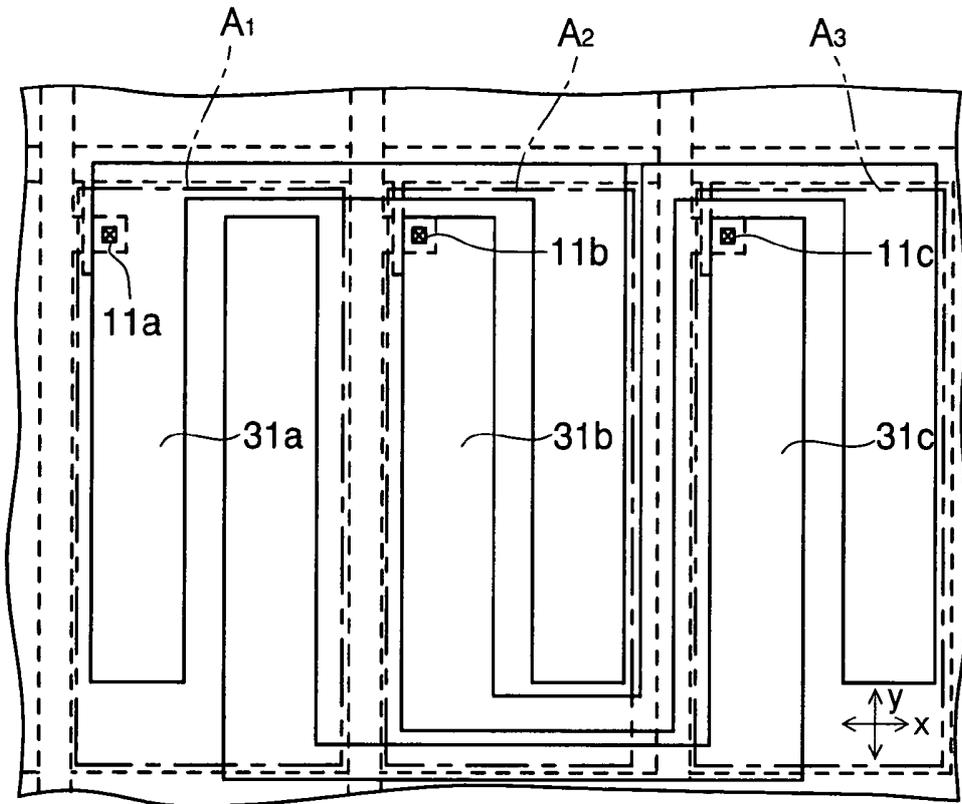


FIG. 10

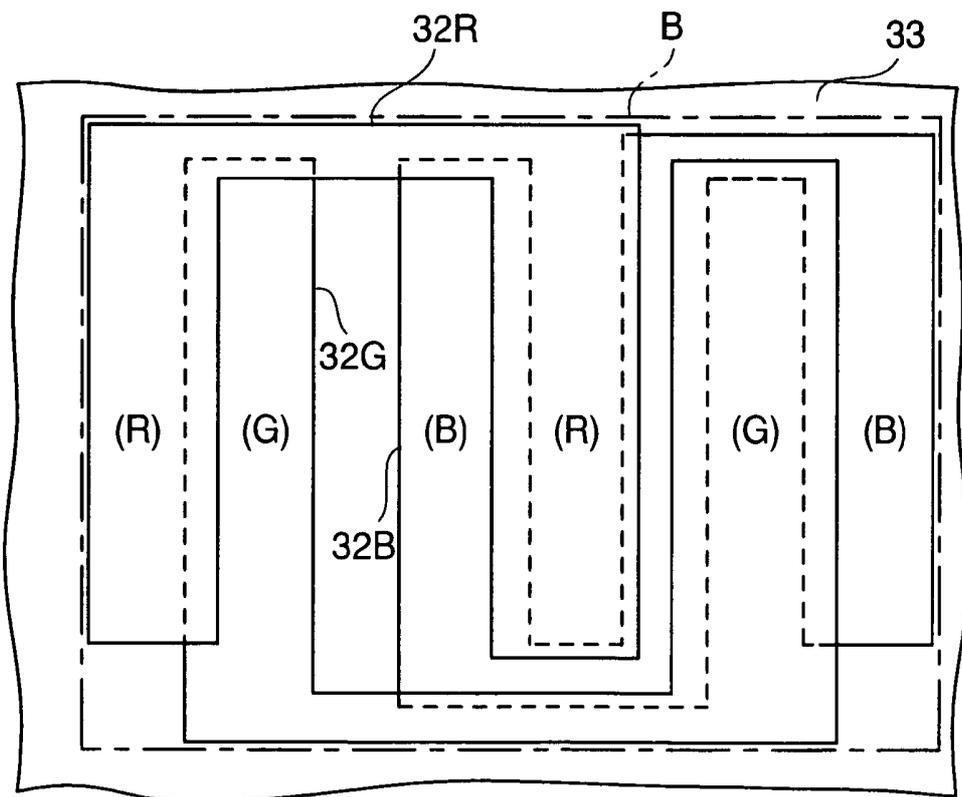


FIG. 11

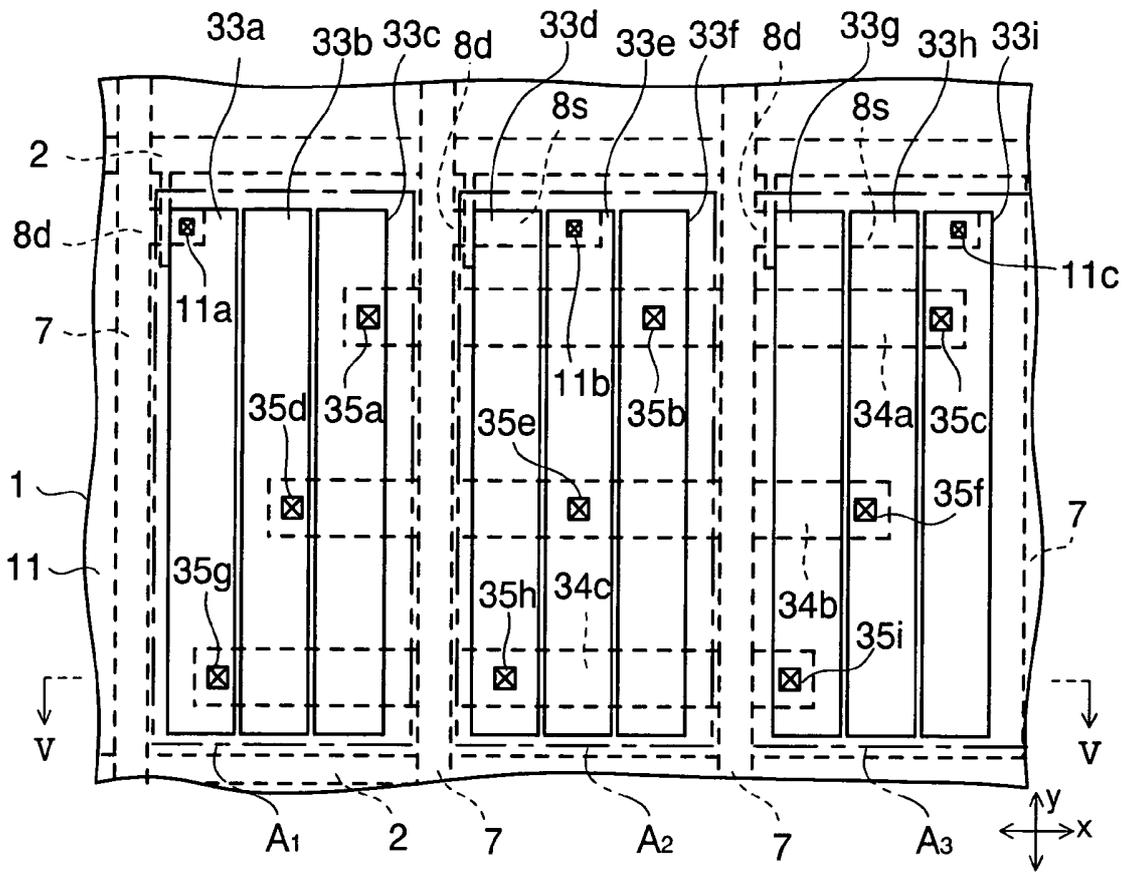


FIG. 12

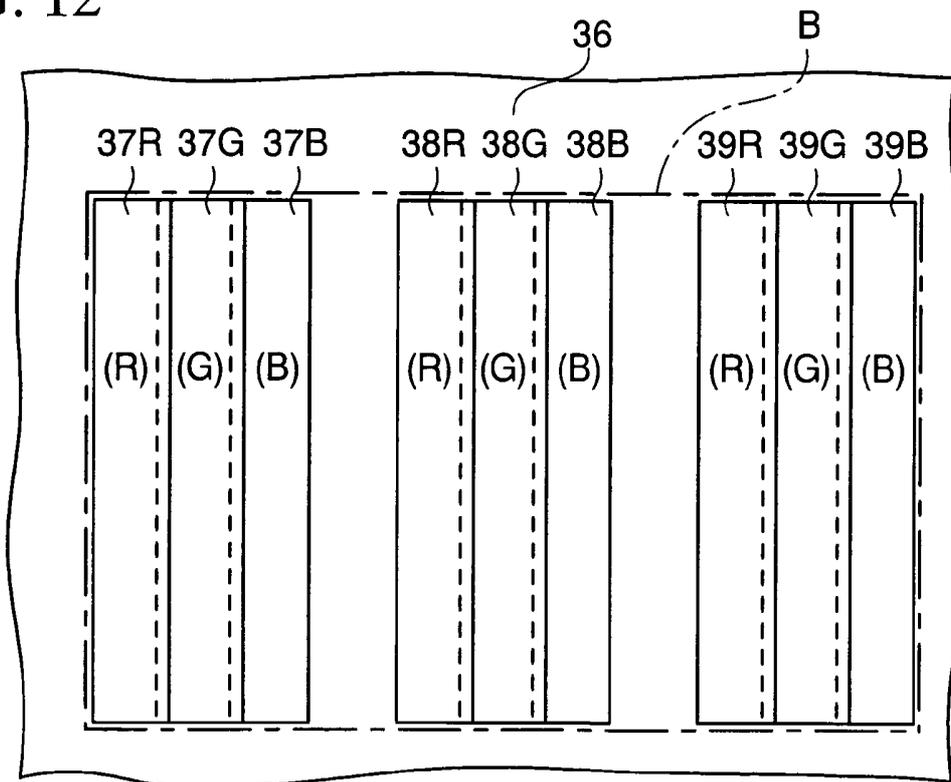


FIG. 13

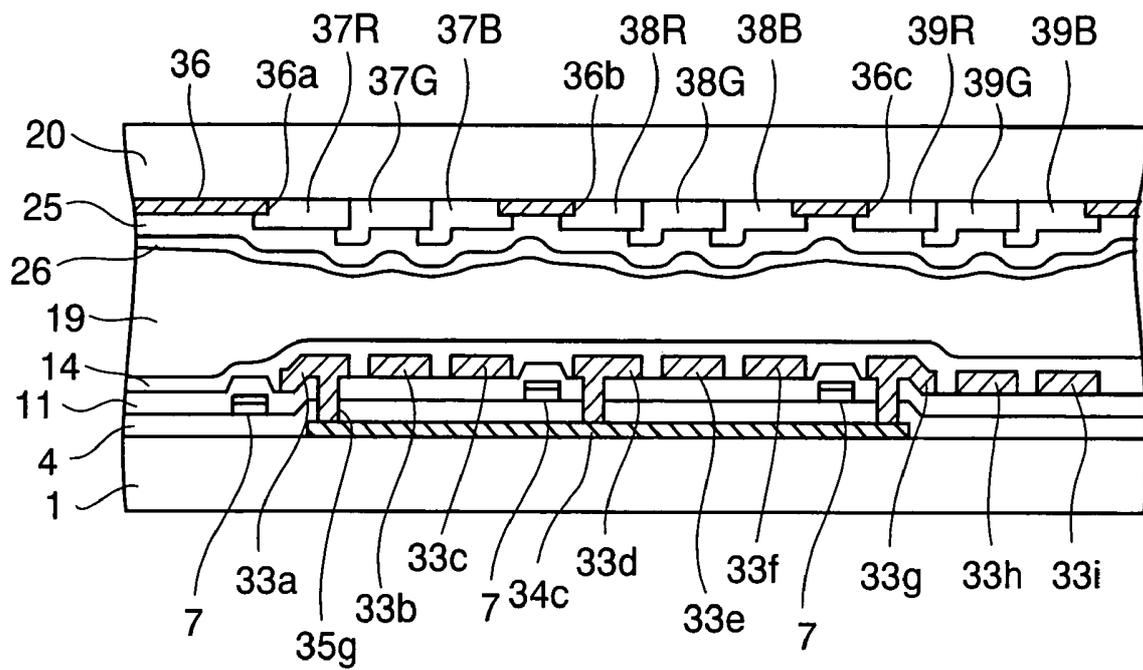


FIG. 14

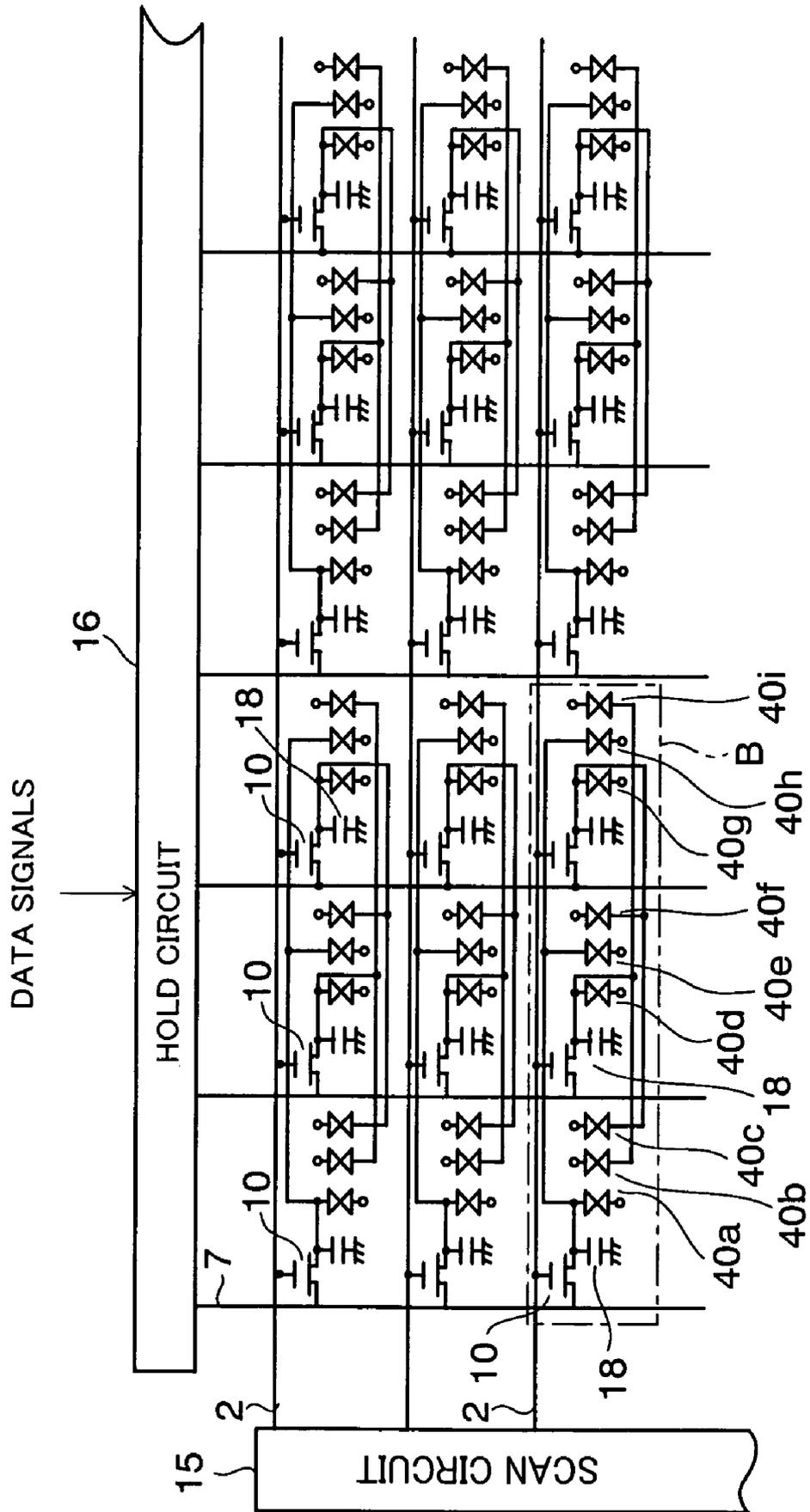


FIG. 15

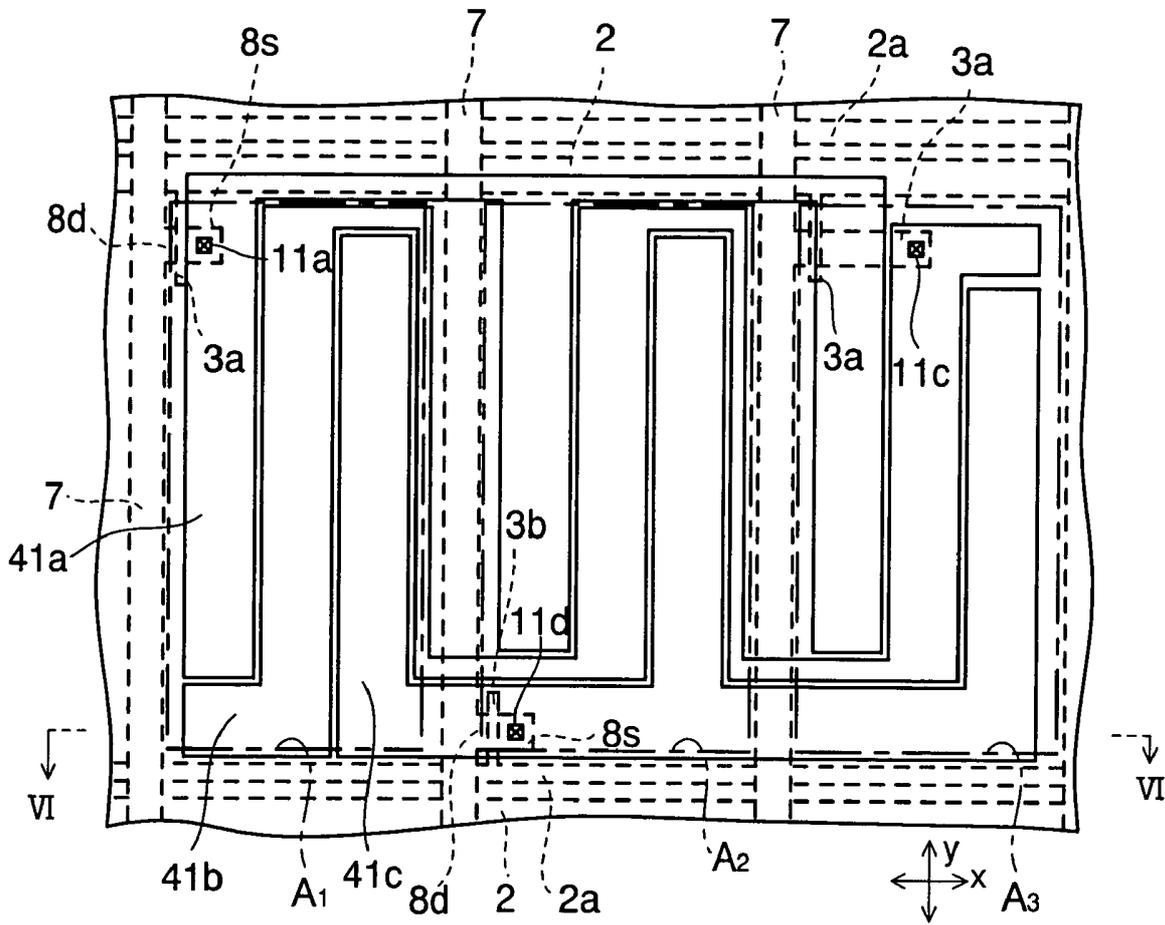


FIG. 16

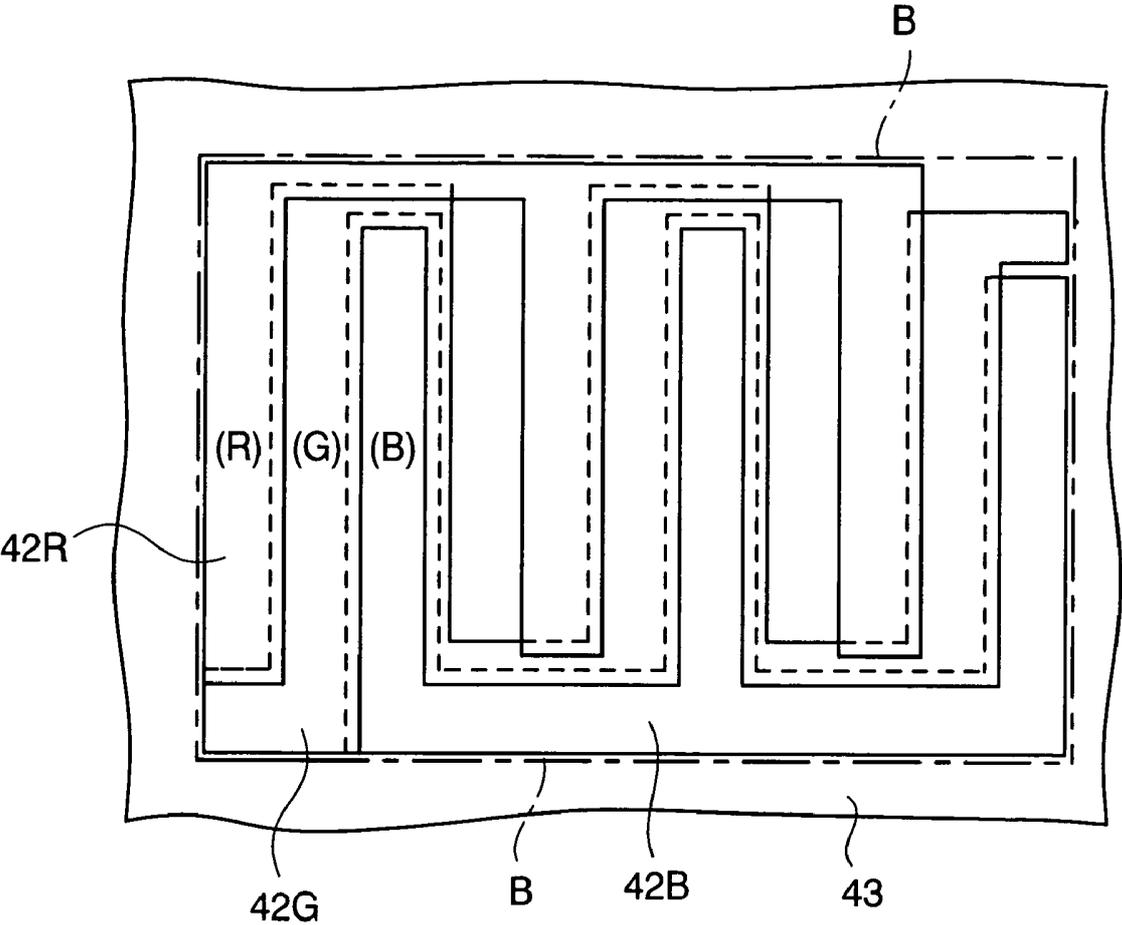


FIG. 17

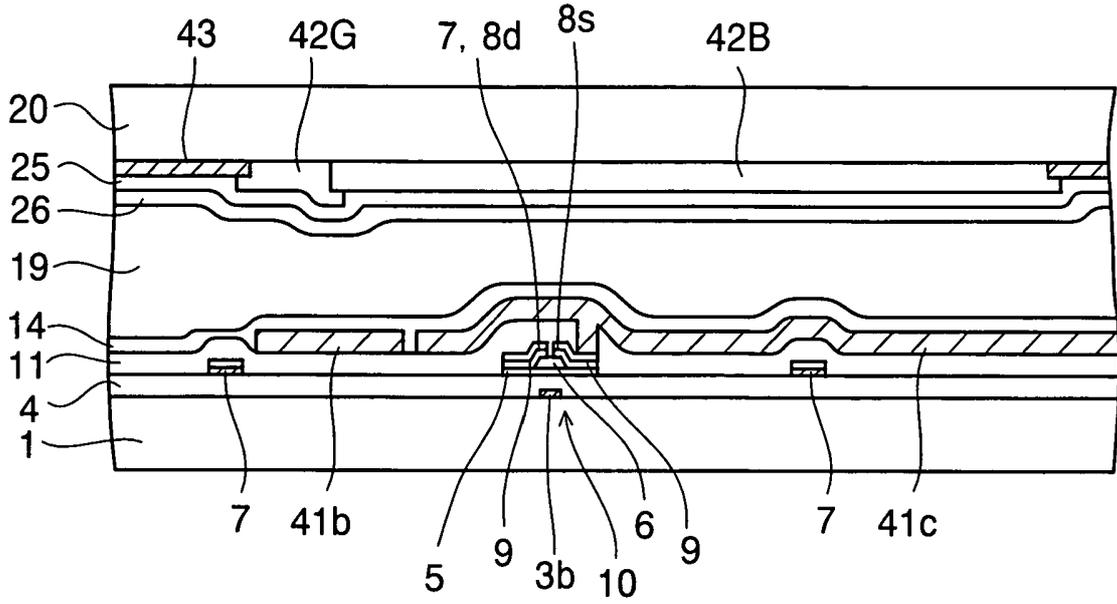


FIG. 18

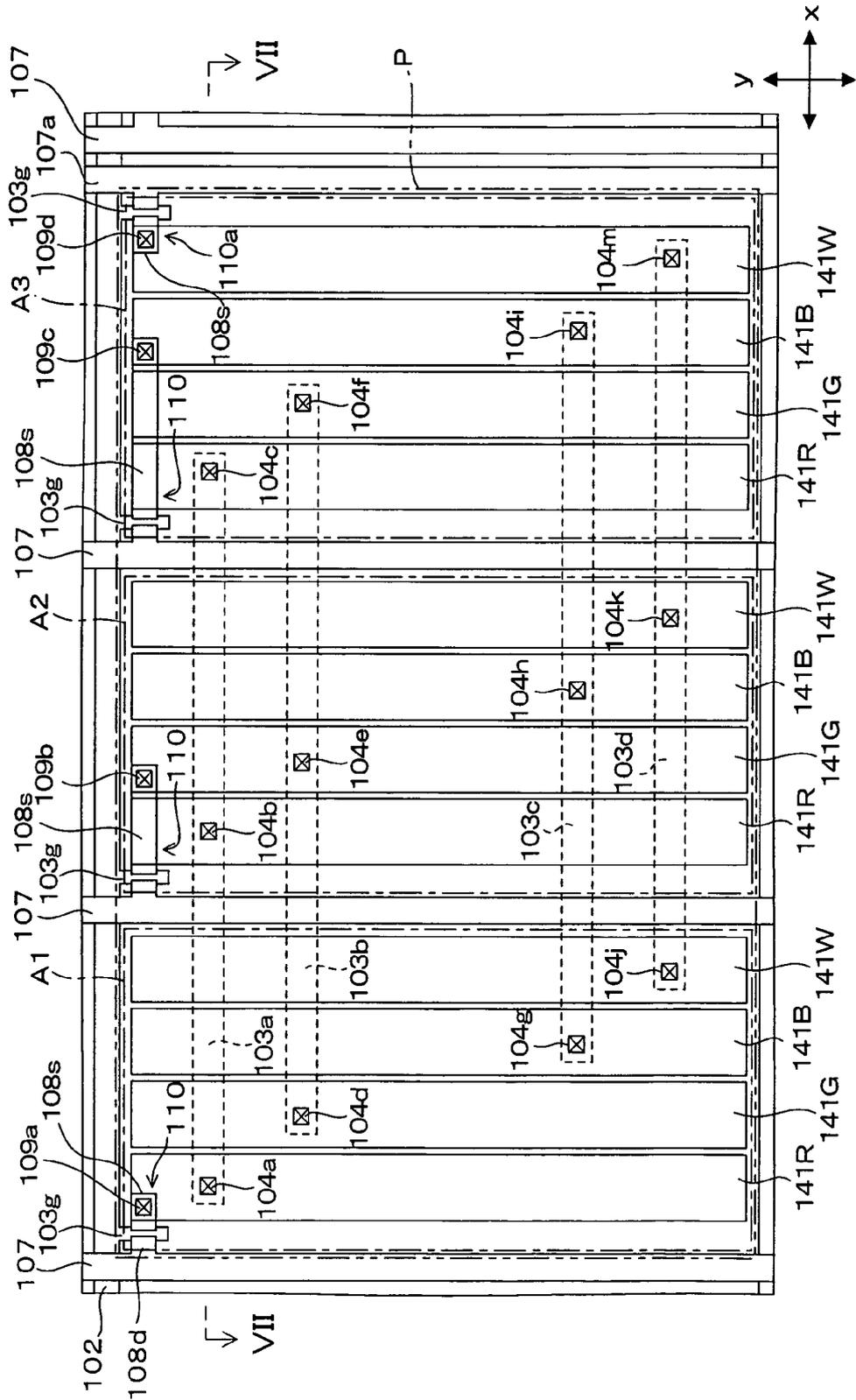


FIG. 19

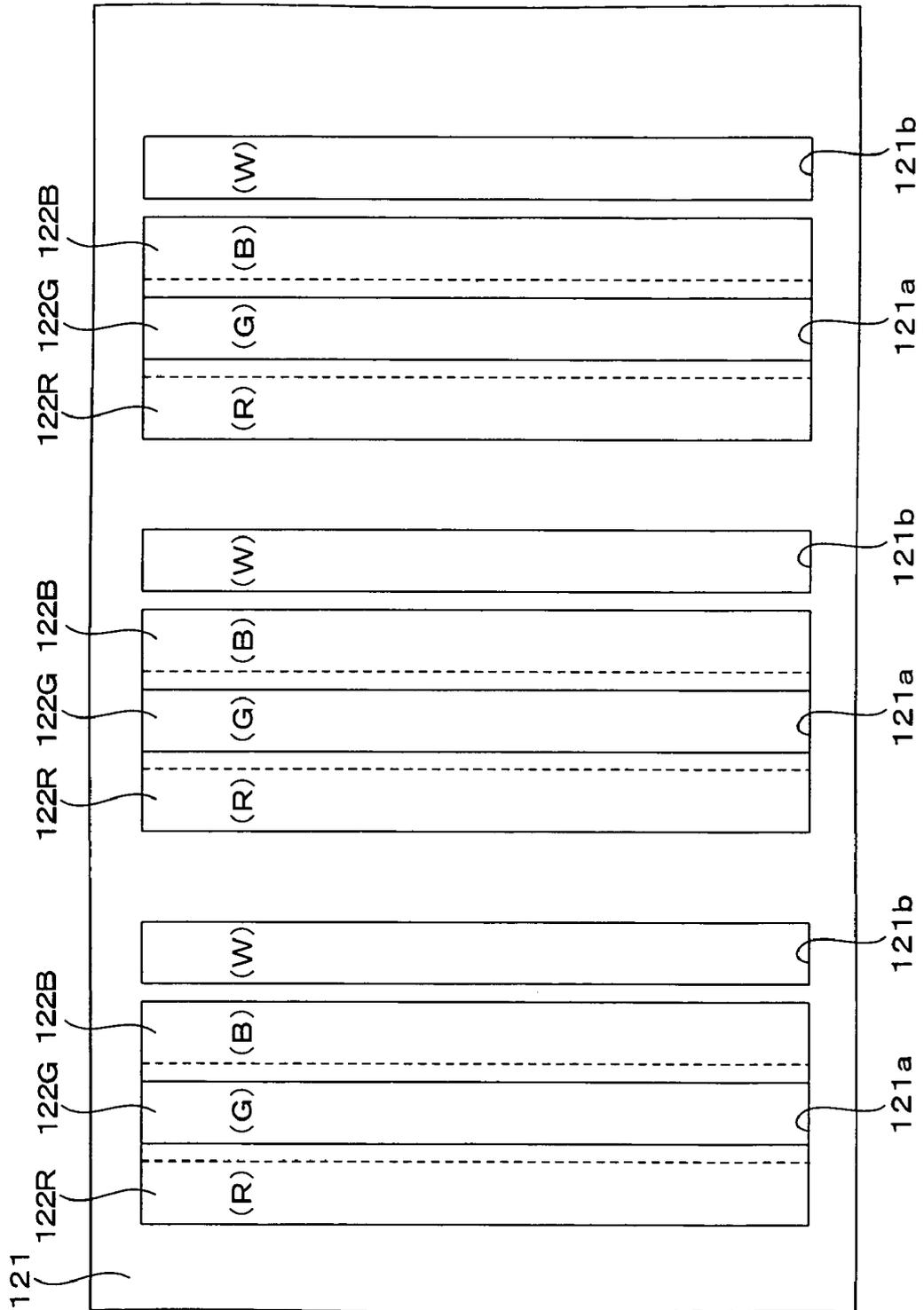


FIG. 20

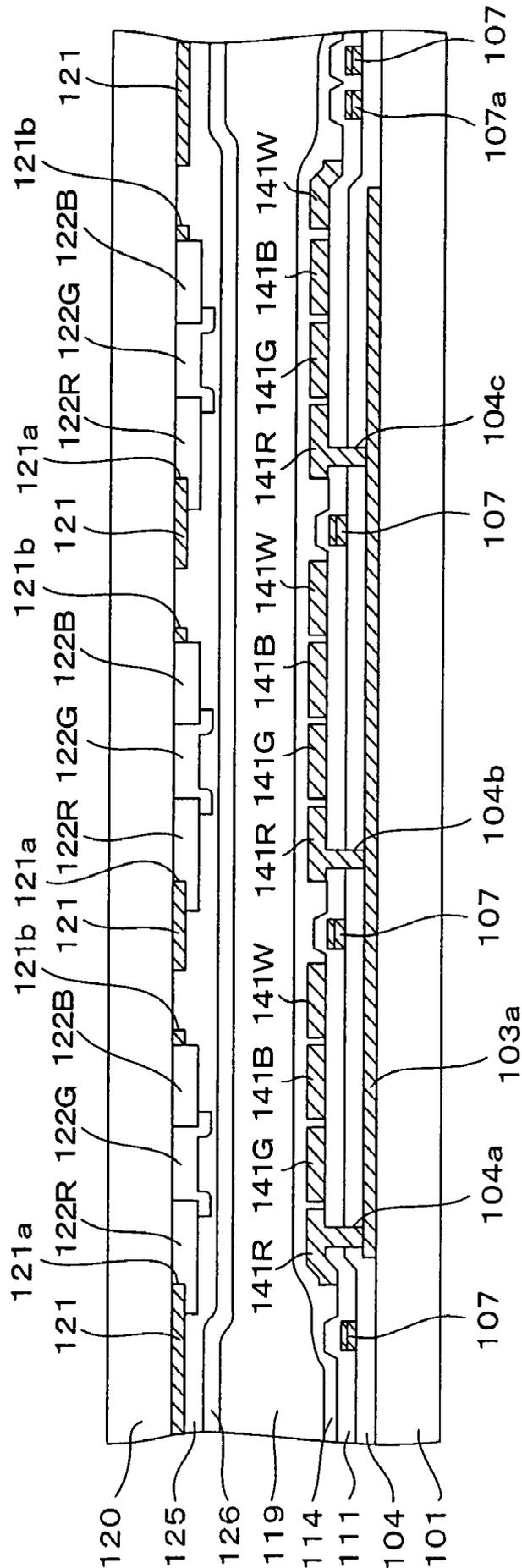


FIG. 21

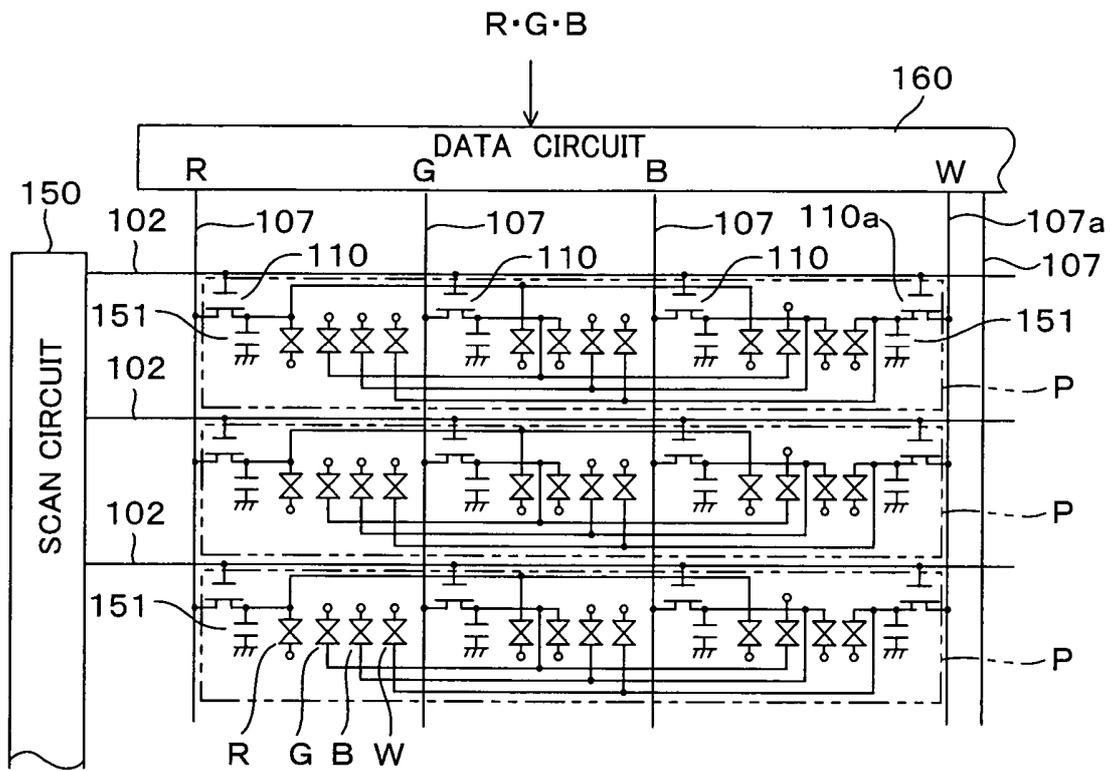


FIG. 22

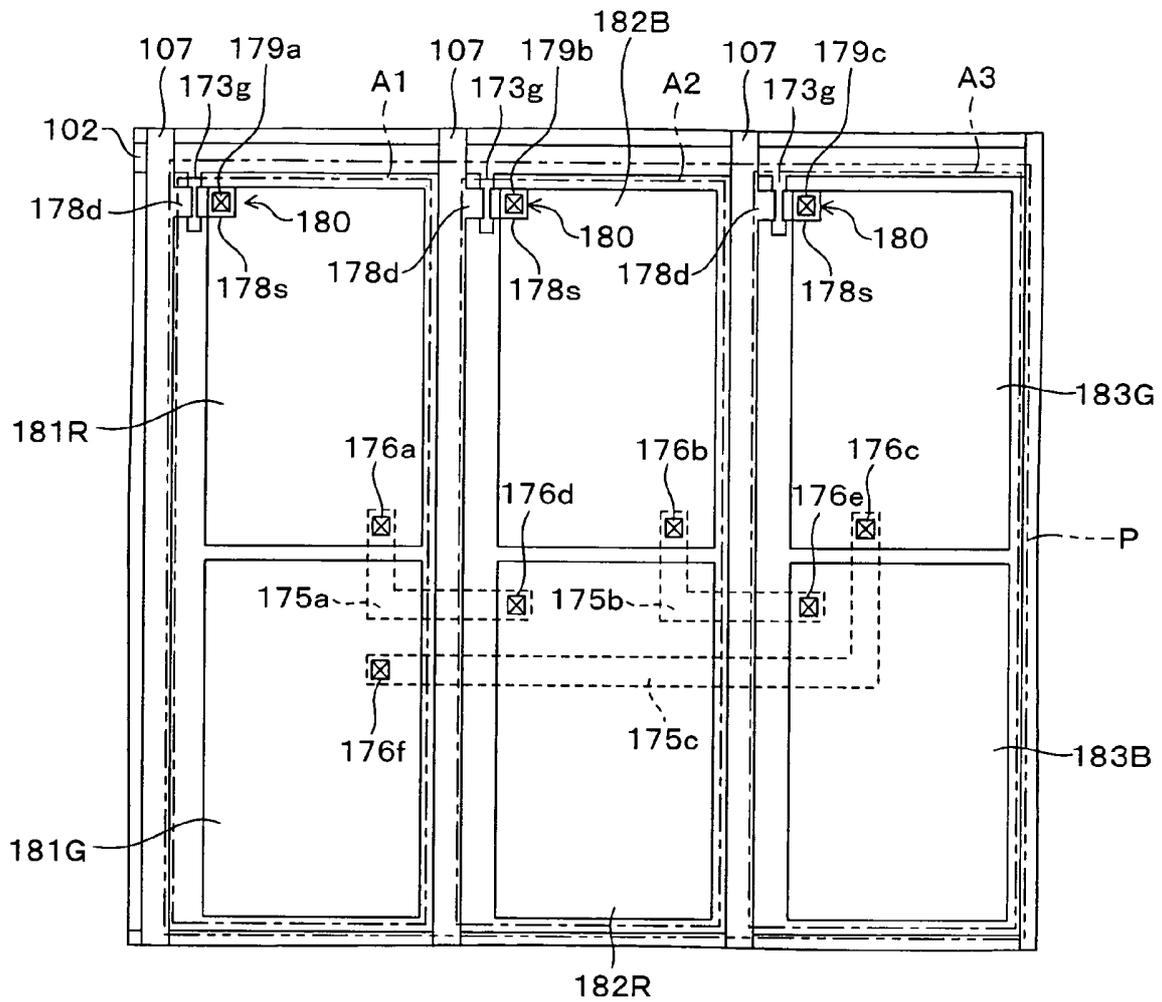


FIG. 23

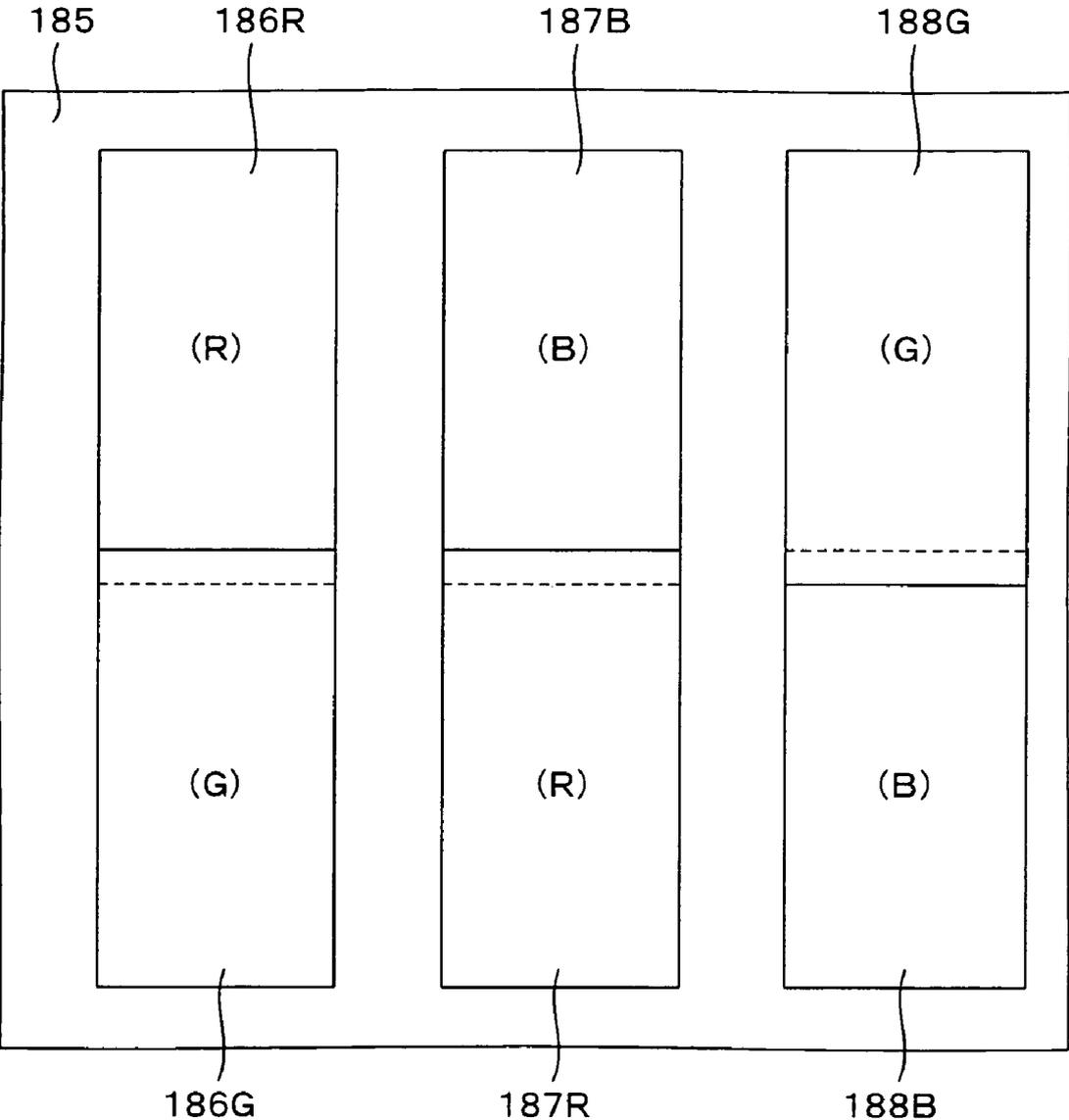


FIG. 24

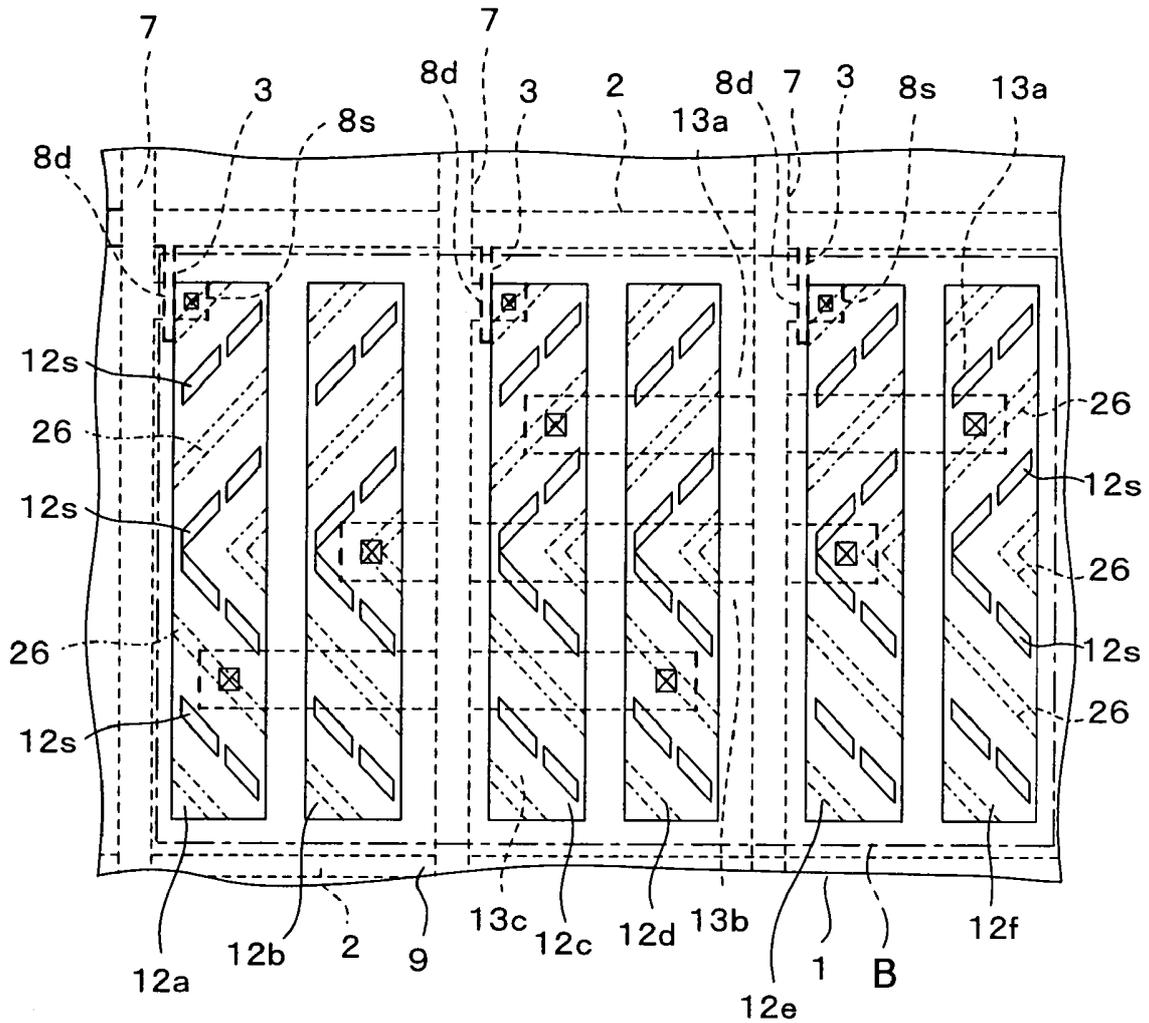


FIG. 25

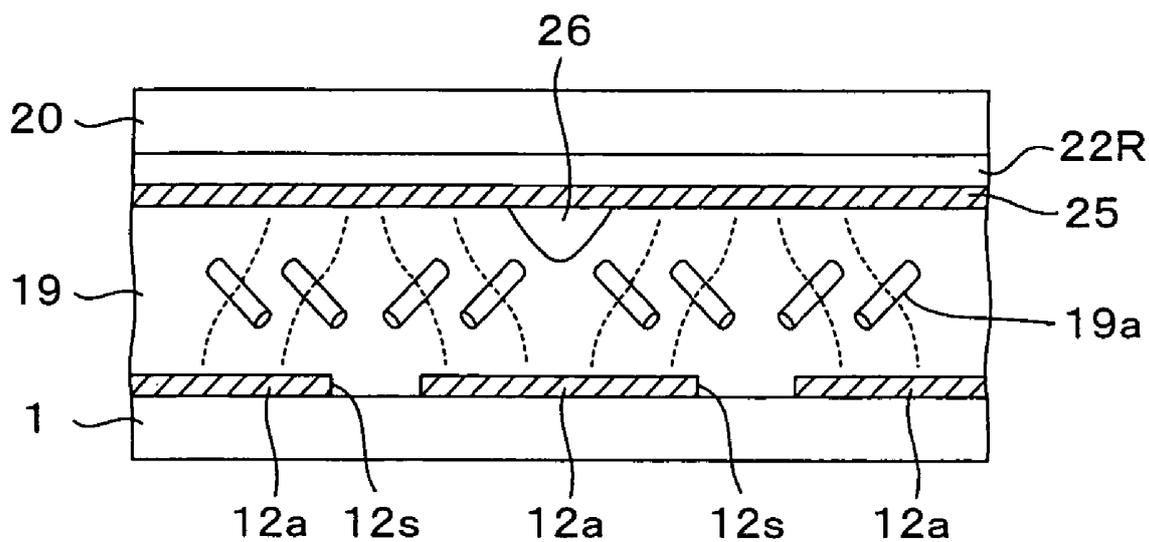


FIG. 26

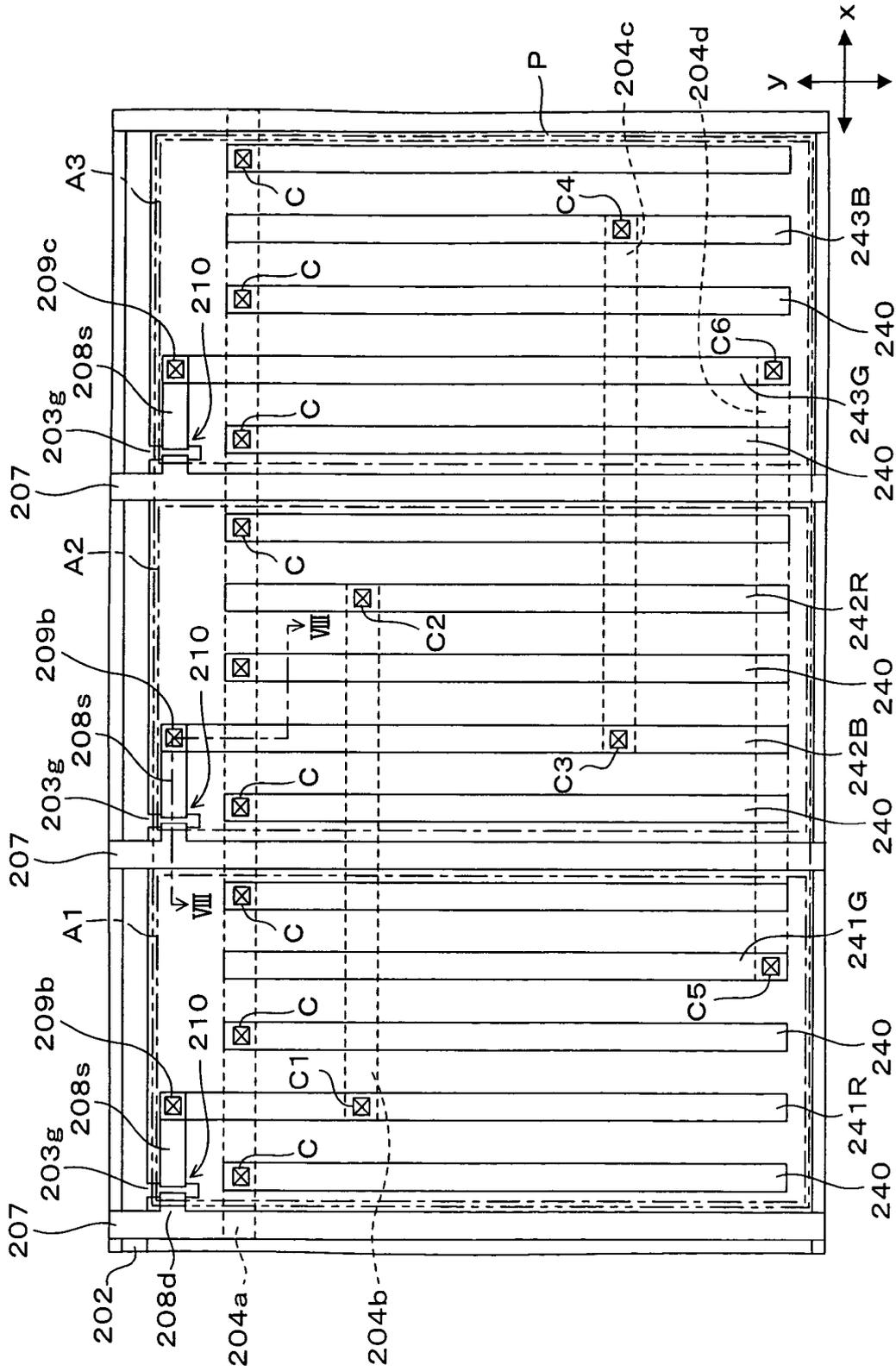


FIG. 27

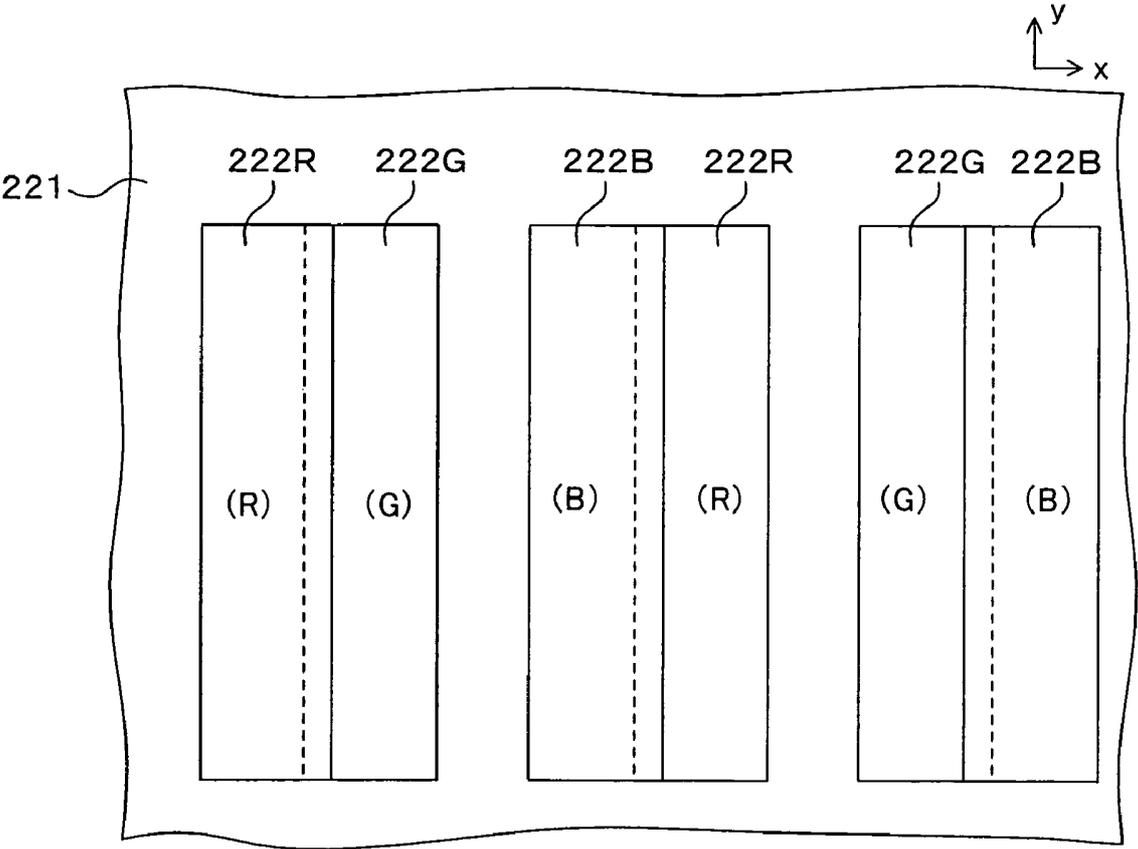


FIG. 28

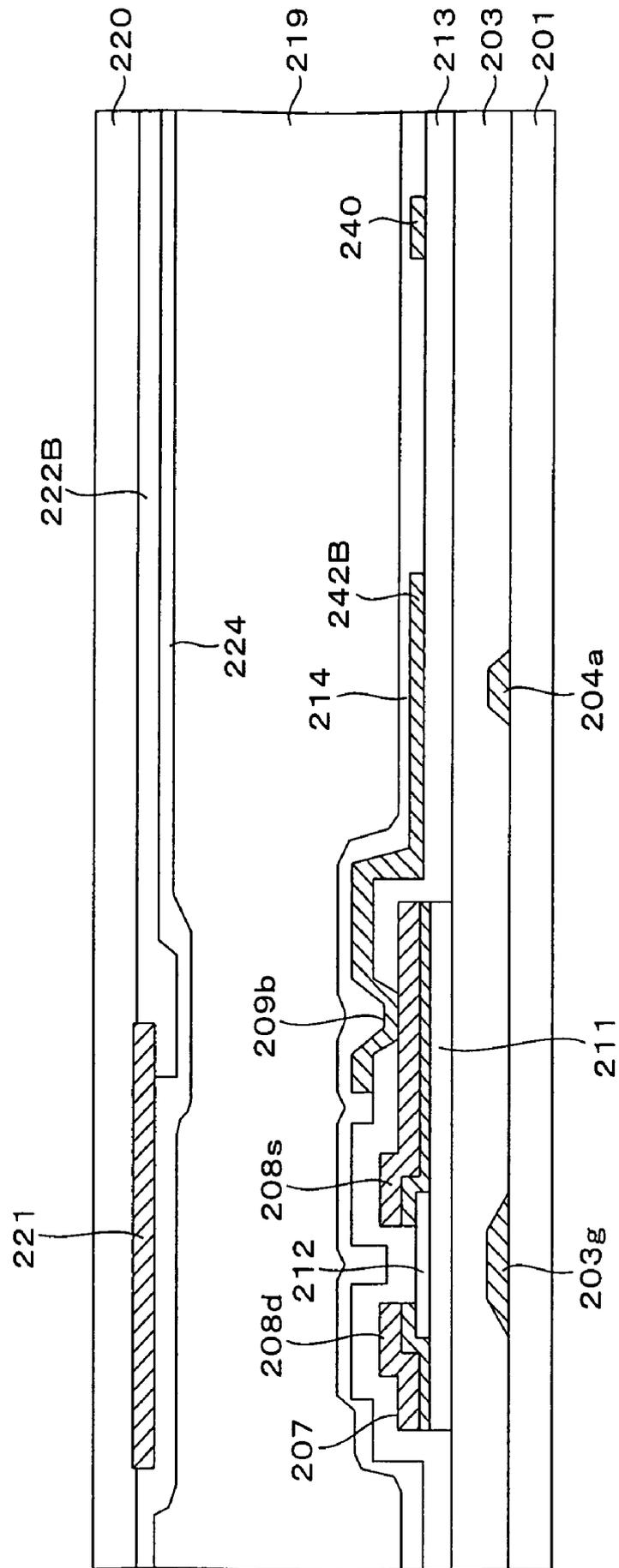


FIG. 29A

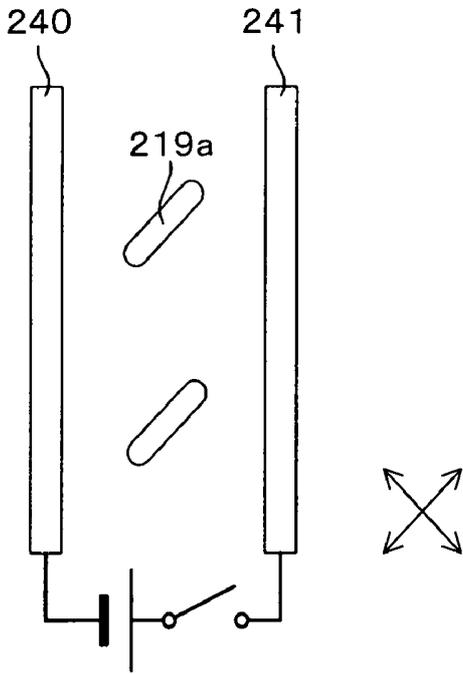


FIG. 29B

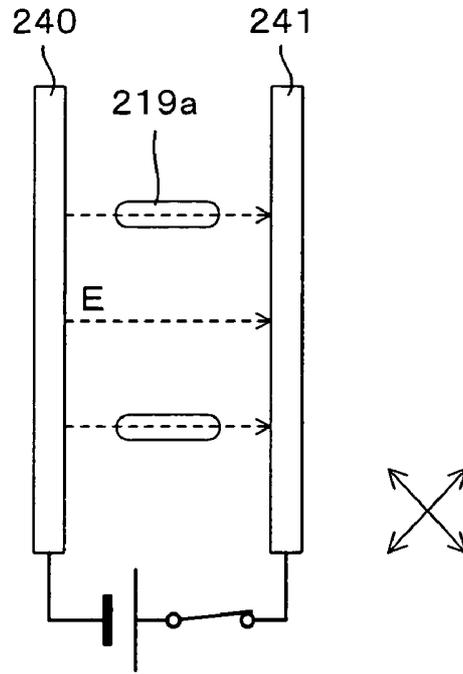


FIG. 30

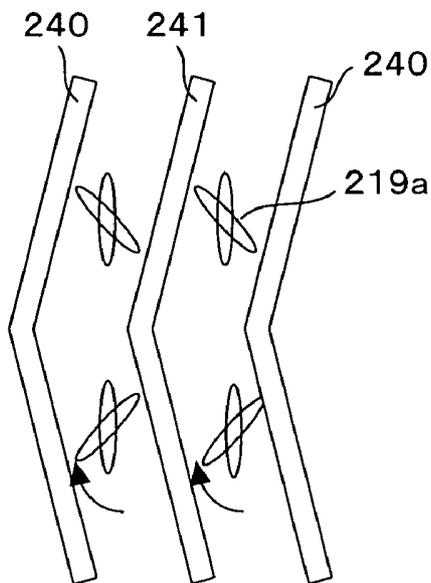


FIG. 31A

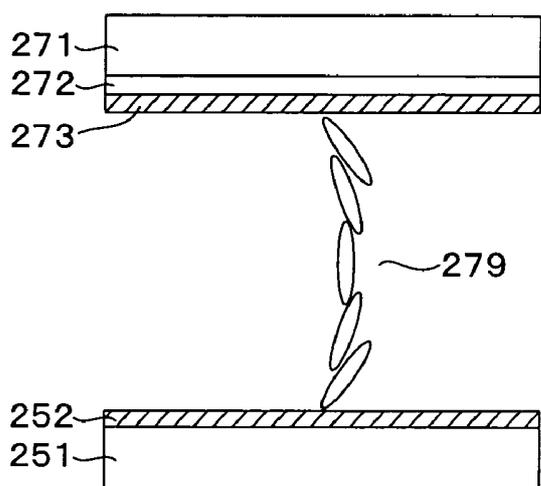
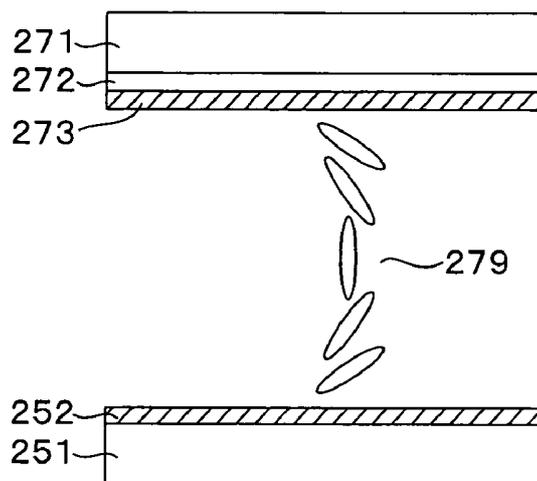


FIG. 31B



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING DISPERSED PICTURE ELEMENT ELECTRODES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims priority of Japanese Patent Applications No. 2002-366453, filed on Dec. 18, 2002 and No. 2003-408559, filed on Dec. 8, 2003, the contents being incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to liquid crystal display devices, more specifically, to a liquid crystal display device used not only for small-size display but also for a large-size display panel such as a television.

2. Description of the Prior Art

A widely used active matrix liquid crystal display device includes thin film transistors (TFTs), picture element electrodes, and a counter electrode (a common electrode). Liquid crystal between the picture element electrode and the counter electrode is driven by applying a desired voltage between the picture element electrode and the counter electrode through a TFT. In this way, an image is displayed on a liquid crystal display panel.

A liquid crystal display device for color display further includes color filters of a plurality of colors on a substrate where the counter electrode is formed. Red, green, and blue filters are arranged so as to correspond to respective picture elements.

Each pixel region for color display is divided into three picture element regions. Moreover, the TFT and the picture element electrode are disposed in each of the three picture element regions, and a red, green or blue filter is disposed opposite to each picture element electrode. Three picture elements in red, green, and, blue collectively constitute one pixel.

Delta arrangement is adopted to some of small-size display devices and medium-size display devices as a mode of arranging three-color filters for pixels. However, in most liquid crystal display devices including ones used for televisions, red, green, and blue filters are aligned in the same direction in this order.

