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Chien

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(54) **PIXEL STRUCTURE FOR TRANSFLECTIVE LCD PANEL HAVING A REFLECTIVE STRUCTURE FORMED IN A DEPRESSION ON THE TFT SUBSTRATE**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

G02F 1/136 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 349/114; 349/42; 349/43; 349/113

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/114, 349/42, 43, 113
See application file for complete search history.

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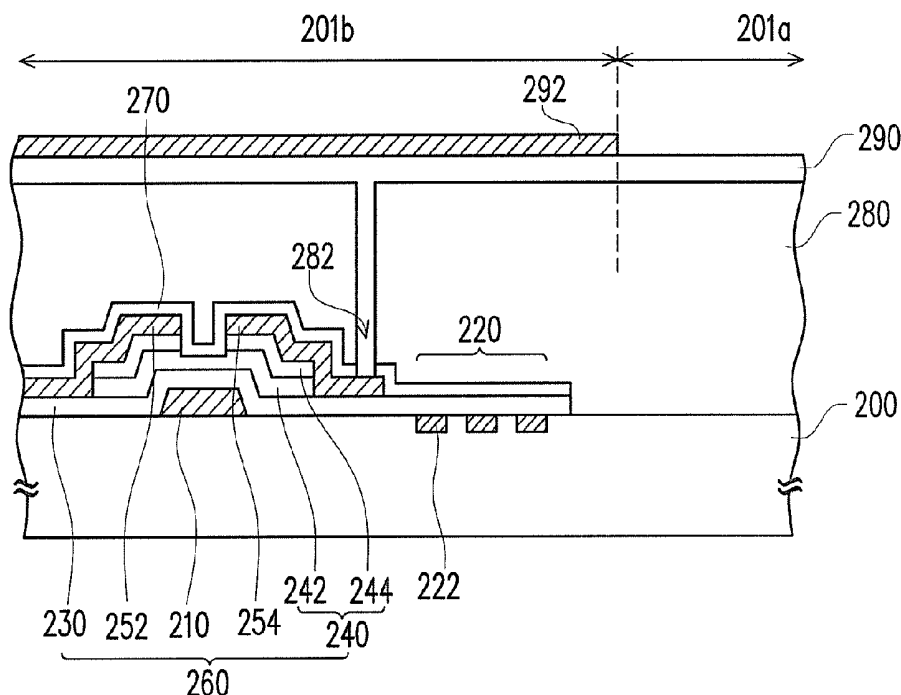
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pixel structure for a transflective LCD having a transparent region and a reflective region is provided. The pixel structure includes a transparent substrate, a TFT, at least one reflective structure, a passivation layer, a pixel electrode and a reflective layer. The TFT is disposed in a reflective region of the transparent substrate. The reflective structure is configured at one side of the TFT, and located in the reflective region of the transparent substrate. The passivation layer is disposed over the transparent substrate and covers the TFT and the reflective structure. The pixel electrode is disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and is at least located in a transparent region. The pixel electrode is electrically connected to the TFT. The reflective layer is disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and is located in the reflective region.

4 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



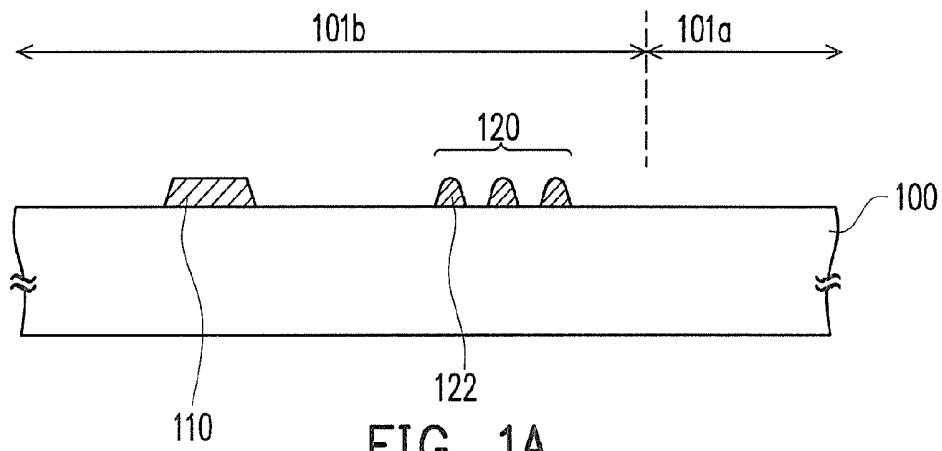


FIG. 1A

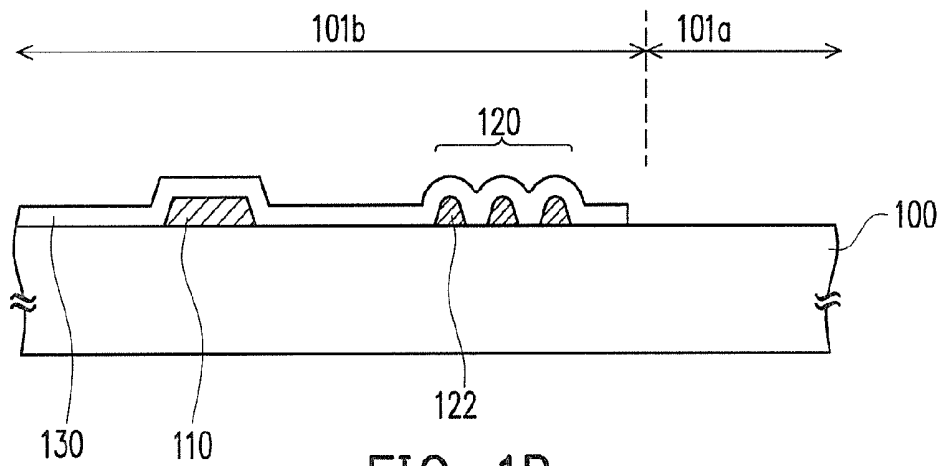


FIG. 1B

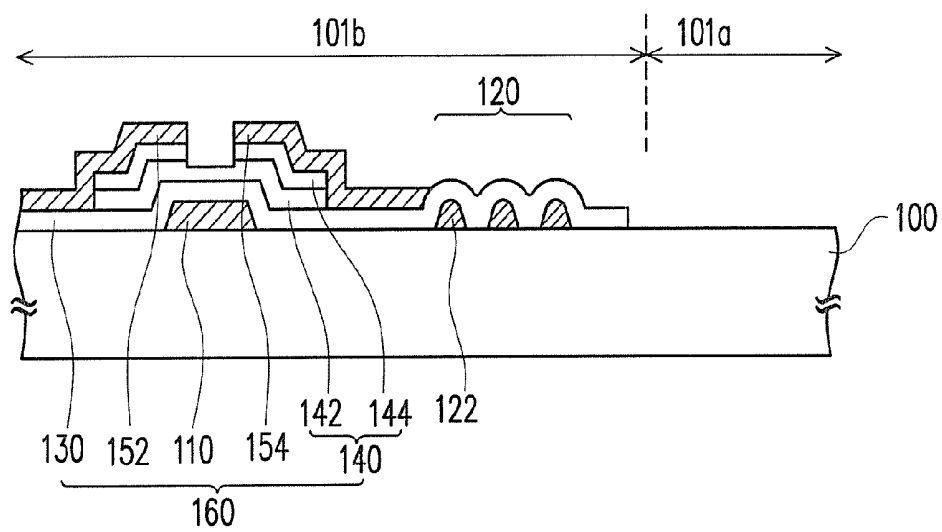


FIG. 1C

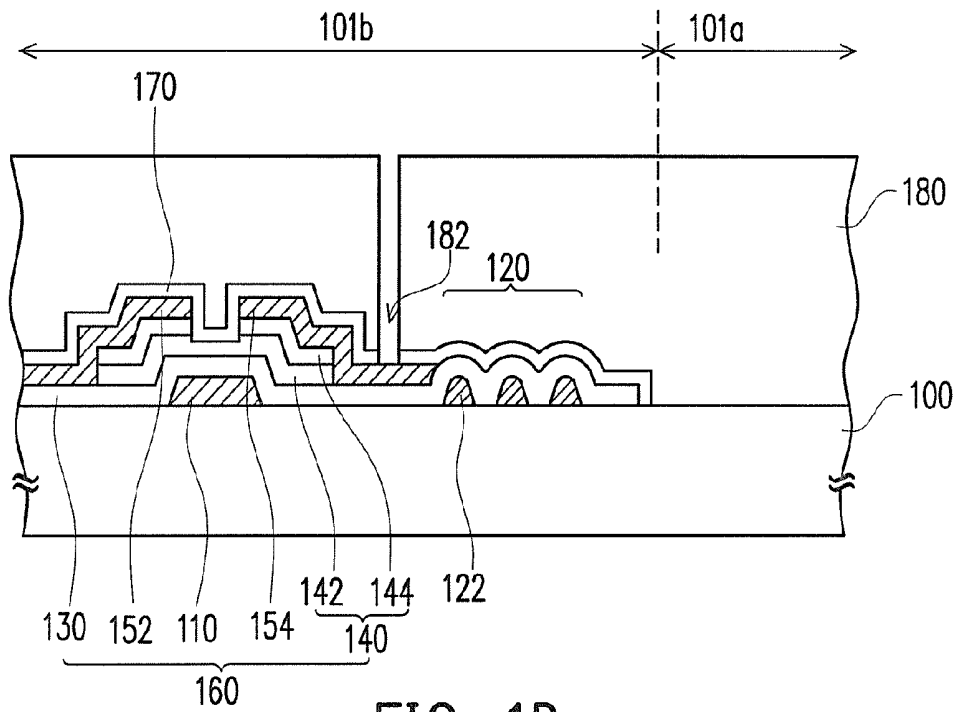


FIG. 1D

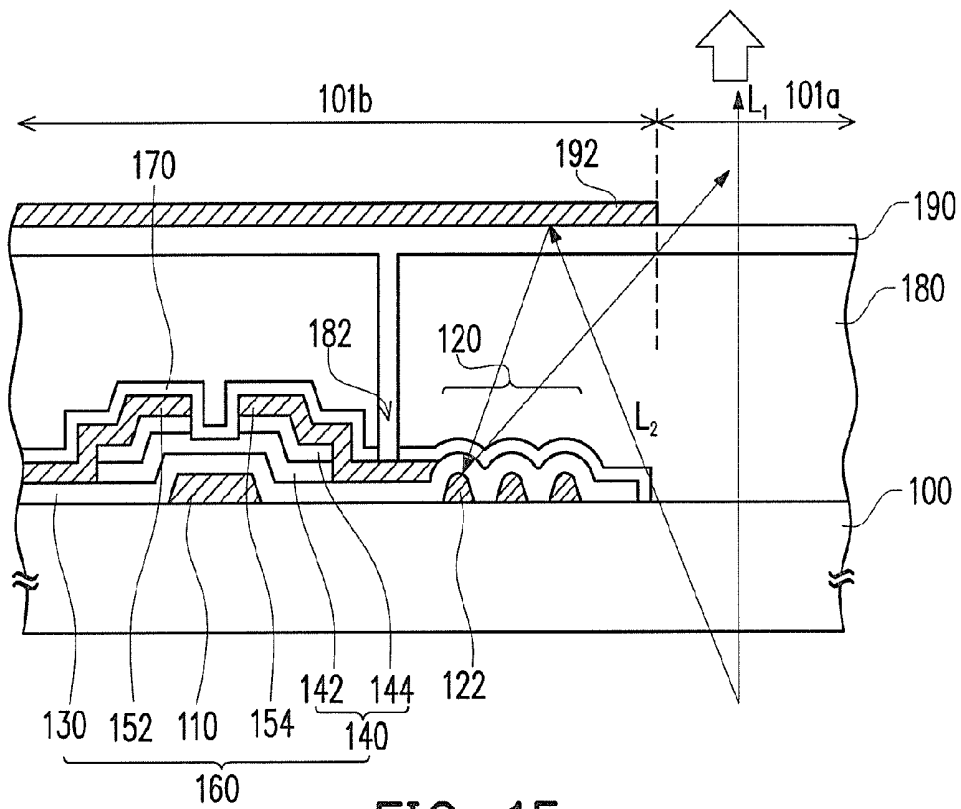


FIG. 1E

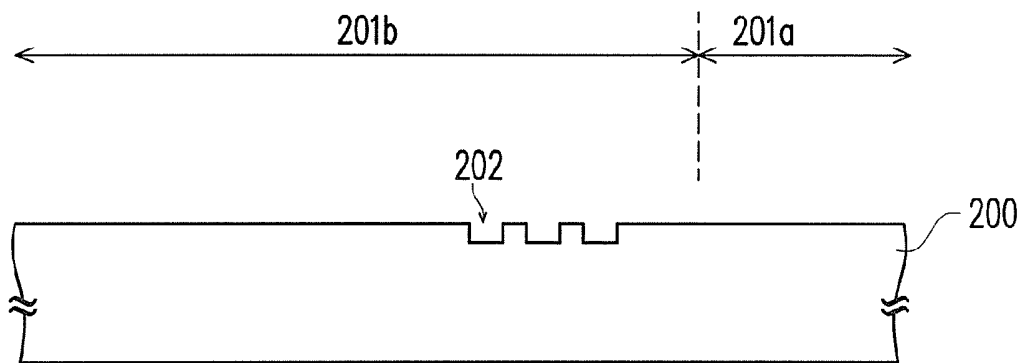