Liquid crystal display devices are growing in size and are now applied not only to computers but also to television display devices. However, although color liquid crystal display devices have been provided with higher resolutions as the size thereof have been increased, pixels of some color liquid crystal display devices particularly of those used for televisions are relatively large. Therefore, those used for televisions or the like are considered to have coarse color picture display.

A method of arranging color filters is disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication (KOKAI) 2000-98128 (hereinafter, referred to as Patent Reference 1). In the method, red, green, and blue rectangular patterns each in the same size are repeatedly arranged two by two in one pixel region surrounded by a black matrix.

However, TFTs as many as filter patterns are required when color filters are arranged in a conventional liquid crystal display device according to Patent Reference 1. In other words, along with the increase in the number of filters in a pixel region, there are also increases in the number not only of the TFTs but also of bus lines. In addition, the

technique disclosed in Patent Reference 1 aims at reduction of unevenness at a boundary portion in photo composing which becomes necessary with upsizing. Though the technique may seem to be similar to the present invention at the first glance, it actually requires completely different techniques, designs, and configurations. Moreover, uneven shots may occur in shot boundary portions.

Coarseness of image display may be eliminated when a high-resolution liquid crystal display device is configured according to the prior art. However, the prior art cannot avoid problems such as reduction in yields, or price increases attributable to complex structures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device which can achieve fine color image display even in the case of large size.

The above-described problems can be solved by a liquid crystal display device formed by filling liquid crystal between a pair of substrates and provided with a plurality of picture element regions defined by gate bus lines and drain bus lines, the liquid crystal display device comprising: active elements respectively formed in the plurality of the picture element regions; a first picture element electrode disposed in part of a first picture element region and in at least any one of part of a second picture element region and part of a third picture element region, where the first picture element region, the second picture element region, and the third picture element region are part of the plurality of picture element regions, the first picture element electrode being electrically connected to the active element in the first picture element region; a second picture element electrode disposed in part of the second picture element region and in at least any one of part of the first picture element region and part of the third picture element region, the second picture element electrode being electrically connected to the active element in the second picture element region; a third picture element electrode disposed in part of the third picture element region and in at least any one of part of the first picture element region and part of the second picture element region, the third picture element electrode being electrically connected to the active element in the third picture element region; a first color filter dispersedly arranged to correspond to the first picture element electrode; a second color filter dispersedly arranged to correspond to the second picture element electrode; and a third color filter dispersedly arranged to correspond to the third picture element electrode.

According to the present invention, in the plurality of picture element regions for color display, the plurality of picture element electrodes are electrically connected to the each of the plurality of active elements. At the same time, the plurality of picture element electrodes to be connected to the respective active elements are isolated and dispersed so as not to be adjacent to one another, and the picture element electrodes which are connected to the same active element and are isolated and dispersed from one another are opposed to color filters of the same color.

The electrodes connected to the same active element but isolated and dispersed from one another are disposed in mutually different picture element regions, and are linked to light transmitting filters of the same color.

In this way, respective filters of a plurality of colors within the color pixel region are isolated and dispersed more densely than in a conventional one. Accordingly, in a picture element region, light in the respective colors which passed

through the color filters in the plurality of colors is well mixed than in a conventional one and is emitted from a display device. Therefore, the existence of different-color filters becomes inconspicuous even if the pixel regions grow in size along with an increase in size of the liquid crystal display device, and coarseness of image quality is dramatically improved as a consequence.

Moreover, since the number of the active elements are fewer than the picture element electrodes opposed to the filters in the plurality of colors, increases in the number of the bus lines and the active elements are suppressed. In this way, it is possible to maintain the same yields as before and to prevent complexity of structures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing arrangement of bus lines, interconnections, and TFTs in the pixel region on the TFT substrate of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a first cross-sectional view of the pixel region of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a second cross-sectional view of the pixel region of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a third cross-sectional view of the pixel region of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a fourth cross-sectional view of the pixel region of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view showing the pixel region of the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a circuit diagram of the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view showing the pixel region of the liquid crystal display device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 18 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a plan view showing color filters and a black matrix formed on a counter substrate side according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device taken along the VII—VII line in FIG. 18;