FIG. 2A

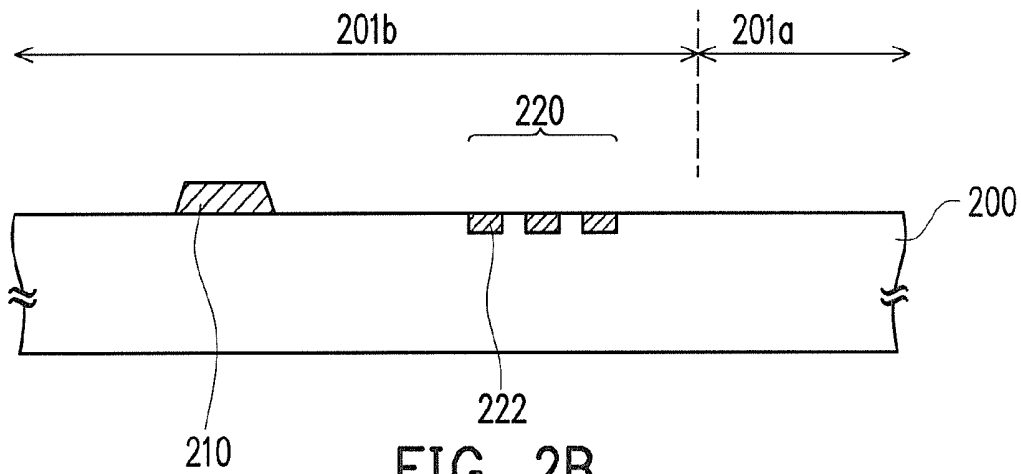


FIG. 2B

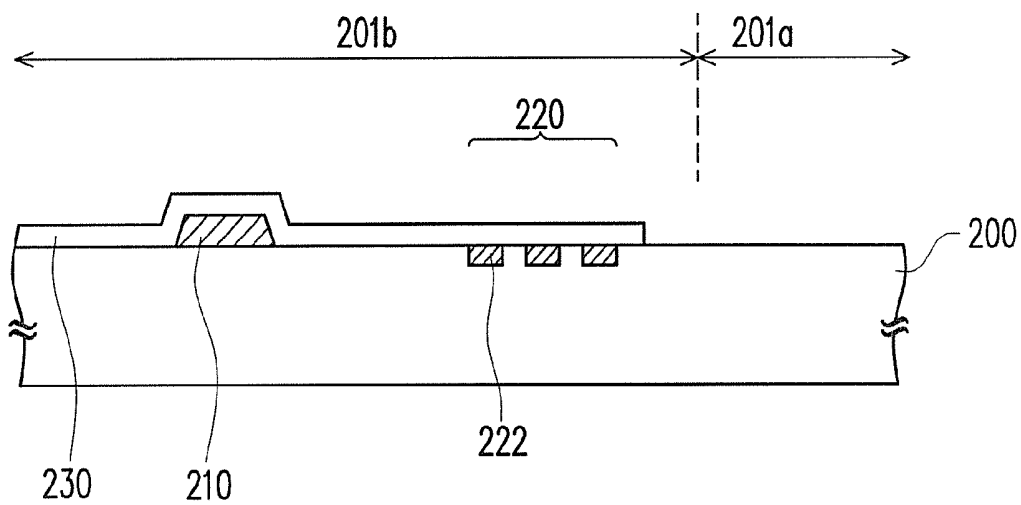


FIG. 2C

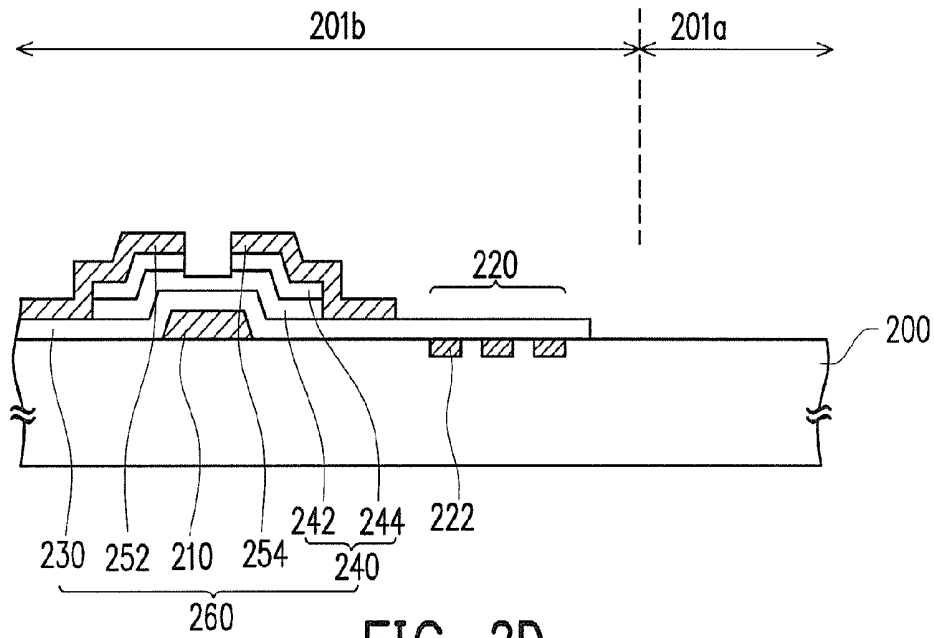


FIG. 2D

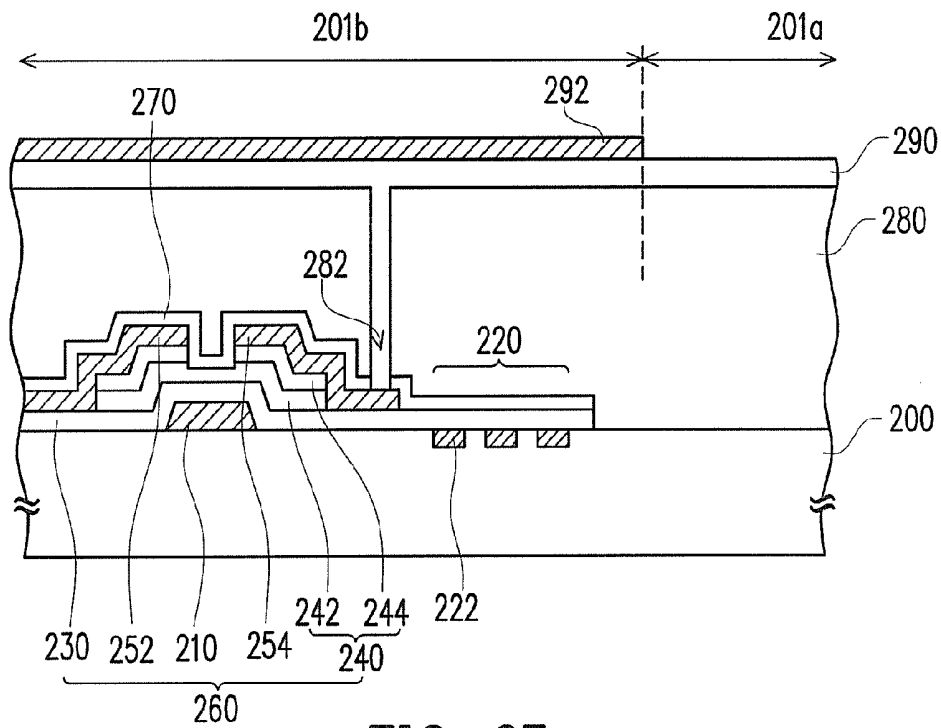
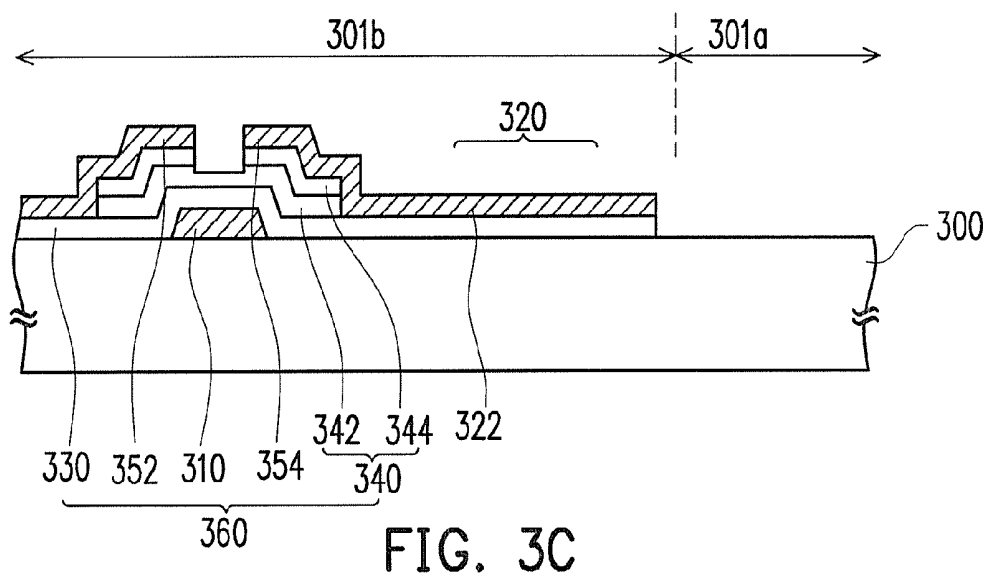
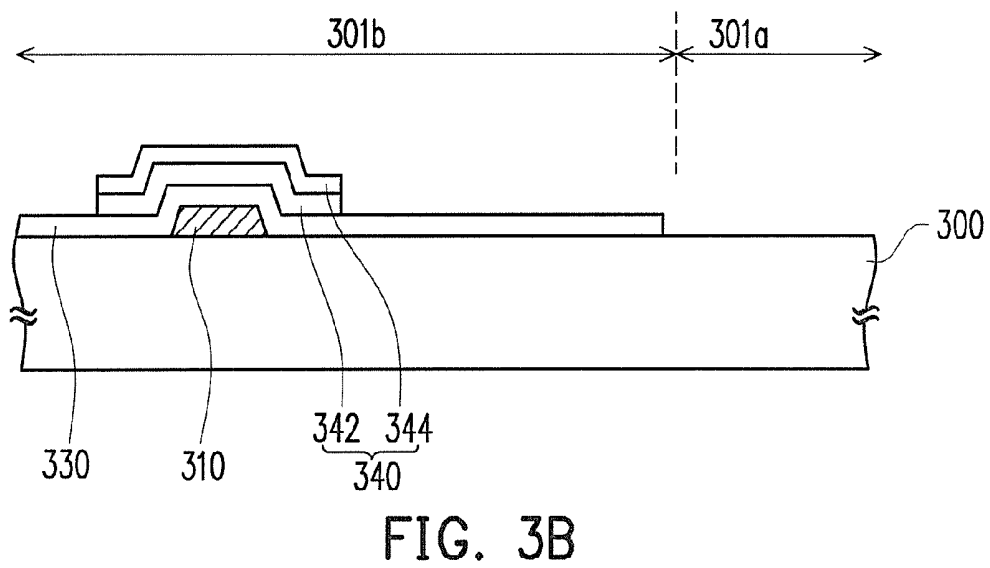
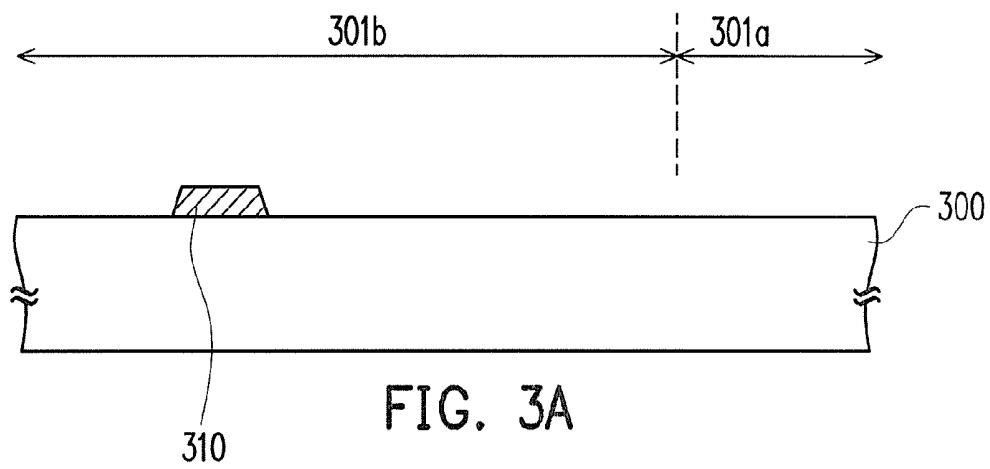