FIG. 21 is a drive circuit diagram of the liquid crystal display device according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 22 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is a plan view showing color filters and a black matrix formed on a counter substrate side of the liquid crystal display device according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 24 is a plan view showing a pixel region of a liquid crystal display device according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 25 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 26 is a plan view showing a pixel region of a liquid crystal display device according to an eighth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 27 is a plan view showing color filters and a black matrix formed on a counter substrate side according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 28 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along the VIII—VIII line in FIG. 26;

FIGS. 29A and 29B are schematic drawings showing an operation of a liquid crystal display device of an IPS mode;

FIG. 30 is a schematic drawing showing a liquid crystal display device of the IPS mode including picture element electrodes and counter electrodes formed into bent shapes; and

FIGS. 31A and 31B are schematic drawings a state of alignment of liquid crystal molecules in a liquid crystal display device of an OCB mode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Now, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described below based on the accompanying drawings.

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a plan view showing arrangement of bus lines, interconnections, and TFTs to be formed below picture element electrodes shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

Further, FIG. 4, FIG. 5, FIG. 6, and FIG. 7 are cross-sectional views of the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention, which are taken along the I—I line, the II—II line, the III—III line, and the IV—IV line in FIG. 1, respectively.

In an image display region shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 7, a first substrate **1** and a second substrate **20** are disposed opposite to each other with provision of space, and liquid crystal **19** is filled between the first substrate **1** and the second substrate **20**.

Next, the first substrate **1** and a layer structure thereon will be described.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a plurality of gate bus lines (scan bus lines) **2** extending in an x direction (a lateral direction in the drawing) are formed directly or through an insulating film on the first substrate **1** which is made of a light transmitting insulative material such as glass, vitreous silica or a plastic film, at intervals of 600 m in a y direction (a longitudinal direction in the drawing), for example. Together with a plurality of drain bus lines to be described later, the plurality of gate bus lines **2** define approximately rectangular picture element regions A_1 , A_2 and A_3 . The x direction and the y direction are orthogonal to each other. Moreover, the three picture element regions A_1 , A_2 and A_3 which are adjacent along the x direction are disposed in one pixel region B.