FIG. 2E



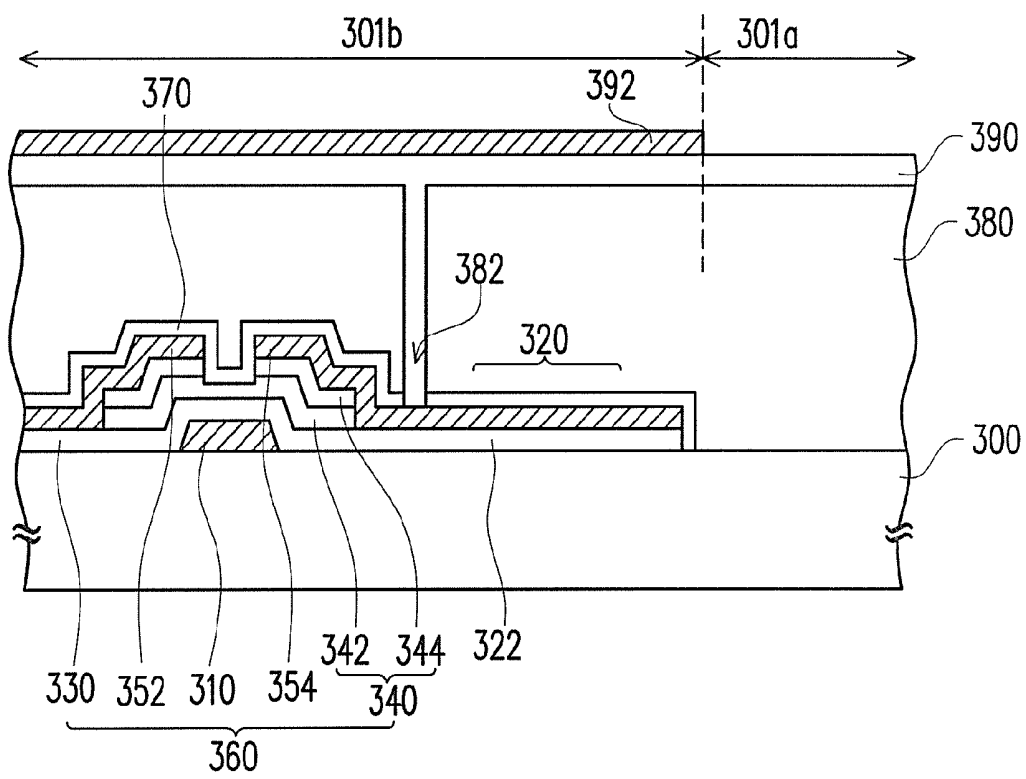
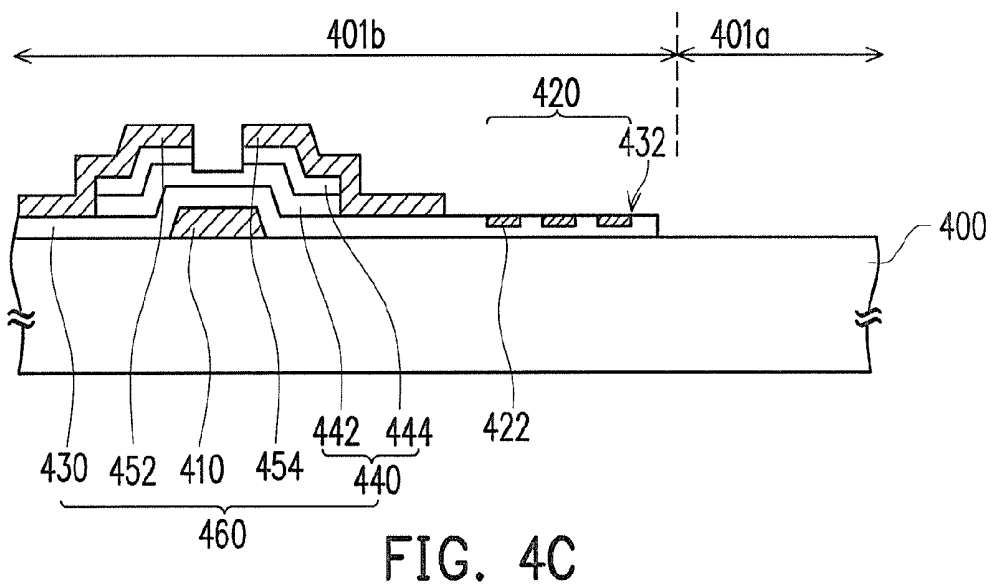
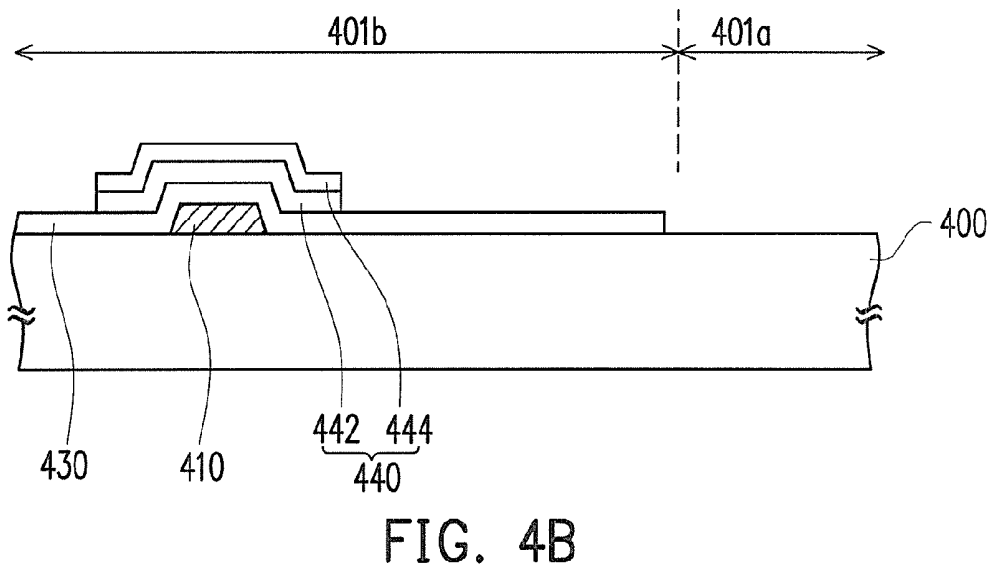
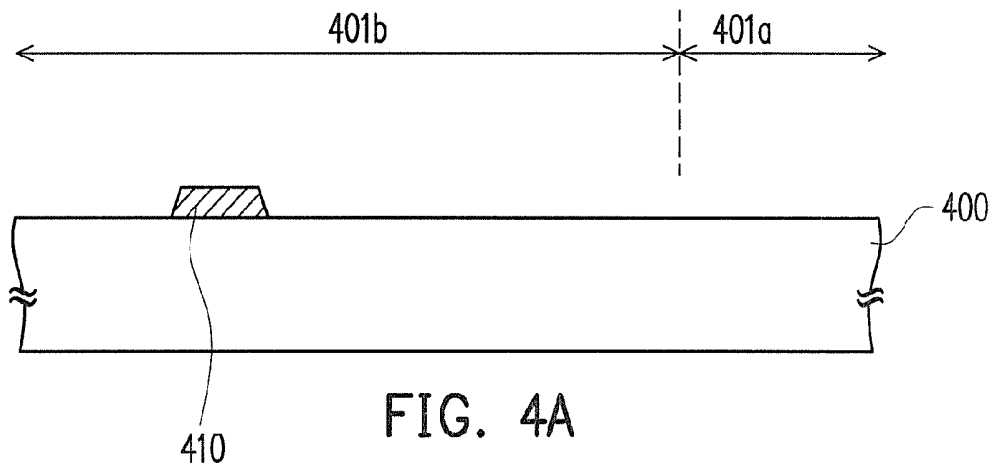


FIG. 3D



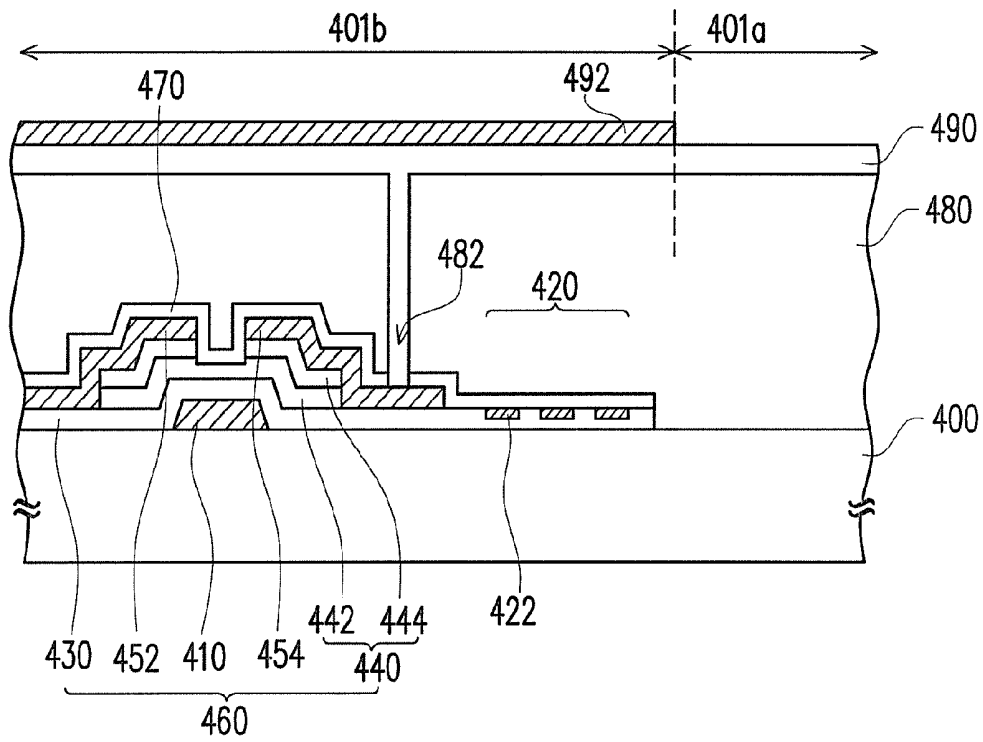


FIG. 4D

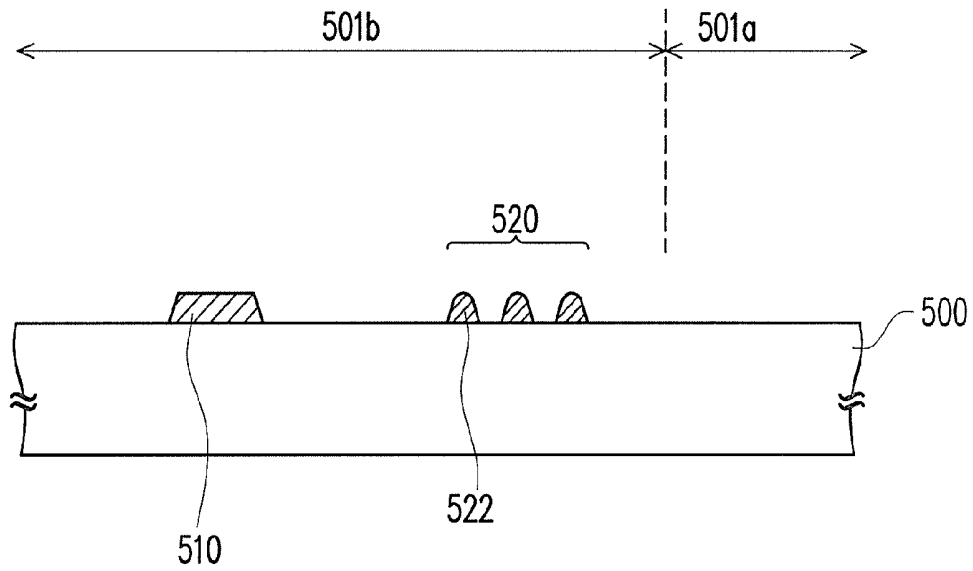


FIG. 5A

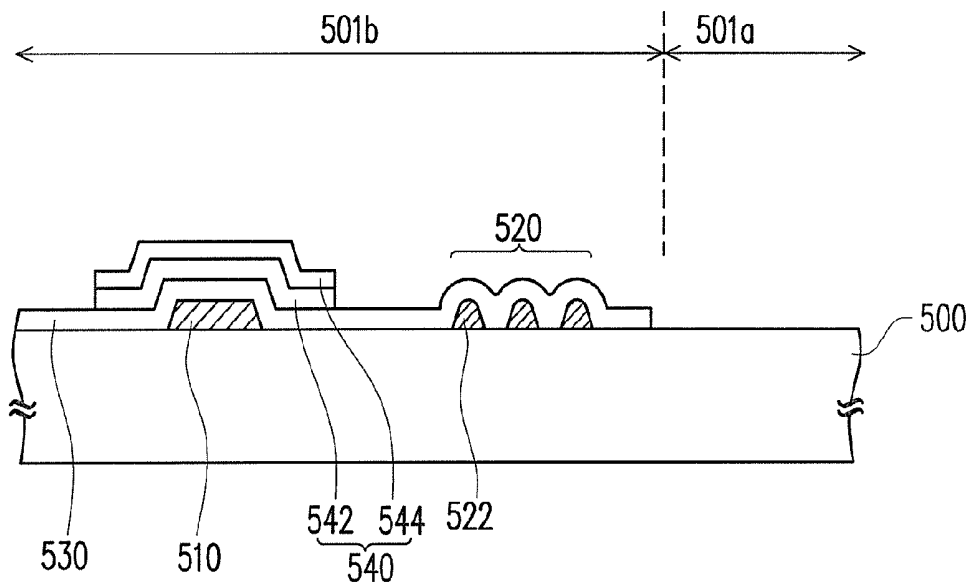


FIG. 5B

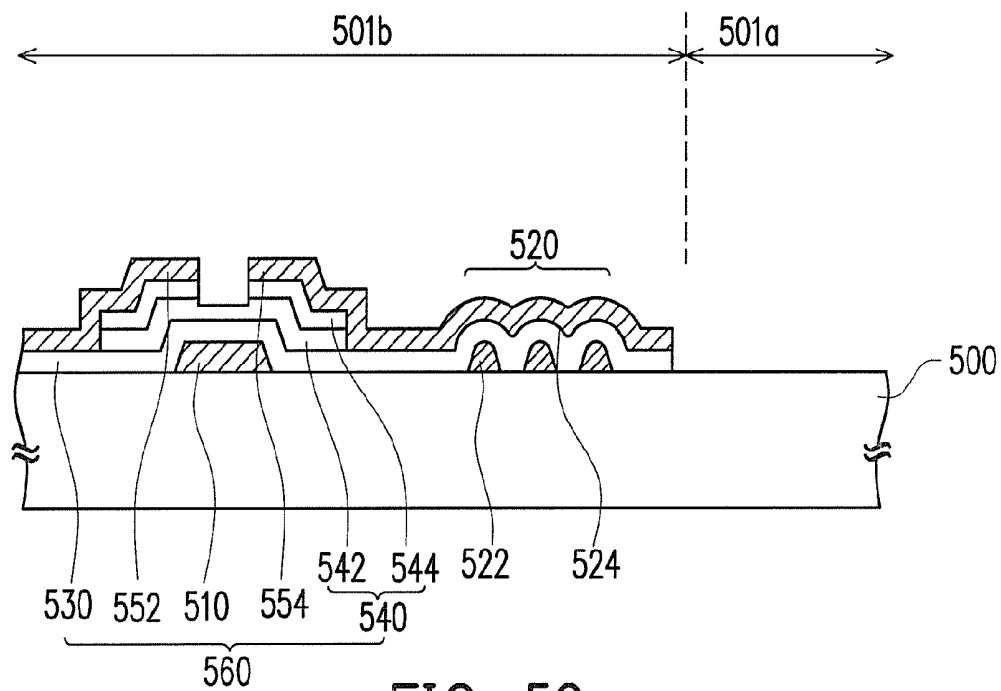


FIG. 5C

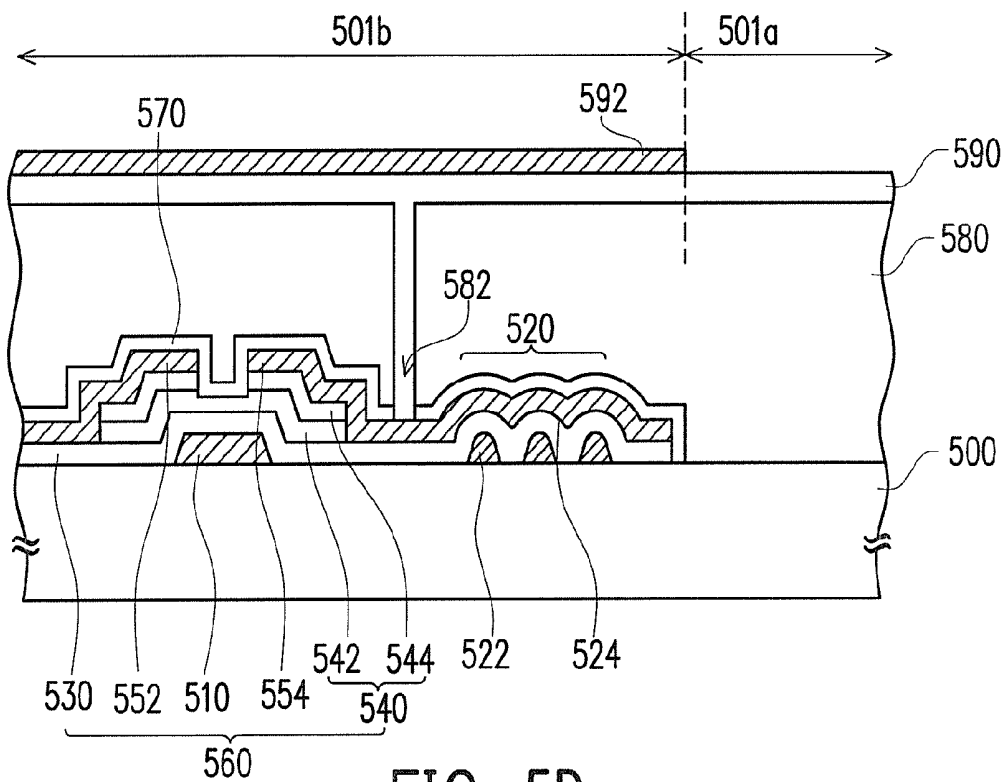


FIG. 5D

**PIXEL STRUCTURE FOR TRANSLFLECTIVE
LCD PANEL HAVING A REFLECTIVE
STRUCTURE FORMED IN A DEPRESSION
ON THE TFT SUBSTRATE**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION**

This is a divisional application of, and claims priority benefit of patent application Ser. No. 11/444,576, filed on May 31, 2006, which claims the priority benefit of Taiwan application serial no. 94131048, filed on Sep. 9, 2005. The entirety of each of the above-mentioned patent applications is hereby incorporated by reference herein and made a part of this specification.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a pixel structure, and particularly to a pixel structure for a transfective thin film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal display (LCD) for improving efficiency in backlight utilization.