In this embodiment and in other embodiments to be described later, it is to be noted that multiple sets of the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 and A_3 are arranged lengthwise and crosswise in a matrix fashion.

Of the gate bus lines **2**, a gate electrode **3** is formed at each corner portion in the picture element region A_1 , A_2 or A_3 so as to protrude in one direction along the y direction. The gate bus lines **2** and the gate electrodes **3** are formed by patterning a conductive film which applies a stacked structure of aluminum (Al) and titanium (Ti) being serially formed on the substrate **1**, for example, by use of a photolithography method.

As shown in FIG. 4, the first substrate **1**, the gate bus lines **2**, and the gate electrodes **3** are covered with a gate insulating film **4**. As the gate insulating film **4**, silicon nitride in a thickness of 400 nm is formed by use of a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PE-CVD) method.

On the gate insulating film **4**, active layers **5** made of undoped amorphous silicon (a semiconductor) in a thickness from 20 to 100 nm are formed over the gate electrodes **3** and in the periphery thereof into approximately rectangular planar shapes. Moreover, channel protective insulating films **6** are formed into island shapes over the gate electrodes **3** on the active layers **5**. The channel protective insulating films **6** are formed by patterning a silicon nitride film in a thickness of about 140 nm formed on the active layers **5** and the gate insulating film **4** by use of the PE-CVD method.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a plurality of drain bus lines (data bus lines) **7** extending in the y direction and defining the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are formed on the gate insulating film **4** at intervals of 200 m in the x direction, for example.

At portions of the drain bus line **7** close to intersections with the gate bus line **2**, drain electrodes **8d** protrude toward the gate electrodes **3** as shown in FIG. 2. Each of the drain electrodes **8d** is formed above the active layer **5** on one side of the channel protective insulating film **6** and in the periphery thereof through a contact layer **9** as shown in FIG. 4.

Moreover, a source electrode **8s** is formed above each of the active layers **5** on the other side of the channel protective insulating film **6** through the contact layer **9**. In this way, the drain electrode **8d** and the source electrode **8s** constitute a TFT channel.

The contact layer **9** is made of a phosphorus-doped n⁺ amorphous silicon film. Moreover, the drain bus lines **7**, the

drain electrodes **8d**, and the source electrodes **8s** are made of a conductive film having a stacked structure formed by stacking Ti in a thickness of 20 nm, Al in a thickness of 75 nm, and Ti in a thickness of 80 nm in this order from below, for example. The n⁺ amorphous silicon film and the conductive film are formed on the channel protective insulating film **6**, the active layer **5**, and the gate insulating film **4**, and are then patterned continuously by use of the same mask.

The drain electrode **8d**, the source electrode **8s**, the gate insulating film **4**, and the active layer **5** collectively constitute a thin film transistor (TFT) **10**.

The above-described TFT is an example of an active element which is called a bottom gate type or a reverse staggered type. However, it is also possible to adopt a TFT with a structure called a top gate type or a staggered type in which a gate electrode is formed above source/drain electrodes. Meanwhile, it is also possible to use other switching elements as the active element. Such substitutions are also applicable to other embodiments to be described later.

The drain bus lines **7** and the TFTs **10** are covered with a protective insulating film **11** made of either silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

In each of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , a first picture element electrode **12a**, **12c** or **12e** and a second picture element electrode **12b**, **12d** or **12f** are formed on the protective insulating film **11** with an interval in the x direction. The first and second picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** are made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO (Indium-Tin Oxide) in a thickness of 70 nm, for example. Alternatively, in the case of a reflective liquid crystal display device, the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** are made of aluminum.

The first picture element electrodes **12a**, **12c**, and **12e** are connected to the source electrodes **8s** of the TFTs **10** in the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 through contact holes **11a** to **11c** which are formed through the protective insulating film **11**.

The first picture element electrodes **12a**, **12c**, and **12e** and the second picture element electrodes **12b**, **12d**, and **12f** inside the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are severally connected to any of the first and second picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** of other picture element regions through first to third interconnections **13a**, **13b**, and **13c**.

The first, second, and third interconnections **13a**, **13b**, and **13c** are provided on the same layer as the gate electrodes **3** and the gate bus lines **2**, and are formed lengthwise in the x direction with intervals in the y direction.

The first interconnection **13a** is formed in a range from a position under the first picture element electrode **12c** of the second picture element region A_2 to a position under the second picture element electrode **12f** of the third picture element region A_3 . Meanwhile, the second interconnection **13b** is formed in a range from a position under the second picture element electrode **12b** of the first picture element region A_1 to a position under the first picture element electrode **12e** of the third picture element region A_3 . Moreover, the third interconnection **13c** is formed in a range from a position under the first picture element electrode **12a** of the first picture element region A_1 to a position under the second picture element electrode **12d** of the second picture element region A_2 .

Now, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 5, the first interconnection **13a** electrically connects the first picture element electrode **12c** in the second picture element region A_2 with the second picture element electrode **12f** of the third picture element region A_3 through first and second contact holes **4a**

and **4b** which are formed through the gate insulating film **4** and the protective insulating film **11**.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 6, the second interconnection **13b** electrically connects the second picture element electrode **12b** in the first picture element region A_1 with the first picture element electrode **12e** of the third picture element region A_3 through third and fourth contact holes **4c** and **4d** which are formed through the gate insulating film **4** and the protective insulating film **11**.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 7, the third interconnection **13c** connects the first picture element electrode **12a** in the first picture element region A_1 with the second picture element electrode **12d** of the second picture element region A_2 through fifth and sixth contact holes **4e** and **4f** which are formed through the gate insulating film **4** and the protective insulating film **11**.

The plurality of first and second picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** and the protective insulating film **11** are covered with a first alignment film **14** made of resin.

The first substrate **1**, the TFTs **10**, the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f**, and the like collectively constitute a TFT substrate.

Next, the second substrate **20** and a layer structure thereon will be described.

A black matrix **21** made of a light shielding film such as Cr is formed on the second substrate **20** which is made of a light transmitting insulative material such as glass, vitreous silica or a plastic film. Apertures **21a** to **21c** are formed in regions of the black matrix **21** facing the above-described picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 by use of a photolithography method. The black matrix **21** is formed into the shape so as to cover the TFTs **10** from the second substrate **20** side and to surround the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

As shown in FIG. 3, a first red filter **22R** facing the first picture element electrode **12a** and a first green filter **22G** facing the second picture element electrode **12b** are formed inside the aperture **21a** of the light shielding film **21** in the first picture element region A_1 on the second substrate **20**. Here, FIG. 3 is illustrated so as to correspond to the pixel region B of FIG. 1. FIG. 3 illustrates arrangement viewed from a side of the second substrate **20** not facing the first substrate **1**, and illustration of the second substrate **20** is omitted therein.

Meanwhile, a first blue filter **23B** facing the first picture element electrode **12c** and a second red filter **23R** facing the second picture element electrode **12d** are formed inside the aperture **21b** of the light shielding film **21** in the second picture element region A_2 on the second substrate **20**.

Moreover, a second green filter **24G** facing the first picture element electrode **12e** and a second blue filter **24B** facing the second picture element electrode **12f** are formed inside the aperture **21c** of the light shielding film **21** in the third picture element region A_3 on the second substrate **20**.

Here, the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 adopt a structure in which the filters **22R** and **22G**, **23B** and **23R**, and **24G** and **24B** which are adjacent to each other and of different colors are overlapped. In the structure of overlapping the filters of different colors, a portion where the filters are overlapped functions as a light shielding film. Accordingly, it is not necessary to dispose the black matrix at that portion. Alternatively, in a structure where the filters of different colors are not overlapped, a space between the filters is supposed to be covered with the black matrix **21**.

A light transmitting conductive film such as ITO is formed on the red filters **22R** and **23R**, the green filters **22G** and **24G**, the blue filters **23B** and **24B**, and the black matrix **21**

as a counter electrode **25**. Moreover, a second alignment film **26** made of resin is formed on the counter electrode **25**.

In this way, the second substrate **20**, the red, green, and blue filters **22R**, **22G**, **23B**, **23R**, **24G**, and **24B**, the counter electrode **25**, and the like collectively constitute a counter substrate. Note that the respective filters are configured to transmit light corresponding to the colors thereof.

The first substrate **1** and the second substrate **20** having the above-described structures are fixed in a state where the first alignment film **14** and the second alignment film **26** are opposed to each other with provision of space. Moreover, the liquid crystal **19** is filled between the first alignment film **14** and the second alignment film **26**.

The above-described gate bus lines **2**, the drain bus lines **7**, and the TFTs **10** are connected to peripheral circuits as shown in the circuit diagram of FIG. 8. The plurality of gate bus lines **2** are connected to a scan circuit **15**. Meanwhile, the plurality of drain bus lines **7** are connected to a hold circuit **16** to which data signals are transmitted. Moreover, as described above, the gate electrodes **3** of the TFTs **10** are connected to the gate bus lines **2** and the drain electrodes **8d** of the TFTs **10** are connected to the drain bus lines **7**. Furthermore, liquid crystal cells **17a** to **17f** including the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f**, the counter electrode **25**, and the liquid crystal **19**, and auxiliary capacitors **18** are connected to the source electrodes **8s** of the TFTs **10**.

Here, auxiliary capacitor bus lines (not shown) which constitute the auxiliary capacitors **18** are formed on the first substrate **1** in regions between the gate bus lines **2**. However, since the first, second, and third interconnections **13a**, **13b**, and **13c** are also formed in parallel with the gate bus lines **2**, the first, second, and third interconnections **13a**, **13b**, and **13c** do not interfere with formation of the auxiliary capacitor bus lines.

In the above-described liquid crystal display device, a vertical alignment liquid crystal material with negative dielectric anisotropy is used as the liquid crystal **19**, for example.

Moreover, when the TFT **10** inside the first picture element region A_1 is turned on in response to signals from the gate bus line **2** and the drain bus line **7**, a voltage at the first picture element electrode **12a** inside the first picture element region A_1 changes and thereby drives liquid crystal molecules thereon. Accordingly, light from outside passes through the first picture element electrode **12a**, the liquid crystal **19**, and the first red filter **22R**, and the red color is displayed partially in the first picture element region A_1 . Simultaneously, a voltage at the drain bus line **7** is applied to the second picture element electrode **12d** of the second picture element region A_2 through the third interconnection **13c** and through the first picture element electrode **12a** and the TFT **10** inside the first picture element region A_1 so as to drive the liquid crystal **19** thereon. In this way, the red color is also displayed partially in the second picture element region A_2 .

Similarly, when the TFT **10** inside the second picture element region A_2 is turned on, voltages at the picture element electrodes **12c** and **12f** respectively facing the blue filter **23B** inside the second picture element region A_1 and the blue filter **24B** inside the third picture element region A_3 change and thereby drive the liquid crystal **19** thereon. Accordingly, the light which is incident on the picture element electrodes **12c** and **12f** passes through the liquid crystal **19** and the blue filters **23B** and **24B**. In this way, the blue color is displayed partially inside the second picture element region A_2 and partially inside the third picture element region A_3 . Moreover, when the TFT **10** inside the

third picture element region A_3 is turned on, voltages at the picture element electrodes $12e$ and $12b$ respectively facing the blue filter $23G$ inside the third picture element region A_3 and the blue filter $24G$ inside the first picture element region A_1 change and thereby drive the liquid crystal 19 on the picture element electrodes $12e$ and $12b$. Accordingly, the light which passes through the picture element electrodes $12e$ and $12b$ further passes through the liquid crystal 19 and the green filters $23G$ and $24G$. In this way, the green color is displayed partially inside the third picture element region A_3 and partially inside the first picture element region A_1 .

As described above, in each pixel region B , the red, green, and blue colors severally pass through two regions and are mixed together to display a desired color. Here, a color tone changes in response to the voltages at the drain bus lines 7 to be applied to the picture element electrodes.

According to this embodiment, in the pixel region B , not only the filters in different colors but also the filters of the same colors such as filters $22R$ and $23R$, the filters $22G$ and $24G$, and the filters $23B$ and $24B$ are spatially separated and divided, and are then mixed together in one unit. Such mixture of the colors effectuates full-color display.

Therefore, the picture elements (the picture element regions) displaying single colors of R , G , and B become inconspicuous and coarseness of image quality is substantially improved. Display quality will be improved especially in a liquid crystal display device for a large-size television. In particular, as described above, the red filters $22R$ and $23R$, the green filters $22G$ and $24G$, and the blue filters $23B$ and $24B$ are severally separated and divided into two pieces and the filters in the respective colors are spatially dispersed. Accordingly, as compared to a conventional structure of arranging one filter in one picture element region, it is possible to improve coarseness of image quality representing visibility of the picture elements filtered by the respective colors down to one-half.

Moreover, according to this embodiment, the red filters, the blue filters, and the green filters to be disposed in the pixel region B are spatially dispersed. In the meantime, the filters $22R$, $23R$, $22G$, $24G$, $23B$ and $24B$ in the plurality of colors are disposed in the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Furthermore, the picture element electrodes $12a$ to $12f$ disposed in the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are spatially separated so as to correspond to the number of colors of the filters $22R$, $23R$, $22G$, $24G$, $23B$ and $24B$. In addition, the respective sets among the plurality of picture element electrodes $12a$ to $12f$ which face the plurality of filters of the same colors are electrically connected together through the interconnections $13a$, $13b$, and $13c$ disposed therebelow.

Therefore, regions of the plurality of red filters $22R$ and $23R$, the plurality of green filters $22G$ and $24G$, and the plurality of blue filters $23B$ and $24B$ all of which are spatially separated in the pixel region B are severally driven by the same number of the TFTs (the active elements) 10 as before. That is, one TFT 10 is configured to drive the plurality of picture element electrodes.

As a result, it is not necessary to increase the number of the active elements or the bus lines. Accordingly, it is possible to avoid reduction in yields or complexity of structures.

Here, it is also possible to adopt the structure to be described in the subsequent second embodiment as the color filters. Meanwhile, it is possible to form the color filters on the TFT substrate instead of the second substrate. In short, it is satisfactory as long as the color filters are dispersedly arranged so as to face the first, second, and third picture

element electrodes. Such modifications are also applicable to other embodiments to be described later.

Second Embodiment

The first embodiment adopts the structure in which the picture element electrodes $12a$ to $12f$ disposed in the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are electrically connected to the picture element electrodes $12a$ to $12f$ of other picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , respectively, through the interconnections $13a$, $13b$, and $13c$.

In this embodiment, description will be made on a structure of integrally forming the picture element electrodes $12a$ to $12f$ corresponding to the color filters of the same colors without using the interconnections $13a$, $13b$, and $13c$.

FIG. 9 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 10 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. Note that FIG. 10 is the plan view which is viewed from a side of the second substrate where the color filters and the black matrix are not formed thereon.

In the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment, the protective insulating film 11 and the structure therebelow on the first substrate 1 is configured as similar to the first embodiment except formation of the first to third interconnections $13a$ to $13c$ and the contact holes $4a$ to $4f$.

As shown in FIG. 9, first to third picture element electrodes $31a$ to $31c$ made of a transparent conductive material are formed on the protective insulating film 11 in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . In the case of a reflective liquid crystal display device, the picture element electrodes $31a$ to $31c$ are made of aluminum.

The first picture element electrode $31a$ is drawn out of a portion in the first picture element region A_1 to a portion of the second picture element region A_2 along the gate bus line 2 , so that the planar shape thereof is formed into an approximately U-shape. In the first picture element region A_1 , the first picture element $31a$ is formed in a region close to the drain bus line 7 to be connected to the TFT 10 . Moreover, in the second picture element region A_2 , the first picture element electrode $31a$ is formed in a region close to the third picture element region A_3 . The first picture element electrode $31a$ is connected to the source electrode $8s$ of the TFT 10 in the first picture element region A_1 through the contact hole $11a$.

The second picture element electrode $31b$ is drawn out of a portion in the second picture element region A_2 to the third picture element region A_3 along the gate bus lines 2 and the drain bus line 7 , so that the planar shape thereof is formed into an approximately S-shape. The second picture element electrode $31b$ is drawn out to a portion of the third picture element region A_3 along an outer periphery of the first picture element electrode $31a$ in the second picture element region A_2 with provision of an interval. Moreover, the second picture element electrode $31b$ is connected to the source electrode $8s$ of the TFT 10 through the contact hole $11b$ in the second picture element region A_2 , and is formed in a half region away from the TFT 10 in the x direction in the third picture element region A_3 .

The third picture element electrode $31c$ is drawn out of a portion in the third picture element region A_3 to a portion of the first picture element region A_1 along the gate bus line 2 , so that the planar shape thereof is formed into an approximately U-shape. In the third picture element region A_3 , the third picture element electrode $31c$ is formed in a region

close to the drain bus line **7** to be connected to the TFT **10**. Moreover, in the first picture element region A_1 , the third picture element electrode **31c** is formed in a region close to the second picture element region A_2 . The third picture element electrode **31c** is connected to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** in the third picture element region A_3 through the contact hole **11c**.

The above-described first picture element electrode **31a** adopts an integrated structure in which the first picture element electrode **12a** in the first picture element region A_1 and the second picture element electrode **12d** in the second picture element region A_2 shown in the first embodiments are directly connected together on the protective insulating film **11** through bridge electrodes provided along edge portions of the first and second picture element regions A_1 and A_2 .

Similarly, the third picture element electrode **31c** adopts an integrated structure in which the first picture element electrode **12e** in the third picture element region A_3 and the second picture element electrode **12b** in the first picture element region A_1 shown in the first embodiments are directly connected together on the protective insulating film **11** through bridge electrodes provided along edge portions of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 and A_3 . Moreover, the second picture element electrode **31b** adopts an integrated structure in which the first picture element electrode **12c** in the second picture element region A_2 and the second picture element electrode **12f** in the third picture element region A_3 shown in the first embodiments are directly connected together on the protective insulating film **11** through bridge electrodes provided along edge portions of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 and A_3 .

Meanwhile, the color filters to be formed on the second substrate **20** have the shapes so as to face the first to third picture element electrodes **31a** to **31c**. For example, as shown in FIG. **10**, a red filter **32R** has a planar shape of an approximately U-shape facing the first picture element electrode **31a**, a green filter **32G** has a planar shape of an approximately U-shape facing the third picture element electrode **31c**, and a blue filter **32B** has a planar shape of an approximately S-shape facing the second picture element electrode **31b**. The red filter **32R**, the green filter **32G**, and the blue filter **32B** overlap one another at respective boundary portions to constitute light shielding regions. However, it is also possible to configure the color filters not to overlap one another.