2. Description of Related Art

Since the first cathode ray tube (CRT) television was invented, display technology has developed rapidly. However, CRT displays have obvious disadvantages such as large size, heavy weight, high radiation and poor pixel quality, and therefore various flat display panels are explored and introduced. Among them, LCDs, with advantages such as compact size, power consumption, no radiation, full color display, and portability, have become the most developed and popular products. LCDs are used in various applications including cellular phone, electronic dictionary, digital camera, digital camcorder, personal digital assistant, notebook computer and desktop computer.

TFT LCDs can be generally categorized into transmissive type, reflective type and transfective type, according to the light source and array substrates used. A typical transmissive TFT LCD uses a backlight source, and employs transparent electrodes as pixel electrodes of the TFT array substrate for allowing backlights to transmit through. A typical reflective TFT LCD uses a front-light source and/or ambient lights as a light source, and employs metal or other reflective material as reflective electrodes for reflecting the front-lights or the ambient lights. A typical transfective TFT LCD can be viewed as a combination of a transmissive TFT LCD and a reflective TFT LCD, taking advantages of the backlight source and the front-light source or the ambient lights for display.

In the conventional transfective TFT LCDs, the reflective layers are usually designed to have rough surfaces for obtaining widely distributed reflected lights. However, the process to make the surfaces rough increases production costs. Further, when the backlight source provides backlights for display, only those radiating on the transparent electrodes rather than those radiating on the reflective layer can be used. Therefore, such a conventional transfective TFT LCD has lower utilization efficiency of lights provided by the backlight module.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the invention is to provide a pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel, adapted for improving efficiency in backlights utilization of the TFT LCD.

Another object of the invention is to provide a method for fabricating a transfective TFT LCD panel having higher efficiency in backlights utilization.

According to the foregoing objects and others, the present invention provides a pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD. The pixel structure includes a transparent substrate, a TFT, at least one reflective structure, a passivation layer, a pixel electrode and a reflective layer. The TFT is disposed in a reflective region of the transparent substrate. The reflective structure is configured at one side of the TFT and located in the reflective region of the transparent substrate. The passivation layer is disposed over the transparent substrate and covers the TFT and the reflective structure. The pixel electrode is disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and at least is located in a transparent region. The pixel electrode is electrically connected to the TFT. The reflective layer is disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and is located in the reflective region.

According to an embodiment of the pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel, the TFT includes a gate electrode, a gate insulating layer, a semiconductor layer and a source/drain electrode. The gate electrode is disposed on the transparent substrate. The gate insulating layer is also disposed over the transparent substrate and covers the gate electrode. The semiconductor layer is disposed on the gate insulating layer and above the gate electrode. The source/drain electrode is disposed on the semiconductor layer and above the gate electrode.

According to an embodiment of the pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel, the reflective structure includes a first metallic layer. The first metallic layer and the gate electrode are of a same film layer, for example. The first metallic layer is lodged into a depression of or protrudes from the transparent substrate surface, for example. Furthermore, the gate insulating layer extends outside the TFT for example, and covers the first metallic layer.

According to an embodiment of the pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel, the first metallic layer and the source/drain electrode for example are of a same layer. The gate insulating layer for example extends outside the TFT and is disposed between the first metallic layer and the transparent substrate. The first metallic layer for example is lodged in a depression of the gate insulating layer surface.

According to an embodiment of the pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel, the reflective structure for example further includes a second metallic layer. The second metallic layer is disposed on the first metallic layer. The first metallic layer and the gate electrode for example are of a same film layer, and the second metallic layer and the source/drain electrode for example are of a same layer. Furthermore, the gate insulating layer for example extends outside the TFT, and the gate insulating layer for example is disposed between the first metallic layer and the second metallic layer.

According to an embodiment of the pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel, the reflective structure is saw-tooth-shaped or block-shaped.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the pixel structure for a transfective TFT LCD panel further includes a flattening layer, disposed between the pixel electrode and the transparent substrate, and covering the TFT and the reflective structure.

The present invention further provides a method for fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel. The fabricating method includes the steps of: providing a transparent substrate; then forming a TFT and configuring a reflective structure on the transparent substrate, wherein the reflective structure is located at one side of the TFT; forming a

passivation layer over the transparent substrate, wherein the passivation layer covers the TFT and the reflective structure; forming a pixel electrode above the TFT and the reflective structure, wherein the pixel electrode and the TFT are electrically connected to each other; then forming a reflective layer above the TFT and the reflective structure.

According to an embodiment of the method for fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, the step of forming a reflective structure for example includes forming a first metallic layer on the transparent substrate, wherein the first metallic layer for example is formed simultaneously with the gate electrode. Further, before the first metallic is formed, a lithographic process and an etching process are performed on the transparent substrate to form a first depression, the first depression being adapted for receiving the first metallic layer. Also, the gate insulating layer for example covers the first metallic layer.

According to an embodiment of the method for fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, the method of forming a reflective structure for example is by forming a first metallic layer on the transparent substrate, simultaneously with the gate electrode. Further, before forming the first metallic layer, the method includes conducting a lithographic process and an etching process to form a first depression for receiving the metallic layer therein; and thereafter, forming the gate insulating layer covering the first metallic layer.

According to an embodiment of the method for fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, the first metallic layer for example is formed simultaneously with the source/drain electrode. Further, before the first metallic layer is formed, a lithographic process and an etching process are performed on the gate insulating layer to form a second depression, the second depression being adapted for receiving the first metallic layer.

According to an embodiment of the method for fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, the step of forming a reflective structure for example further includes forming a second metallic layer above the first metallic layer. The first metallic layer for example is simultaneously formed with the gate electrode, and the second metallic layer for example is simultaneously formed with the source/drain electrode. Further, before the first metallic layer and the gate electrode are formed, a lithographic process and an etching process are performed on the transparent substrate to form a first depression, the first depression being adapted for receiving the first metallic layer. Furthermore, after the gate insulating layer is formed and before the second metallic layer is formed, a lithographic process and an etching process are performed on the gate insulating layer to form a second depression, the second depression being adapted for receiving the second metallic layer.

According to an embodiment of the invention, after the passivation layer is formed and before the pixel electrode is formed, a flattening layer is formed for covering the TFT and the reflective structure.

When forming a TFT, a reflective structure is simultaneously formed on at least one side of the TFT. There is no extra processing needed to form the reflective structure. Further, this reflective structure is adapted for improving efficiency in backlights utilization of the TFT LCD.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The features of the invention which are believed to be novel are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention, together with its objects and the advantages thereof, may be best understood by reference to the following

description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals identify like elements in the figures.

FIGS. 1A through 1E schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the first embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 2A through 2E schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the second embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 3A through 3D schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the third embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 4A through 4D schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the fourth embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 5A through 5D schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the fifth embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the present embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the description to refer to the same or like parts.

The following embodiments illustrate different types of pixel structures for a transfective LCD. The pixel structure mainly includes a transparent substrate, a TFT, at least one reflective structure, a pixel electrode and a reflective layer. The TFT is disposed on the transparent substrate, and is located in a reflective region. The reflective structure is configured at one side of the TFT on the transparent substrate, and located in the reflective region. The pixel electrode is disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and at least is located in a transparent region. The pixel electrode is electrically connected to the TFT. The reflective layer is disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and is located in the reflective region. Detailed structures accompanying with the manufacturing process thereof will be described in the following embodiments.

The First Embodiment

FIGS. 1A through 1E schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the first embodiment of the invention. First, the step shown in FIG. 1A, includes providing a transparent substrate **100**, and simultaneously forming a gate electrode **110** and a metallic layer **122** on the transparent substrate **100**, wherein the metallic layer **122** is formed at one side of the gate electrode **110** for configuring a reflective structure **120**. According to the first embodiment, the reflective structure **120** for example can be either sawtooth-shaped or block-shaped. Further, the transparent substrate **100** for example is a glass substrate. The reflective structure **120** and the gate electrode **110** are made of a same material.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 1B includes forming a gate insulating layer **130** over the transparent substrate **100** in a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method, for example, wherein the gate insulating layer **130** covers the gate electrode **110** and the reflective structure **120**. The gate insulating layer **130** for example is made of silicon dioxide, silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 1C includes forming a semiconductor layer **140** above the gate electrode **110**. The method for forming the semiconductor layer **140**

includes: forming an amorphous silicon layer **142**; then forming an ohmic contact layer **144** on the amorphous silicon layer **142**, wherein the ohmic contact layer **144** is made of N+ doped amorphous silicon, for example; and thereafter, forming a source electrode **152** and a drain electrode **154**. The source electrode **152** and the drain electrode **154** for example are made of a material selected from a group consisting of copper, tungsten, chromium, aluminum or a combination thereof. The gate electrode **110**, the semiconductor layer **140**, the source electrode **152** and the drain electrode **154** constitute a TFT **160**.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 1D includes optionally forming a passivation layer **170** over the transparent substrate **100**, the passivation layer **170** covering the TFT **160**; forming a flatting layer **180**; then patterning the flatting layer **180** and the passivation layer **170** to form a contact hole **182** of the flatting layer **180** and the passivation layer **170**.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 1E includes: forming a pixel electrode **190**, and forming a reflective layer **192** on the pixel electrode **190**. The pixel electrode **190** is electrically connected with the drain electrode **154** via the contact hole **182** of the flatting layer **180** and the passivation layer **170**. The area of the pixel structure of the transfective LCD panel covered by the reflective layer **192** is a reflective region **101b**, and the area not covered thereby is a transparent region **101a**. According to an aspect of the embodiment, the pixel electrode **190** covers the entire flatting layer **180**, while according to other aspects of the embodiment, the pixel electrode **190** can be located within the transparent region **101a**, being adjacent to the reflective layer **192**.

It is to be noted that the TFT **160** and the reflective structure **120** are simultaneously configured according to the first embodiment, while in other embodiments, they are individually configured. For example, the TFT **160** is configured at first, and thereafter the reflective structure **120** is configured at one side of the TFT **160**, or the reflective structure **120** is configured at first and then the TFT **160** is configured.

According to the first embodiment, the reflective structure **120** is simultaneously formed at one side of the TFT **160**, when the gate electrode **110** is formed. In operation, a backlight module (not shown) provides a backlight, the backlight including a light L1 incident to the transparent region **101a** and a light L2 incident to the reflective region **101b**. The light L1 is adapted for passing through the transparent region **101a** for display, and the light L2 is reflected by the reflective layer **192** to the reflective structure **120**, wherein the reflective structure **120** reflects the light L2 out of the panel. Therefore, the efficiency in backlights utilization can be improved.

The Second Embodiment

FIGS. 2A through 2E schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the second embodiment of the invention. First, the step shown in FIG. 2A includes providing a transparent substrate **200**, conducting a lithographic process and an etching process to form a depression **202** at the surface of the transparent substrate **200**. The transparent substrate **200** for example is a glass substrate, and the etching liquid used for etching the transparent substrate **200** for example is a hydrogen fluoride solution.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 2B includes forming a gate electrode **210**, and at the same time forming a metallic layer **222** at one side of the gate electrode **210**, wherein the metallic layer **222** is lodged into the depression

202 for configuring a reflective structure **220**. It is to be noted that the reflective structure **220** and the gate electrode **210** are made of a same material.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 2C includes forming a gate insulating layer **230** over the transparent substrate **100** by a CVD method, for example, wherein the gate insulating layer **230** covers the gate electrode **110** and the reflective structure **120**. The gate insulating layer **230** is made of silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride, for example.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 2D includes: forming a semiconductor layer **240** on the gate insulating layer **230** and above the gate electrode **210**. The method for forming the semiconductor layer **240** includes: forming an amorphous silicon layer **242**; then forming an ohmic contact layer **244** on the amorphous silicon layer **242**, wherein the ohmic contact layer **244** for example is made of N+ doped amorphous silicon; and thereafter, forming a source electrode **252** and a drain electrode **254**. The source electrode **252** and the drain electrode **254** for example are made of a material selected from a group consisting of copper, tungsten, chromium, aluminum or a combination thereof. The gate electrode **210**, the semiconductor layer **240**, the source electrode **252** and the drain electrode **254** constitute a TFT **260**.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 2E includes optionally forming a passivation layer **270** over the transparent substrate **200**, the passivation layer **270** covering the TFT **260**; forming a flatting layer **280**; then patterning the flatting layer **280** and the passivation layer **270** to form a contact hole **282** of the flatting layer **280** and the passivation layer **270**. The step shown in FIG. 2E further includes forming a pixel electrode **290** and forming a reflective layer **292** on the pixel electrode **290**. The pixel electrode **290** is electrically connected with the drain electrode **254** via the contact hole **282** of the flatting layer **280** and the passivation layer **270**. The area of the pixel structure of the transfective LCD panel covered by the reflective layer **292** is a reflective region **201b**, and the area not covered thereby is a transparent region **201a**. According to an aspect of the embodiment, the pixel electrode **290** covers the entire flatting layer **280**, while according to other aspects of the embodiment, the pixel electrode **290** is located within the transparent region **201a**, adjacent to the reflective layer **292**.

According to the second embodiment, a plurality of depressions **202** are formed at the surface of the transparent substrate **200** for the reflective structure **220** to be formed therein when the gate electrode **210** is formed. The reflective structure **220** for example is block-shaped. The reflective structure **220** configured at one side of the TFT **260** is adapted for improving the efficiency in backlights utilization.

The Third Embodiment

FIGS. 3A through 3D schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel, according to the third embodiment of the invention. First, the step shown in FIG. 3A includes providing a transparent substrate **300**, and forming gate electrode **310** on the transparent substrate **300**.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 3B includes: forming a gate insulating layer **330** over the transparent substrate **300** by a CVD method, for example, wherein the gate insulating layer **330** covers the gate electrode **310**; and forming a semiconductor layer **340** above the gate insulating layer **330**. The gate insulating layer **330** for example is made of silicon dioxide, silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride. The method for forming the semiconductor layer **340** includes: forming an

amorphous silicon layer 342; then forming an ohmic contact layer 344 on the amorphous silicon layer 342, wherein the ohmic contact layer 344 for example is made of N+ doped amorphous silicon.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 3C, includes: forming a source electrode 352, a drain electrode 354, and at the same time forming a metallic layer 322 at one side of the source electrode 352 and the drain electrode 322. The gate electrode 310, the semiconductor layer 340, the source electrode 352 and the drain electrode 354 constitute a TFT 360, and the metallic layer 322 functions as a reflective structure 320. The reflective structure 320 for example is sawtooth-shaped or block-shaped. Further, the reflective structure 320, the source electrode 352 and the drain electrode 354 are made of a same material.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 3D, includes: optionally forming a passivation layer 370 over the transparent substrate 300, the passivation layer 370 covering the TFT 360 and the metallic layer 322; forming a flatting layer 380; then patterning the flatting layer 380 and the passivation layer 370 to form a contact hole 382 of the flatting layer 380 and the passivation layer 370. The step shown in FIG. 3D further includes forming a pixel electrode 390, and forming a reflective layer 392 on the pixel electrode 390. The pixel electrode 390 is electrically connected with the drain electrode 354 via the contact hole 382 of the flatting layer 380 and the passivation layer 370. The area of the pixel structure of the transreflective LCD panel covered by the reflective layer 392 is a reflective region 301b, and the area not covered thereby is a transparent region 301a. According to an aspect of the embodiment, the pixel electrode 390 covers the entire flatting layer 380, while according to other aspects of the embodiment, the pixel electrode 390 is located within the transparent region 301a, adjacent to the reflective layer 392.

According to the third embodiment, a reflective structure 320 is configured on the gate insulating layer 330 at one side of the TFT 360, when the source electrode 352 and the drain electrode 354 are formed. The reflective structure 320 is adapted for improving the efficiency in backlights utilization.