A black matrix **33** having apertures in positions of formation of the filters **32R**, **32G**, and **32B** is formed on the second substrate **20** where these filters **32R**, **32G**, and **32B** are to be provided. Moreover, a counter electrode (not shown) and an alignment film (not shown) are serially formed on the black matrix **33** and the filters **32R**, **32G**, and **32B**.

Here, it is also possible to use the color filters of the same shapes as shown in FIG. **3** concerning the first embodiment as the filters on the second substrate **20**.

The above-described picture element electrodes **31a** to **31c**, and the red, green, and blue filters **32R**, **32G**, and **32B** are spatially dispersed in the pixel region **B** as similar to the first embodiment. Accordingly, the color filters in three colors become inconspicuous even when the picture element regions grow in size such as in a case of a display panel for a large-size television. As a result, image quality is substantially improved.

In addition, the first to third picture element electrodes **31a** to **31c** are dispersed in the plurality of picture element regions in response to the dispersed red, green, and blue

filters **32R**, **32G**, and **32B**. Accordingly, the number of the TFTs **10** is not increased. In this case, the dispersed picture element electrodes **31a** to **31c** are two-dimensionally connected together on the protective insulating film **11** unlike the first embodiment, and it is therefore necessary to devise the planar shapes. However, a new process will not be added to a conventional pixel formation process.

Third Embodiment

In the first and second embodiments, the red, green, and blue filters are dispersed in two picture element regions in each pixel region **B**. However, it is also possible to disperse the filters into three or more positions. Accordingly, this embodiment will describe a structure of dispersing each of the red, green, and blue filters into three positions in each pixel region.

FIG. **11** is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. **12** is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter substrate side of the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device taken along the V—V line in FIG. **11**.

In the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment, the structure from the first substrate **1** to the protective insulating film **11** is configured as similar to the first embodiment except the interconnection on the same layer as the gate bus lines **2** and the shapes and locations of the contact holes.

Firstly, the structure on the first substrate **1** constituting the TFT substrate will be described.

On each of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 of the protective insulating film **11**, a first picture element electrode **33a**, **33d** or **33g**, a second picture element electrode **33b**, **33e** or **33h**, and a third picture element electrode **33c**, **33f** or **33i** are formed serially with intervals in the x direction. The first to third picture element electrodes **33a** to **33i** are made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO in a thickness of 70 nm, for example. Alternatively, in the case of a reflective liquid crystal display device, aluminum is used for the picture element electrodes.

In the first picture element region A_1 , the first picture element electrode **33a** is connected at a bottom part to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** through the contact hole **11a** of the protective insulating film **11**. Meanwhile, in the second picture element region A_2 , the second picture element electrode **33e** is connected at a bottom part to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** through the contact hole **11b** of the protective insulating film **11**. Moreover, in the third picture element region A_3 , the third picture element electrode **33i** is connected at a bottom part to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** through the contact hole **11c** of the protective insulating film **11**.

Here, in the second picture element region A_2 , the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** has a sufficient length for reaching under the second picture element electrode **33e**. Meanwhile, in the third picture element region A_3 , the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** has a sufficient length for reaching under the third picture element electrode **33i**.

In the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , the first picture element electrodes **33a**, **33d**, and **33g** are electrically connected to one another through a first interconnection **34a**. Meanwhile, the second picture element electrodes **33b**, **33e**, and **33h** are electrically connected to one another through a second interconnection **34b**. More-

over, the third picture element electrodes **33c**, **33f**, and **33i** are electrically connected to one another through a third interconnection **34c**.

The first, second, and third interconnections **34a**, **34b**, and **34c** are formed lengthwise in the x direction on the first substrate **1** with intervals in the y direction. Note that the first, second, and third interconnections **34a**, **34b**, and **34c** are formed of the conductive film having the same structure as the gate electrodes **3** and the gate bus lines **2**.

The first interconnection **34a** is formed in a range from a position under the third picture element electrode **33c** of the first picture element region A_1 to a position under the third picture element electrode **33i** of the third picture element region A_3 . Meanwhile, the second interconnection **34b** is formed in a range from a position under the second picture element electrode **33b** of the first picture element region A_1 to a position under the second picture element electrode **33h** of the third picture element region A_3 . Moreover, the third interconnection **34c** is formed in a range from a position under the first picture element electrode **33a** of the first picture element region A_1 to a position under the first picture element electrode **33g** of the third picture element region A_3 .

In the meantime, the first interconnection **34a** electrically connects the third picture element electrodes **33c**, **33f**, and **33i** in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 through first to third contact holes **35a** to **35c** which are formed through the gate insulating film **4** and the protective insulating film **11**. Meanwhile, the second interconnection **34b** electrically connects the second picture element electrodes **33b**, **33e**, and **33h** in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 through fourth to sixth contact holes **35d** to **35f** which are formed through the gate insulating film **4** and the protective insulating film **11**. Moreover, the third interconnection **34c** electrically connects the first picture element electrodes **33a**, **33d**, and **33g** in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 through seventh to ninth contact holes **35g** to **35i** which are formed through the gate insulating film **4** and the protective insulating film **11**.

Note that the picture element electrodes **33a** to **33i** and the protective insulating film **11** are covered with the first alignment film **14** as similar to the first embodiment.

Next, a layer structure on the second substrate **20** being the counter substrate will be described.

A black matrix **36** made of a light shielding film such as Cr is formed on the second substrate **20** which is made of a light transmitting insulative material such as glass, vitreous silica or a plastic film. Apertures **36a** to **36c** are formed in regions of the black matrix **36** facing the above-described picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 by use of a photolithography method. The black matrix **36** is formed into the shape so as to cover the active layers **5** of the TFTs **10** and to define the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

A first red filter **37R** facing the first picture element electrode **33a**, a first green filter **37G** facing the second picture element electrode **33b**, and a first blue filter **37B** facing the third picture element electrode **33c** are formed inside the aperture **36a** of the light shielding film **36** in the first picture element region A_1 on the second substrate **20**. Similarly, a second red filter **38R** facing the first picture element electrode **33d**, a second green filter **38G** facing the second picture element electrode **33e**, and a second blue filter **38B** facing the third picture element electrode **33f** are formed inside the second aperture **36b** of the light shielding film **36** in the second picture element region A_2 . Moreover, a third red filter **39R** facing the first picture element electrode **33g**, a third green filter **39G** facing the second picture element electrode **33h**, and a third blue filter **39B** facing the

third picture element electrode **33i** are formed inside the third aperture **36c** of the light shielding film **36** in the third picture element region A_3 .

Here, in the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , the filters **37R**, **37G**, **37B**, **38R**, **38G**, **38B**, **39R**, **39G**, and **39B** which are adjacent to each other and have different colors are overlapped. In the structure of overlapping the filters of different colors, a portion where the filters are overlapped functions as a light shielding film. Accordingly, it is not necessary to dispose the black matrix at that portion. Alternatively, in a structure where the filters which are adjacent to each other and have different colors are not overlapped, the black matrix **36** is disposed on a boundary of the filters.

A light transmitting conductive film such as ITO is formed on the filters **37R**, **37G**, **37B**, **38R**, **38G**, **38B**, **39R**, **39G**, and **39B** and on the black matrix **36** as the counter electrode **25**. Moreover, the second alignment film **26** made of resin is formed on the counter electrode **25**.

The above-described gate bus lines **2**, the drain bus lines **7**, and the TFTs **10** are connected to peripheral circuits as shown in the circuit diagram of FIG. **14**. The plurality of gate bus lines **2** are connected to the scan circuit **15**. Meanwhile, the plurality of drain bus lines **7** are connected to the hold circuit **16** to which data signals are transmitted. Moreover, as described above, the gate electrodes **3** of the TFTs **10** are connected to the gate bus lines **2** and the drain electrodes **8d** of the TFTs **10** are connected to the drain bus lines **7**. Furthermore, liquid crystal cells **17** including the picture element electrodes **33a** to **33i**, the counter electrode **25**, and the liquid crystal **19**, and the auxiliary capacitors **18** are connected to the source electrodes **8s** of the TFTs **10**.

The first substrate **1** and the second substrate **20** having the above-described structures are fixed in a state where the first alignment film **14** and the second alignment film **26** are opposed to each other with provision of an interval. Moreover, the liquid crystal **19** is filled between the first alignment film **14** and the second alignment film **26**.

In the above-described liquid crystal display device, a vertical alignment liquid crystal material with negative dielectric anisotropy is used as the liquid crystal **19**, for example.

Moreover, when the TFT **10** inside the first picture element region A_1 is turned on in response to signals from the gate bus line **2** and the drain bus line **7**, voltages at the first picture element electrodes **33a**, **33d**, and **33g** inside the first to third picture element regions A_1 to A_3 change and thereby drive liquid crystal molecules thereon. Accordingly, light from outside passes through the first picture element electrodes **33a**, **33d**, and **33g**, the liquid crystal **19**, and the red filters **37R**, **38R**, and **39R**, and the red color is displayed partially in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

Similarly, when the TFT **10** inside the second picture element region A_2 is turned on, voltages at the second picture element electrodes **33b**, **33e**, and **33h** respectively facing to the green filters **37G**, **38G**, and **39G** change and thereby drive liquid crystal **19** thereon. Accordingly, the light which is incident on the second picture element electrodes **33b**, **33e**, and **33h** passes through the liquid crystal **19** and the green filters **37G**, **38G**, and **39G**. In this way, the green color is displayed partially in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

Moreover, when the TFT **10** inside the third picture element region A_3 is turned on, voltages at the third picture element electrodes **33c**, **33f**, and **33i** respectively facing to the blue filters **37B**, **38B**, and **39B** change and thereby drive

liquid crystal **19** thereon. Accordingly, the light which is incident on the third picture element electrodes **33c**, **33f**, and **33i** passes through the liquid crystal **19** and the blue filters **37B**, **38B**, and **39B**. In this way, the blue color is displayed partially in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

The light which passed through the red, blue, and green filters **37R**, **37G**, **37B**, **38R**, **38G**, **38B**, **39R**, **39G**, and **39B** disposed severally in the three picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 in each pixel region **B** is mixed in each pixel region **B** and thereby forms a designated color. Luminance of the respective colors of red, green, and blue in each region changes in accordance with the voltages on the drain bus lines **7**.

According to this embodiment, in the pixel region **B**, not only the filters in different colors but also the filters of the same colors such as filters **37R**, **37G**, **37B**, **38R**, **38G**, **38B**, **39R**, **39G**, and **39B** are spatially separated and divided, and are then mixed together in one unit. Such mixture of the colors effectuates full-color display.

Therefore, single colors in the picture element regions become inconspicuous and coarseness of image quality is substantially improved as similar to the first embodiment. In particular, the red filters **37R**, **38R**, and **39R**, the green filters **37G**, **38G**, and **39G**, and the blue filters **37B**, **38B**, and **39B** are severally separated and divided into three pieces and the filters in the respective colors are spatially dispersed. Accordingly, as compared to the conventional structure of arranging one filter in one picture element region, it is possible to improve coarseness of image quality attributable to the sizes of the filters in the respective colors down to one-third.

Moreover, according to this embodiment, the filters in the plurality of colors are disposed in each of the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . In addition, the plurality of picture element electrodes **33a** to **33i** which face the plurality of filters of the same colors, such as the filters **37R**, **38R**, and **39R**, the filters **37G**, **38G**, and **39G**, or the filters **37B**, **38B**, and **39B**, are electrically connected together through the interconnections **34a**, **34b**, and **34c** disposed therebelow.

Therefore, without increasing the number of the TFTs **10** and the bus lines **2** and **7**, regions of the plurality of red filters **37R**, **38R**, and **39R**, the plurality of green filters **37G**, **38G**, and **39G**, and the plurality of blue filters **37B**, **38B**, and **39B** all of which are spatially separated in the pixel region **B** can be severally driven by the same number of the TFTs (the active elements) **10** as before. Accordingly, it is possible to display high quality image.

As a result, it is not necessary to increase the number of the active elements or the bus lines. Accordingly, it is possible to avoid reduction in yields or complexity of structures.

Here, it is also possible to adopt the structure to be described in the subsequent fourth embodiment as the color filters.

Fourth Embodiment

In the third embodiment, the set of the first picture element electrodes **33a**, **33d**, and **33g** severally disposed in the three picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 which constitute each pixel of the liquid crystal display device are electrically connected together through the third interconnection **34c**. In the meantime, the set of the second picture element electrodes **33b**, **33e**, and **33h** are electrically connected together through the second interconnection **34b**, and

the set of the third picture element electrodes **33c**, **33f**, and **33i** are electrically connected together through the first interconnection **34a**.

In this embodiment, description will be made on a structure in which the set of the first picture element electrodes **33a**, **33d**, and **33g**, the set of the second picture element electrodes **33b**, **33e**, and **33h**, and the set of the third picture element electrodes **33c**, **33f**, and **33i** are directly connected without using the additional interconnection as similar to the second embodiment.

FIG. **15** is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. **16** is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter electrode side of the liquid crystal display device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **17** is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device taken along the VI—VI line in FIG. **15**.

Note that FIG. **16** is the plan view which is viewed from a side of the substrate where the color filters and the black matrix are not formed thereon.

Gate bus lines **2** and sub-gate bus lines **2a** for defining the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 in the y direction are formed directly or through an insulating film on the first substrate **1** which is made of a light transmitting insulative material such as glass, vitreous silica or a plastic film. The plurality of gate bus lines **2** and the sub-gate bus lines **2a** are alternately disposed in the y direction.

The gate bus line **2** and the sub-gate bus line **2a** for defining a row of the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are connected to the scan circuit **15** shown in FIG. **14**, and the same signal is applied thereto.

Here, a gate electrode **3a** is formed at a first corner portion in each of the first and third picture element regions A_1 and A_3 so as to protrude from the gate bus line **2** in the y direction. Meanwhile, a gate electrode **3b** is formed at a second corner portion, which is present in the y direction from the first corner in the second picture element region A_2 , so as to protrude from the sub-gate bus line **2a** in the y direction.

The first substrate **1**, the gate bus lines **2**, the sub-gate bus lines **2a**, and the gate electrodes **3a** and **3b** are covered with the gate insulating film **4** as similar to the first embodiment

On the gate insulating film **4**, active layers **5** made of undoped amorphous silicon are formed over the gate electrodes **3a** and **3b**, and in the periphery thereof, into approximately rectangular planar shapes as similar to the first embodiment. Moreover, channel protective insulating films **6** are formed into island shapes over the gate electrodes **3a** and **3b** on the active layers **5** as similar to the first embodiment.

Moreover, the plurality of drain bus lines **7** extending in the y direction for defining the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are formed on the gate insulating film **4** with intervals as similar to the first embodiment.

At portions of the drain bus line **7** close to intersections with the gate bus line **2**, the drain electrodes **8d** protrude toward the gate electrodes **3a** and **3b**. Each of the drain electrodes **8d** is formed above the active layer **5** on one side of the channel protective insulating film **6** through a contact layer **9**. Moreover, the source electrode **8s** is formed above each of the active layers **5** on the other side of the channel protective insulating film **6** through the contact layer **9**. The drain electrode **8d** and the source electrode **8s** are separated together with the contact layers **9** therebelow on the channel protective layer **6** by a slit.

The drain electrode **8d**, the source electrode **8s**, the gate insulating film **4**, and the active layer **5** collectively constitute the thin film transistor (TFT) **10**.

The drain bus lines **7** and the TFTs **10** are covered with the protective insulating film **11** made of either silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

On the protective insulating film **11**, first to third picture element electrodes **41a**, **41b**, and **41c** are formed in each pixel region B. The first to third picture element electrodes **41a**, **41b**, and **41c** are formed into shapes detouring within the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 so as not to contact one another.

The first picture element electrode **41a** has an approximately E-shape which is disposed in part of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 through bridge portions along the gate bus line **2** and bridge portions crossing the drain bus lines **7**. The first picture element electrode **41a** is connected to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** in the first picture element region A_1 through the contact hole **11a**. The TFT **10** in the second picture element region A_2 has a cross-sectional shape as shown in FIG. **17**, and the TFTs **10** in the first and third picture element regions A_1 and A_3 have the cross-sectional shape which is similar to the first embodiment.

The third picture element electrode **41c** has an approximately E-shape which is disposed in part of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 through bridge portions along the sub-gate bus line **2a** and bridge portions crossing the drain bus lines **7**. The third picture element electrode **41c** is connected to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** in the third picture element region A_3 through the contact hole **11c**.

The first picture element electrode **41a** is disposed in a region within the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , which is close to the drain bus line **7** to be connected to the TFT **10**. Meanwhile, the third picture element electrode **41c** is disposed in a region within the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , which is away from the TFT **10**.

The second picture element electrode **41b** has an integrated shape to be disposed in part of the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 in a meandering manner through bridge portions crossing the drain bus lines **7**. The second picture element electrode **41b** is connected to the source electrode **8s** of the TFT **10** in the second picture element region A_2 through the contact hole **11b**.

The first to third picture element electrodes **41a** to **41c** are made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO in a thickness of 70 nm, for example. Alternatively, in the case of a reflective liquid crystal display device, aluminum is used for the picture element electrodes **41a** to **41c**.

The above-described picture element electrodes **41a** to **41c**, and the protective insulating film **11** are covered with the first alignment film **14** made of resin.

Next, the second substrate **20** and a layer structure thereon will be described.

Color filters **42R**, **42G**, and **42B** to be formed on the second substrate **20** have the shapes so as to face the first to third picture element electrodes **41a** to **41c**. For example, as shown in FIG. **16**, the red filter **42R** has a planar shape of an approximately E-shape facing the first picture element electrode **41a**, the green filter **42G** has a planar shape of a meandering shape facing the second picture element electrode **41b**, and the blue filter **42B** has a planar shape of an approximately E-shape facing the third picture element electrode **41c**. The red filter **42R**, the green filter **42G**, and the blue filter **42B** overlap one another at respective bound-

ary portions to constitute light shielding regions. However, it is also possible to configure the color filters not to overlap one another.

A black matrix **43** made of a light shielding film having apertures in positions facing to the picture element regions is formed on the second substrate **20** in the periphery of the filters **42R**, **42G**, and **42B**.

A light transmitting conductive film such as ITO is formed on the red filter **42R**, the green filter **42G**, the blue filter **42B**, and the black matrix **43** as the counter electrode **25**. Moreover, a second alignment film **26** made of resin is formed on the counter electrode **25**.