The Fourth Embodiment

FIGS. 4A through 4D schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transreflective LCD panel, according to the fourth embodiment of the invention. First, the step shown in FIG. 4A includes providing a transparent substrate 400, and forming gate electrode 410 on the transparent substrate 400.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 4B includes: forming a gate insulating layer 430 over the transparent substrate 400 by a CVD method, for example, wherein the gate insulating layer 430 covers the gate electrode 410; and forming a semiconductor layer 440 above the gate insulating layer 430. The gate insulating layer 430 for example is made of silicon dioxide, silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride. The method for forming the semiconductor layer 440 includes: forming an amorphous silicon layer 442; then forming an ohmic contact layer 444 on the amorphous silicon layer 442, wherein the ohmic contact layer 444 for example is made of N+ doped amorphous silicon.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 4C, includes: conducting a lithographic process and an etching process to form a depression 432 on the gate insulating layer 430; then simultaneously forming a source electrode 452, a drain electrode 454 and a metallic layer 422, wherein the source electrode 452 and the drain electrode 454 are located on the gate electrode 410, and the metallic layer 422 is lodged in the depres-

sion 432 for configuring a reflective structure 420. The gate electrode 410, the semiconductor layer 440, the source electrode 452 and the drain electrode 454 constitute a TFT 460. The reflective structure 420 for example is sawtooth-shaped or block-shaped. Further, the reflective structure 420, the source electrode 452 and the drain electrode 454 are made of a same material.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 4D includes: optionally forming a passivation layer 470 over the transparent substrate 400, the passivation layer 470 covering the TFT 460 and the metallic layer 422; forming a flatting layer 480; then patterning the flatting layer 480 and the passivation layer 470 to form a contact hole 482 of the flatting layer 480 and the passivation layer 470. The step shown in FIG. 4D further includes forming a pixel electrode 490, and forming a reflective layer 492 on the pixel electrode 490. The pixel electrode 490 is electrically connected with the drain electrode 454 via the contact hole 482 of the flatting layer 480 and the passivation layer 470. The area of the pixel structure of the transreflective LCD panel covered by the reflective layer 492 is a reflective region 401b, and the area not covered thereby is a transparent region 401a. According to an aspect of the embodiment, the pixel electrode 490 covers the entire flatting layer 480, while according to other aspects of the embodiment, the pixel electrode 490 is located within the transparent region 401a, adjacent to the reflective layer 492.

According to the third embodiment, the depression 432 is formed on the gate insulating layer 430 for configuring a reflective structure 420 lodged in the depression 432 of the gate insulating layer 430 at one side of the TFT 460, when the source electrode 452 and the drain electrode 454 are formed. The reflective structure 420 is adapted for improving the efficiency in backlights utilization.

The Fifth Embodiment

FIGS. 5A through 5D schematically illustrate a flow chart of fabricating a pixel structure for a transreflective LCD panel, according to the fifth embodiment of the invention. First, the step shown in FIG. 5A includes providing a transparent substrate 500, and forming gate electrode 510 and a metallic layer 522 on the transparent substrate 500, wherein the metallic layer 522 is located at one side of the gate electrode 510. According to an aspect of the embodiment, a method for forming the metallic layer 522 is by directly forming a patterned metallic layer on the transparent substrate 500 as shown in FIG. 1. Another method for forming the metallic layer 522 can be, as shown in FIG. 2, by conducting a lithographic process and an etching process to form a depression (not shown) for receiving the metallic layer 522 when forming the gate electrode 510.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 5B includes: forming a gate insulating layer 530 over the transparent substrate 500 by a CVD method, for example, wherein the gate insulating layer 530 covers the gate electrode 510 and the metallic layer 522; and forming a semiconductor layer 540 on the gate insulating layer 530 and above the gate electrode 510. The gate insulating layer 530 for example is made of silicon dioxide, silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride. The method for forming the semiconductor layer 540 includes: forming an amorphous silicon layer 542; then forming an ohmic contact layer 544, wherein the ohmic contact layer 544 for example is made of N+ doped amorphous silicon.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. 5C includes: forming a source electrode 552, a drain electrode 554, and at the same time forming a metallic layer 522, wherein the source electrode 552 and the drain electrode 554 are above the gate

electrode **510**, and the metallic layer **524** is above the metallic layer **522**. The gate electrode **510**, the semiconductor layer **540**, the source electrode **552** and the drain electrode **554** constitute a TFT **560**, and the metallic layer **522** and the metallic layer **524** function as a reflective structure **320**. Further, the metallic layer **522** and the gate electrode **510** are made of a same material, while the metallic layer **524** and the source electrode **552**, the drain electrode **554** are made of a same material. The metallic layer **522** and the metallic layer **524** for example are sawtooth-shaped or block-shaped.

Moreover, according to the embodiment, the method for forming the metallic layer **524** can also be, as shown in FIG. **4**, by conducting a lithographic process and an etching process to form a depression (not shown) on the gate insulating layer **530**, and then simultaneously forming the source electrode **552**, the drain electrode **554** and the metallic layer **524**, for receiving the metallic layer **524** in the depression.

Then, the following step shown in FIG. **5D** includes: optionally forming a passivation layer **570** over the transparent substrate **500**, the passivation layer **570** covering the TFT **560** and the metallic layer **522**; forming a flatting layer **580**; then patterning the flatting layer **580** and the passivation layer **570** to form a contact hole **582** of the flatting layer **580** and the passivation layer **570**. The step shown in FIG. **5D** further includes forming a pixel electrode **590**, and forming a reflective layer **592** on the pixel electrode **590**. The pixel electrode **590** is electrically connected with the drain electrode **554** via the contact hole **582** of the flatting layer **580** and the passivation layer **570**. The area of the pixel structure of the transfective LCD panel covered by the reflective layer **592** is a reflective region **501b**, and the area not covered thereby is a transparent region **501a**. According to an aspect of the embodiment, the pixel electrode **590** covers the entire flatting layer **580**, while according to other aspects of the embodiment, the pixel electrode **590** is located within the transparent region **501a**, adjacent to the reflective layer **592**.

According to the fifth embodiment, the reflective structure **520** for example is a dual-layer structure configured simultaneously with the gate electrode **510**, the source electrode **522** and the drain electrode **554**. The reflective structure **520** is located at one side of the TFT **560** for improving the efficiency in backlights utilization.

According to the above-described embodiments, combined with an optical mask processing, the present invention is adapted for fabricating a reflective structure at one side of a TFT, for improving the efficiency in backlights utilization. The reflective structure can be formed simultaneously with the gate, and can either protrude from or lodge into the substrate surface. Further, the reflective structure can also be formed simultaneously with the source/drain electrode, and can either protrude from or lodge into the substrate surface. Furthermore, the reflective structure can also be a dual-layer structure, or even a combination of the above-mentioned types.

In summary, the pixel structure for a transfective LCD panel and the fabricating method thereof according to the present invention have at least the following advantages and features:

1. A reflective structure is disposed on at least one side of the TFT, thus improving the efficiency in backlights utilization;
2. The reflective structure is formed at one side of the TFT while the TFT is formed, thereby excluding additional optical masks and process, and saving production cost.

Other modifications and adaptations of the above-described preferred embodiments of the present invention may be made to meet particular requirements. This disclosure is intended to exemplify the invention without limiting its scope. All modifications that incorporate the invention disclosed in the preferred embodiment are to be construed as coming within the scope of the appended claims or the range of equivalents to which the claims are entitled.

What is claimed is:

1. A pixel structure for a transfective LCD having a transparent region and a reflective region, the pixel structure comprising:

- a transparent substrate, having at least one depression;
- a TFT, disposed in the reflective region of the transparent substrate;
- at least one reflective structure, configured at one side of the TFT on the transparent substrate, and located in the reflective region of the transparent substrate, wherein the reflective structure comprises a first metallic layer, and the first metallic layer is filled in the at least one depression;
- a passivation layer, disposed over the transparent substrate and covering the TFT and the reflective structure;
- a pixel electrode, disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and at least located in the transparent region, the pixel electrode being electrically connected to the TFT; and
- a reflective layer, disposed above the TFT and the reflective structure, and located in the reflective region wherein the TFT comprises: a gate electrode, a gate insulating layer, disposed over the transparent substrate and covering the gate electrode; a source/drain electrode, disposed on the semiconductor layer; wherein the gate electrode comprises the first metallic layer.

2. The pixel structure according to claim 1, wherein the gate insulating layer extends outside the TFT and covers the first metallic layer.

3. The pixel structure according to claim 1, wherein the depression is formed on a surface of the transparent substrate.

4. The pixel structure according to claim 1, further comprising a flatting layer, disposed between the pixel electrode and the transparent substrate, and covering the TFT and the reflective structure.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	透射反射型LCD面板的像素结构，具有形成在TFT基板上的凹陷中的反射结构		
公开(公告)号	US7956963	公开(公告)日	2011-06-07
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
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摘要(译)

提供了一种用于透反射LCD的像素结构，其具有透明区域和反射区域。像素结构包括透明基板，TFT，至少一个反射结构，钝化层，像素电极和反射层。TFT设置在透明基板的反射区域中。反射结构配置在TFT的一侧，并位于透明基板的反射区域中。钝化层设置在透明基板上并覆盖TFT和反射结构。像素电极设置在TFT和反射结构上方，并且至少位于透明区域中。像素电极电连接到TFT。反射层设置在TFT和反射结构上方，并且位于反射区域中。