Here, it is also possible to use the filters of the same shapes as shown in FIG. **12** concerning the third embodiment as the color filters on the second substrate **20**.

The above-described picture element electrodes **41a** to **41c**, and the red, green, and blue filters **42R**, **42G**, and **42B** are spatially dispersed in the pixel region B as similar to the third embodiment. Accordingly, the color filters in three colors become inconspicuous even when the picture element regions grow in size such as in a case of a display panel for a large-size television. As a result, image quality is substantially improved.

In addition, one picture element electrode is dispersed into three positions in the plurality of picture element regions in response to the dispersed red, green, and blue filters **42R**, **42G**, and **42B**. Accordingly, the number of the TFTs **10** is not increased. In this case, the dispersed picture element electrodes **41a** to **41c** are two-dimensionally connected together on the protective insulating film **11** unlike the third embodiment, and it is therefore necessary to devise the planar shapes. However, a new process will not be added to the conventional pixel formation process.

Fifth Embodiment

A fifth embodiment of the present invention will be described below. In the first to fourth embodiments, one pixel includes three color elements of red (R), green (G), and blue (B). In this embodiment, one pixel includes four color elements of red (R), green (G), blue (B), and white (W).

FIG. **18** is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

As similar to the first embodiment, gate bus lines **102** extending in the x direction and first drain bus lines **107** extending in the y direction are formed on one of substrates (the TFT substrate). Each rectangular region defined by these gate bus lines **102** and the first drain bus lines **107** constitutes a picture element region. Moreover, three picture element regions (a first picture element region A_1 , a second picture element region A_2 , and a third element region A_3) which are adjacent along the x direction collectively constitute one pixel region P.

In this embodiment, a second drain bus line **107a** extending in parallel to the first drain bus line **107** is formed on the right side of the third picture element region A_3 . Moreover, four picture element electrodes **141R**, **141G**, **141B**, and **141W** are arranged in the x direction in each of the first to third picture element electrodes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

In each of the first to third picture element electrodes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , a TFT **110** is formed in the vicinity of an intersection of the gate bus line **102** and the first drain bus line **107**. Meanwhile, a TFT **110a** is formed in the vicinity of an intersection of the gate bus line **102** and the second drain bus line **107a**.

A gate electrode **103g** of the TFT **110** is connected to the gate bus line **102**, and a drain electrode **108d** thereof is

connected to the first drain bus line **107**. A source electrode **108s** of the TFT **110** in the first picture element region A_1 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **141R** in the first picture element region A_1 through a contact hole **109a**. A source electrode **108s** of the TFT **110** in the second picture element region A_2 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **141G** in the second picture element region A_2 through a contact hole **109b**. The TFT **110** in the third picture element region A_3 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **141B** in the third picture element region A_3 through a contact hole **109c**. Moreover, the TFT **110a** in the third picture element region A_3 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **141W** in the third picture element region A_3 through a contact hole **109d**.

The picture element electrodes **141R** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are electrically connected to one another through a first interconnection **103a** formed therebelow and through contact holes **104a**, **104b**, and **104c**. Meanwhile, the picture element electrodes **141G** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are electrically connected to one another through a second interconnection **103b** formed therebelow and through contact holes **104d**, **104e**, and **104f**. Moreover, the picture element electrodes **141B** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are electrically connected to one another through a third interconnection **103c** formed therebelow and through contact holes **104g**, **104h**, and **104i**. Furthermore, the picture element electrodes **141W** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are electrically connected to one another through a fourth interconnection **103d** formed therebelow and through contact holes **104j**, **104k**, and **104m**.

FIG. 19 is a plan view showing color filters formed on a counter substrate side according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device taken along the VII—VII line in FIG. 18. Note that FIG. 19 is the plan view which is viewed from a side of the substrate where the color filters and the black matrix are not formed thereon.

Firstly, a layer structure of a first substrate **101** (the TFT substrate) will be described with reference to FIG. 18 and FIG. 20.

The gate bus lines **102**, the gate electrodes **103g** of the TFTs **110** and **110a**, and the first to fourth interconnections **103a** to **103d** are formed on the first substrate **101** which is made of a light transmitting insulative material such as glass, vitreous silica or a plastic film. These gate bus lines **102**, the gate electrodes **103g** of the TFTs **110** and **110a**, and the first to fourth interconnections **103a** to **103d** are covered with a gate insulating film **104** as similar to the first embodiment.

The first drain bus lines **107** and the second drain bus lines **107a** are formed on the gate insulating film **104**. Meanwhile, a semiconductor layer (not shown) constituting an active layer of each of the TFTs **110** and **110a** is formed on a predetermined region of the gate insulating film **104** as similar to the first embodiment, and a channel protective insulating film (not shown) is formed on this semiconductor layer. The source electrodes **108s** and the drain electrodes **108d** of the TFTs **110** and **110a** are formed on the semiconductor layer and the channel protective insulating film. The drain electrodes **108d** of the TFTs **110** are connected to the first drain bus lines **107** and the drain electrodes **108d** of the TFTs **110a** are connected to the second drain bus lines **107a**.

These TFTs **110** and **110a**, and the drain bus lines **107** and **107a** are covered with a protective insulating film **111** which is made of silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

On the protective insulating film **111**, the first to fourth picture element electrodes **141R**, **141G**, **141B**, and **141W** are formed in each of the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 .

As described previously, the picture element electrodes **141R** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are connected to the first interconnection **103a** through the contact holes **104a**, **104b**, and **104c** which are formed through the protective insulating film **111** and the gate insulating film **104**. Meanwhile, the picture element electrodes **141G** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are connected to the second interconnection **103b** through the contact holes **104d**, **104e**, and **104f** which are formed through the protective insulating film **111** and the gate insulating film **104**. Moreover, the picture element electrodes **141B** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are connected to the third interconnection **103c** through the contact holes **104g**, **104h**, and **104i** which are formed through the protective insulating film **111** and the gate insulating film **104**. Furthermore, the picture element electrodes **141W** respectively disposed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are connected to the fourth interconnection **103d** through the contact holes **104j**, **104k**, and **104m** which are formed through the protective insulating film **111** and the gate insulating film **104**.

These picture element electrodes **141R**, **141G**, **141B**, and **141W** are made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO in a thickness of 70 nm, for example. Alternatively, in the case of a reflective liquid crystal display device, the picture element electrodes **141R**, **141G**, **141B**, and **141W** are made of aluminum.

The picture element electrodes **141R**, **141G**, **141B**, and **141W**, and the protective insulating film **111** are covered with a first alignment film **114** which is made of resin such as polyimide.

Next, a second substrate (the counter substrate) and a layer structure thereon will be described with reference to FIG. 19 and FIG. 20.

On one of the surfaces of the second substrate **120**, there is formed a black matrix **121** provided with apertures **121a** and **121b** in positions facing the picture element electrodes **141R**, **141G**, and **141B** and in positions facing the picture element electrodes **141W**, respectively. Red filters **122R** are formed in the positions facing the picture element electrodes **141R** in the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Moreover, green filters **122G** are formed in the positions facing the picture element electrodes **141G**, and blue filters **122B** are formed in the positions facing the picture element electrodes **141B**. Meanwhile, color filters are not provided in the positions facing the picture element electrodes **141W**. However, it is possible to form colorless films or neutral density filters in the positions facing the picture element electrodes **141W**.

A light transmitting conductive film made of ITO or the like is formed on the red filters **122R**, the green filters **122G**, the blue filters **122B**, and the apertures **121b** as a counter electrode **125**. Moreover, a second alignment film **126** made of resin such as polyimide is formed on the counter electrode **125**.

The first substrate **101** and the second substrate **120** having the above-described structures are disposed in a state where the first alignment film **114** and the second alignment film **126** are opposed to each other. Moreover, liquid crystal

119 having negative dielectric anisotropy, for example, is filled between the first substrate 101 and the second substrate 120.

FIG. 21 is a circuit diagram showing drive circuits of the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment. Here, in FIG. 21, auxiliary capacitors 151 are formed in spaces between the picture element electrodes 141R, 141G, 141B, and 141W, and unillustrated auxiliary capacitor bus lines (ground lines). Moreover, reference letters R, G, B, and W in the drawing denote liquid crystal cells (the color elements) of red, green, blue, and white, respectively, which are comprised of the picture element electrodes 141R, 141G, 141B, and 141W, the counter electrode 125, the color filters 122R, 122G, 122B, the apertures 121b, and the liquid crystal 119.

A data circuit 160 synthesizes a W signal by synthesizing an R signal, a G signal, and a B signal which are inputted from a device such as a television tuner. A method of synthesizing the W signal varies depending on required specifications. For example, the data circuit 160 calculates an average value of luminance components of the R signal, the G signal, and the B signal, and synthesizes the W signal by multiplying a result of the calculation by n ($0 < n < 1$).

The R signal, the G signal, the B signal, and the W signal outputted from the data circuit 160 are severally supplied to the corresponding drain bus lines 107 and 107a. Meanwhile, scan signals are outputted from a scan circuit 150 to the gate bus lines 120 at a given frequency. Then, the TFTs 110 and 110a connected to the gate bus lines 102, to which the scan signals are supplied, are turned on and the R signal, the G signal, the B signal, and the W signal are thereby supplied to the picture element electrodes 141R, 141G, 141B, and 141W, respectively. In this way, the red light, the green light, the blue light, and the white light which passing through the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are mixed in the pixel region P, thus displaying a desired color.

In this embodiment, the same voltage (the R signal) is supplied to the picture element electrodes 141R dispersedly disposed in the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Meanwhile, the same voltage (the G signal) is supplied to the picture element electrodes 141G dispersedly disposed in the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Moreover, the same voltage (the B signal) is supplied to the picture element electrodes 141B dispersedly disposed in the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Furthermore, the same voltage (the W signal) is supplied to the picture element electrodes 141W dispersedly disposed in the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . In other words, the color elements of red, green, blue, and white are spatially dispersed within one pixel region P. Accordingly, the respective color elements become inconspicuous even when the picture element regions grow in size such as in a case of a display panel for a large-size television. As a result, image quality is substantially improved as compared to a conventional liquid crystal display device.

Moreover, the four color elements of red, green, blue, and white in one pixel region P are driven by four TFTs. Accordingly, it is necessary to increase just one TFT for each pixel region as compared to the conventional liquid crystal display device. Therefore, the increase in the number of the TFTs can be minimized.

Furthermore, in this embodiment, the white color element is added to the red, green, and blue color elements. Accordingly, this embodiment exerts effects to achieve high-contrast display with improved screen luminance and to white adjustment becomes easy.

Note that the picture element electrodes W are disposed severally in the three picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 in the fifth embodiment. However, it is possible to dispose the picture element electrodes W in only one or two picture element regions out of these picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Moreover, it is possible to forth picture element region A_4 is added to one pixel region P, and a white color element (a gate bus line, a drain bus line, a TFT and a W electrode) dispose in the forth picture element region A_4 .

Sixth Embodiment

A sixth embodiment of the present invention will be described below. In the first to fifth embodiments, the plurality of color filters in different colors are arranged in the lateral direction (the x direction) in each picture element region. In this embodiment, the plurality of color filters in different colors are arranged in the longitudinal direction (the y direction) in each picture element region.

FIG. 22 is a plan view showing a pixel region on a TFT substrate of a liquid crystal display device according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 23 is a plan view showing color filters and a black matrix formed on a counter substrate side of the liquid crystal display device according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention.

Firstly, a layer structure of one of substrates (the TFT substrate) will be described with reference to FIG. 22.

As similar to the first embodiment, gate bus lines 102 extending in the x direction and drain bus lines 107 extending in the y direction are formed on one of the substrates (the TFT substrate). Each rectangular region defined by these gate bus lines 102 and the drain bus lines 107 constitutes a picture element region. Moreover, three picture element regions (the first picture element region A_1 , the second picture element region A_2 , and the third element region A_3) adjacent to one another along the x direction collectively constitute one pixel region P.

A picture element electrode 181R and a picture element electrode 181G are formed in the first picture element region A_1 along the longitudinal direction. Mean while, a picture element electrode 182B and a picture element electrode 182R are formed in the second picture element region A_2 along the longitudinal direction. Moreover, a picture element electrode 183G and a picture element electrode 183B are formed in the third picture element region A_3 along the longitudinal direction.

In each of the first to third picture element electrodes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , a TFT 180 is formed in the vicinity of an intersection of the gate bus line 102 and the drain bus line 107. A gate electrode 173g of the TFT 180 is connected to the gate bus line 102, and a drain electrode 178d thereof is connected to the drain bus line 107.

A source electrode 178s of the TFT 180 in the first picture element region A_1 is electrically connected to the picture element 181R through a contact hole 179a. Meanwhile, a source electrode 178s of the TFT 180 in the second picture element region A_2 is electrically connected to the picture element 182B through a contact hole 179b. Moreover, a source electrode 178s of the TFT 180 in the third picture element region A_3 is electrically connected to the picture element 182G through a contact hole 179c.

The picture element electrode 181R in the first picture element regions A_1 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode 182R in the second picture element regions A_2 through a first interconnection 175a formed therebelow and through contact holes 176a and 176d. Meanwhile, the picture element electrode 182B in the second picture element regions A_2 is electrically connected to the

picture element electrode **183B** in the third picture element region A_3 through a second interconnection **175b** formed therebelow and through contact holes **176b** and **176e**. Moreover, the picture element electrode **183G** in the third picture element regions A_3 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **181G** in the first picture element regions A_1 through a third interconnection **175c** formed therebelow and through contact holes **176c** and **176f**.

These picture element electrodes **181R**, **181G**, **182B**, **182R**, **183G**, and **183B** are made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO in a thickness of 70 nm, for example. Moreover, these picture element electrodes **181R**, **181G**, **182B**, **182R**, **183G**, and **183B** are covered with a first alignment film made of polyimide or the like.

Next, a layer structure of the other substrate (the counter substrate) will be described with reference to FIG. **23**.

A black matrix **185** made of a light shielding film with apertures in positions facing the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 is formed on a second substrate. A red filter **186R** and a green filter **186G** are disposed in the positions facing the picture element electrode **181R** and the picture element electrode **181G**, respectively, within the first picture element region A_1 . The two filters **186R** and **186G** overlap each other at a boundary of these filters **186R** and **186G**, and thereby constitute a light shielding region. Meanwhile, a blue filter **187B** and a red filter **187R** are disposed in the positions facing the picture element electrode **182B** and the picture element electrode **182R**, respectively, within the second picture element region A_2 . The two filters **187B** and **187R** overlap each other at a boundary of these filters **187B** and **187R**, and thereby constitute a light shielding region. Moreover, a green filter **188G** and a blue filter **188B** are disposed in the positions facing the picture element electrode **183G** and the picture element electrode **183B**, respectively, within the third picture element region A_3 . The two filters **188G** and **188B** overlap each other at a boundary of these filters **188G** and **188B**, and thereby constitute a light shielding region.

A light transmitting conductive film made of ITO or the like is formed on these filters **186R**, **186G**, **187B**, **187R**, **188G**, and **188B** as a counter electrode. Moreover, a second alignment film made of resin such as polyimide is formed on the counter electrode.

The TFT substrate and the counter substrate having the above-described structures are disposed in a state where the surfaces provided with the alignment films are opposed to each other. Moreover, liquid crystal having negative dielectric anisotropy, for example, is filled between these substrates.

In this embodiment as well, the same voltage is applied to the picture element electrode **186R** in the first picture element region A_1 and to the picture element electrode **187R** in the second picture element region A_2 . Meanwhile, the same voltage is applied to the picture element electrode **187B** in the second picture element region A_2 and to the picture element electrode **188B** in the third picture element region A_3 . Moreover, the same voltage is applied to the picture element electrode **188G** in the third picture element region A_3 and to the picture element electrode **186G** in the first picture element region A_1 . In other words, as similar to the first to fifth embodiments, the respective color elements of red, green, and blue are spatially dispersed within one pixel region P. Accordingly, the respective color elements become inconspicuous even when the picture element regions grow in size such as in a case of a display panel for a large-size television. As a result, image quality is substantially improved as compared to a conventional liquid crystal display device. Moreover, as similar to the first to fourth

embodiments, the number of the TFTs **110** is not increased as compared to a conventional liquid crystal display device.

Seventh Embodiment

A seventh embodiment of the present invention will be described below.

FIG. **24** is a plan view showing a pixel region of a liquid crystal display device according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention. Meanwhile, FIG. **25** is a schematic cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment shows an example of adopting the present invention to a liquid crystal display device of a multi-domain vertical alignment (MVA) mode. In FIG. **24** and FIG. **25**, the same reference numerals designate the same elements as shown in FIG. **1** and FIG. **4**, and detailed description thereof will be omitted.

On the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** provided on one of substrates (a TFT substrate) **1**, slits **12s** are provided along lines which extend in oblique directions and are bent at the centers in the longitudinal direction of the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f**. As similar to the first embodiment, the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** provided with these slits **12s** are covered with an alignment film made of polyimide or the like.

Meanwhile, on a counter electrode **25** (which is illustrated downward in FIG. **25**) of the other substrate (a counter substrate) **20**, domain control protrusions (mounds) **26** are formed so as to extend in parallel to the slits **12s**. The protrusions **26** can be easily formed by use of photoresist, for example. The surfaces of the counter electrode **25** and the protrusions **26** are covered with an alignment film made of polyimide or the like. Moreover, the liquid crystal **19** having negative dielectric anisotropy is filled between the substrates **1** and **20**.

As described above, the slits and the protrusions on the electrodes are used as domain control structures in the liquid crystal display device of the MVA mode. Alternatively, a diich on substrates may be used as such domain control structures. In the liquid crystal display device of the MVA mode, liquid crystal molecules are tilted into different directions on one side and the other side of the domain control structures upon application of a voltage applied to the picture element electrode, thus achieving so-called multi-domain.

For example, when the slits **12s** are provided on the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** as shown in this embodiment, an electric field is generated in an oblique direction toward the center of each slit **12s** at an edge of the slit **12s**. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. **25**, the liquid crystal molecules **19a** are tilted into different directions between both sides of the slit **12s**.

Moreover, when the protrusions **26** are provided on the counter electrode **25**, the liquid crystal molecules in the vicinity of each protrusion **26** are aligned in perpendicular directions to the surface of the protrusion **26** when a voltage is not applied. Accordingly, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned in different directions between both sides of the protrusion **26**. Due to an influence of the liquid crystal molecules, an alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules **19a** in a distant position from the protrusion **26** is determined when a voltage is applied between the picture element electrodes **12a** to **12f** and the counter electrode **25**. In this way, a display performance, especially, a view angle characteristic of the liquid crystal display device is substantially improved by providing a plurality of regions in which

the liquid crystal molecules **19a** are aligned in mutually different directions upon application of a voltage.

In this embodiment as well, the respective color elements of red, green, and blue are spatially dispersed within one pixel region B as similar to the first embodiment. Accordingly, the respective color elements become inconspicuous even when the picture element regions grow in size such as in a case of a display panel for a large-size television. As a result, image quality is substantially improved as compared to a conventional liquid crystal display device.

Eighth Embodiment

An eighth embodiment of the present invention will be described below. The first to seventh embodiments have been described on the liquid crystal display device in which the picture element electrodes are formed on one of the substrates and the counter electrode is formed on the other substrate. In this embodiment, an example of adopting the present invention to a liquid crystal display device of an in-plane switching (IPS) mode in which picture element electrodes and counter electrodes are formed on one of the substrates, will be described.

FIG. 26 is a plan view showing a pixel region on one of substrates (a TFT substrate) of a liquid crystal display device according to an eighth embodiment of the present invention.

Gate bus lines **202** extending in the x direction and drain bus lines **207** extending in the y direction are formed on one of the substrates (the TFT substrate). Each rectangular region defined by these gate bus lines **202** and drain bus lines **207** constitutes a picture element region. Moreover, three picture element regions (a first picture element region A_1 , a second picture element region A_2 , and a third element region A_3) which are adjacent along the x direction collectively constitute one pixel region P.

In each of the first to third picture element electrodes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , a TFT **210** is formed in the vicinity of an intersection of the gate bus line **202** and the drain bus line **207**. A gate electrode **203g** of each of the TFTs **210** is connected to the gate bus line **202**, and a drain electrode **208d** thereof is connected to the drain bus line **207**.

Three bar-shaped counter electrodes **240** and bar-shaped picture element electrodes **241R** and **241G** are formed in the first picture element region A_1 . These counter electrodes **240** and the picture element electrodes **241R** and **241G** are formed in parallel to the drain bus lines **207**. The picture element electrode **241R** is disposed between the first and second counter electrodes **240** and the picture element electrode **241G** is disposed between the second and third counter electrodes **240**.

Similarly, three bar-shaped counter electrodes **240** and bar-shaped picture element electrodes **242B** and **242R** are formed in the second picture element region A_2 . The picture element electrode **242B** is disposed between the first and second counter electrodes **240** and the picture element electrode **242R** is disposed between the second and third counter electrodes **240**. Moreover, three bar-shaped counter electrodes **240** and bar-shaped picture element electrodes **243G** and **243B** are formed in the third picture element region A_3 . The picture element electrode **243G** is disposed between the first and second counter electrodes **240** and the picture element electrode **243B** is disposed between the second and third counter electrodes **240**.

The picture element electrode **241R** formed in the first picture element region A_1 is electrically connected to a source electrode **208s** of the TFT **210** therein through a contact hole **209a**. Similarly, the picture element electrode **242B** formed in the second picture element region A_2 is

electrically connected to a source electrode **208s** of the TFT **210** therein through a contact hole **209b**. Moreover, the picture element electrode **243G** formed in the third picture element region A_3 is electrically connected to a source electrode **208s** of the TFT **210** therein through a contact hole **209c**.

The counter electrodes **240** formed in the first to third picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are electrically connected to a counter electrode bus line **204a** formed therebelow through contact holes C. Meanwhile, the picture element electrode **241R** in the first picture element region A_1 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **242R** in the second picture element region A_2 through a first interconnection **204b** formed therebelow and through contact holes C1 and C2. Moreover, the picture element electrode **242B** in the second picture element region A_2 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **243B** in the third picture element region A_3 through a second interconnection **204c** formed therebelow and through contact holes C3 and C4. Furthermore, the picture element electrode **243G** in the third picture element region A_3 is electrically connected to the picture element electrode **241G** in the first picture element region A_1 through a third interconnection **204d** formed therebelow and through contact holes C5 and C6.

FIG. 27 is a plan view showing color filters and a black matrix formed on a counter substrate side according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention. Meanwhile, FIG. 28 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along the VIII—VIII line in FIG. 26. Note that FIG. 27 shows the arrangement which is viewed from a side of the substrate where the color filters and the black matrix are not formed thereon.

Firstly, a layer structure of a first substrate (the TFT substrate) **201** will be described with reference to FIG. 26 and FIG. 28.

The gate bus lines **202**, the gate electrodes **203g** of the TFTs **210**, the counter electrode bus line **204a**, and the first to third interconnections **204b** to **204d** are formed either directly or through an insulating film on the first substrate **201** which is made of a light transmitting insulative material such as glass, vitreous silica or a plastic film. These gate bus lines **202**, the gate electrodes **203g** of the TFTs **210**, the counter electrode bus line **204a**, and the first to third interconnections **204b** to **204d** are covered with a gate insulating film **203** as similar to the first embodiment.

The drain bus lines **207** are formed on the gate insulating film **203**. Meanwhile, a semiconductor layer **211** constituting an active layer of the each of TFTs **210** is formed on a predetermined region of the gate insulating film **203** as similar to the first embodiment, and a channel protective insulating film **212** is formed on this semiconductor layer **211**. The source electrodes **208s** and the drain electrodes **208d** of the TFTs **210** are formed on the semiconductor layer **211** and the channel protective insulating film **212**. The drain electrodes **208d** are connected to the drain bus lines **207**. Here, each of the source electrodes **208s** and the drain electrodes **208d** has a two-layer structure including a high concentration impurity semiconductor layer formed on the semiconductor layer **211** and a metal layer formed on this high concentration impurity semiconductor layer.

These TFTs **210** and the drain bus lines **207** are covered with a protective insulating film **213** which is made of silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

The picture element electrodes **241R**, **241G**, **242B**, **242R**, **243G**, and **243B**, and the counter electrodes **240** are formed on the protective insulating film **213**. As described previ-

ously, the picture element electrode **241R** in the first picture element region A_1 is connected to the TFT **210** in the first picture element region A_1 through the contact hole **209a**. Meanwhile, the picture element electrode **242B** in the second picture element region A_2 is connected to the TFT **210** in the second picture element region A_2 through the contact hole **209b**. Moreover, the picture element electrode **243G** in the third picture element region A_3 is connected to the TFT **210** in the third picture element region A_3 through the contact hole **209c**. In the meantime, the counter electrodes **240** in the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are connected to the counter electrode bus lines **204a** through the contact holes C.

The picture element electrodes **241R**, **241G**, **242B**, **242R**, **243G**, and **243B**, and the counter electrodes **240** are covered with a first alignment film **214** which is made of resin such as polyimide.

Next, a second substrate (the counter substrate) and a layer structure thereon will be described with reference to FIG. **27** and FIG. **28**.

On one of the surfaces of the second substrate **220**, there is formed a black matrix **221** which is provided with apertures in positions corresponding to the respective picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 . Meanwhile, red filters **222R** are formed at a portion corresponding to the picture element electrode **241R** and regions on both sides thereof in the first picture element region A_1 , and the picture element electrode **242R** and regions on both sides thereof in the second picture element region A_2 . Green filters **222G** are formed at a portion corresponding to the picture element electrode **241G** and regions on both sides thereof in the first picture element region A_1 , and the picture element electrode **243G** and regions on both sides thereof in the third picture element region A_3 . Moreover, blue filters **222B** are formed at a portion corresponding to the picture element electrode **242B** and regions on both sides thereof in the second picture element region A_2 , and the picture element electrode **243B** and regions on both sides thereof in the third picture element region A_3 .

A second alignment film **224** made of resin such as polyimide is formed on the red filters **222R**, the green filters **222G**, and the blue filters **222B**.

The first substrate **201** and the second substrate **220** having the above-described structures are disposed in a state where the first alignment film **214** and the second alignment film **224** are opposed to each other. Moreover, liquid crystal **219** having positive dielectric anisotropy, for example, is filled between the first substrate **201** and the second substrate **220**.

FIGS. **29A** and **29B** are schematic drawings showing an operation of the liquid crystal display device of the IPS mode. Arrows in the drawings indicate directions of polarization axes of two polarizing plates to be disposed so as to sandwich a liquid crystal panel. Moreover, the first and second alignment films **214** and **224** are subjected to rubbing in the same direction as the polarization axis of one of the polarizing plate.

In a state where a voltage is not applied between the picture element electrode **241** and the counter electrode **240**, liquid crystal molecules **219a** are aligned along the rubbing direction of the alignment films **214** and **224**. In this case, polarized light which passed through one of the polarizing plates further passes through the liquid crystal panel without twisting the oscillating thereof. Accordingly, the polarized light is shielded by the other polarizing plate. That is, dark display occurs in this case.

When a sufficient voltage is applied between the picture element electrode **241** and the counter electrode **240**, the liquid crystal molecules **219a** are aligned along a parallel direction to an electric field E. In this case, the oscillating of the polarized light which passed through one of the polarizing plates is twisted by the liquid crystal molecules **219a** in the liquid crystal panel, and thereby the polarized light passes through the other polarizing plate. Therefore, bright display occurs in this case. Therefore, it is possible to display a desired image on the liquid crystal display device by controlling the voltages to be applied between the picture element electrodes **241** and the counter electrodes **240** depending on the pixels.

In this embodiment as well, the color elements (the color filters) of red, green, and blue are spatially dispersed within one pixel region P. Accordingly, the color elements become inconspicuous even when the picture element regions grow in size such as in a case of a display panel for a large-size television. As a result, image quality is substantially improved as compared to a conventional liquid crystal display device. Moreover, since the three color elements of red, green, and blue in one pixel region P are driven by three TFTs, the number of the TFTs is not increased as compared to a conventional liquid crystal display device.

Since, the liquid crystal molecules are always aligned parallel to the surface of the substrate in the liquid crystal display device of the IPS mode, the liquid crystal display device of the IPS mode has an excellent view angle characteristic in principle. However, if the picture element electrodes **241** and the counter electrodes **240** are formed into bent shapes as shown in a schematic drawing of FIG. **30**, color change depending on the view angle is suppressed further and a view angle characteristic improves further. The present invention is also applicable to the liquid crystal display device of the IPS mode of this type.

As described above, the present invention is applicable to various modes of liquid crystal display devices for performing color display by use of color filters including a liquid crystal display device of a twisted nematic (TN) mode, a liquid crystal display device of a vertically aligned (VA) mode, a liquid crystal display device of the MVA mode, a liquid crystal display device of the IPS mode, and a liquid crystal display device of an optically compensated birefringence (OCB) mode.

FIG. **31A** is showing an alignment state of liquid crystal molecules. Here, the example of liquid crystal having negative dielectric anisotropy. FIG. **31A** is showing an alignment state of the liquid crystal molecules at the time of an OFF state, and FIG. **31B** is showing an alignment state of the liquid crystal molecules at the time of an ON state.

In the liquid crystal display device of the OCB mode, a picture element electrode **252** is formed on one substrate **251**, and a counter electrode **273** is formed on the other substrate **271** (which are illustrated downward in FIGS. **31A** and **31B**).

Moreover, an optical compensation film **272** is formed at least in one of the substrates **251** and **271**. Moreover, liquid crystal molecules **279** are set to bent alignment between the picture element electrode **252** and the counter electrode **273**, and inclination angles of the liquid crystal molecules **279** in the vicinities of the picture element electrode **252** and the counter electrode **273** are changed by the voltage which is applied between the picture element electrode **252** and the counter electrode **273**.

This liquid crystal display device of the OCB mode has a structure of filling the liquid crystal between the pair of electrodes (the picture element electrode and the counter

electrode) which are disposed with an interval in the perpendicular direction to the surface of the substrates as similar to a liquid crystal display devices of the MVA mode or the TN mode. Accordingly, the basic structure is the same as the liquid crystal display device explained in the first embodiment. Accordingly, the present invention is also applicable to the liquid crystal display device of the OCB mode as similar to the above-described embodiments.

Note that the interconnections for connecting the picture element electrodes formed in different picture element regions are formed on the same layer as the gate bus lines in the first, third, and fifth to eighth embodiments described above. However, the mode of formation of the interconnections is not limited to the foregoing. For example, it is possible to form the interconnections above or below the gate bus lines through an insulating film.

Meanwhile, in the first to eighth embodiment, the liquid crystal display devices in which the red, green, and blue color filters are used have been described. However, the present invention is not limited to these embodiment. For example, the present invention is also applicable to a liquid crystal display device using cyan (C), magenta (M), and yellow (Y) filters as the color filters, and to a liquid crystal display device using other colors for the color filters.

Moreover, the three picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 constituting one pixel region are disposed along the gate bus lines in the respective embodiments described above. However, it is also possible to set the picture element regions A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 in delta arrangement, for example.

Furthermore, the TFTs in the above-described embodiments adopt the bottom gate structure. However, the TFTs may also adopt the top gate structure. Similarly, the manufacturing process and the structures of the TFTs are not limited to the examples disclosed in the embodiments. Needless to say, other structures, which can be easily applied, to achieve high resolution display by use of the dispersedly arranged picture element electrodes and color filters in the present invention are included in the scope of the present invention.

According to the above-described embodiments, coarse display attributable to the conventional dimensions of the respective color pixels (red, green, and blue) is modified into smooth display by adopting the structure of dispersedly arranging the first, second, and third picture element electrodes and also dispersedly arranging the color filters so as to correspond to the picture element electrodes. The technique disclosed in the present invention will occupy a very important place in the technology for large-size display devices which are expected to achieve substantial market expansion in the future.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device formed by filling liquid crystal between a pair of substrates and provided with a plurality of picture element regions defined by gate bus lines and drain bus lines, the liquid crystal display device comprising:

active elements respectively formed in the plurality of the picture element regions;

a first picture element electrode disposed in part of a first picture element region and in at least any one of part of a second picture element region and part of a third picture element region, where the first picture element region, the second picture element region, and the third picture element region are part of the plurality of picture element regions, the first picture element electrode being electrically connected to the active element in the first picture element region;

a second picture element electrode disposed in part of the second picture element region and in at least any one of part of the first picture element region and part of the third picture element region, the second picture element electrode being electrically connected to the active element in the second picture element region;

a third picture element electrode disposed in part of the third picture element region and in at least any one of part of the first picture element region and part of the second picture element region, the third picture element electrode being electrically connected to the active element in the third picture element region;

a first color filter dispersedly arranged to correspond to the first picture element electrode;

a second color filter dispersedly arranged to correspond to the second picture element electrode; and

a third color filter dispersedly arranged to correspond to the third picture element electrode.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first picture element electrodes, the second picture element electrodes, and the third picture element electrodes are sequentially arranged two or three times in a repeating manner in the pixel region composed of plurality of picture element regions.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first picture element electrode in the first picture element region is electrically connected to at least any one of the first picture element electrode in the second picture element region and the first picture element electrode in the third picture element region through a first interconnection formed on a different layer,

the second picture element electrode in the second picture element region is electrically connected to at least any one of the second picture element electrode in the first picture element region and the second picture element electrode in the third picture element region through a second interconnection formed on a different layer, and the third picture element electrode in the third picture element region is electrically connected to at least any one of the third picture element electrode in the first picture element region and the third picture element electrode in the second picture element region through a third interconnection formed on a different layer.

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the first interconnection, the second interconnection, and the third interconnection are formed on the same layer as the gate bus lines with provision of intervals, and severally extend in the same direction as the gate bus lines.

5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the first picture element electrode is separated and formed severally in the first and the second picture element regions,

the second picture element electrode is separated and formed severally in the second and the third picture element regions, and

the third picture element electrode is separated and formed severally in the first and the third picture element regions.

6. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the first picture element electrode, the second picture element electrode, and the third picture element electrode are separated and disposed severally in the first picture element region, the second picture element region, and the third picture element region.

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7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein each of the first picture element electrode, the second picture element electrode, and the third picture element electrode has a rectangular planar shape.
8. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first picture element electrode in the first picture element region and at least any one of the first picture element electrode in the second picture element region and the first picture element electrode in the third picture element region are integrated into a first conductive pattern, the second picture element electrode in the second picture element region and at least any one of the second picture element electrode in the first picture element region and the second picture element electrode in the third picture element region are integrated into a second conductive pattern, and the third picture element electrode in the third picture element region and at least any one of the third picture element electrode in the first picture element region and the third picture element electrode in the second picture element region are integrated into a third conductive pattern.
9. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the first conductive pattern has a shape starting from part of the first picture element region to reach part of the second picture element region, the second conductive pattern has a shape starting from part of the second picture element region to reach part of the third picture element region, and the third conductive pattern has a shape starting from part of the third picture element region to reach part of the first picture element region.
10. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the first conductive pattern, the second conductive pattern, and the third conductive pattern are respectively disposed in the first, the second, and the third picture element regions in a mutually detouring manner.
11. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein each of the first color filter, the second color filter, and the third color filter has a rectangular planar shape in the first, the second, and the third picture element regions, respectively.

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12. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first color filters dispersedly arranged in the pixel region are integrated together along at least any one of the gate bus line and the drain bus line, the second color filters dispersedly arranged in the pixel region are integrated together along at least any one of the gate bus line and the drain bus line, and the third color filters dispersedly arranged in the pixel region are integrated together along at least any one of the gate bus line and the drain bus line.
13. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first color filter, the second color filter, and the third color filter are filters having mutually different colors selected from red, green and blue.
14. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, further comprising:
a fourth picture element electrode for white display not facing a color filter, the fourth picture element electrode being provided in at least any one of the first picture element region, the second picture element region, and the third picture element region.
15. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a domain control structure for achieving multi-domain is provided on at least any of the pair of substrates.
16. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 15, wherein the domain control structure is any one of a protrusion, a slit on any of the electrodes, and a ditch on any of the substrates.
17. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal adopts any one of an in-plane switching mode, a vertically aligned mode, a multi-domain vertical alignment mode, and an optically compensated birefringence mode.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有分散的像素电极的液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US7016005	公开(公告)日	2006-03-21
申请号	US10/737183	申请日	2003-12-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	富士通显示技术股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	富士通显示器科技股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
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发明人	KOIKE, YOSHIO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02B5/20 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1368		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133514 G02F2201/52		
审查员(译)	NGUYEN, 龚便T.		
优先权	2003408559 2003-12-08 JP 2002366453 2002-12-18 JP		
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摘要(译)

在液晶显示装置中，多个像素电极电连接到形成在彩色显示像素区域中的多个有源元件，并且要连接到相应有源元件的多个像素电极被分散以便不分散彼此相邻。而且，相同颜色的滤色器与多个像素电极相对，以连接到同一有源元件。

