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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device which allows a desirable storage capacitor to be ensured in a pixel without decreasing the aperture ratio in response to changes in frame frequency. In a liquid crystal display device including a pixel transistor and two capacitive elements using an oxide semiconductor material in each pixel, one of the capacitive elements comprises a light-transmitting material to improve the aperture ratio of the pixel. Furthermore, through the use of characteristics of the light-transmitting capacitive element, the size of the storage capacitor in the pixel is varied by adjusting the voltage value of a capacitance value in response to the frame frequency varied depending on images displayed.

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

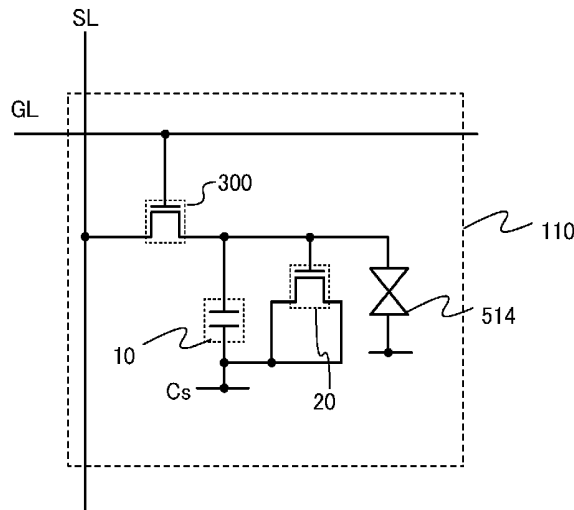
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See application file for complete search history.

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**11 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**



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FIG. 1

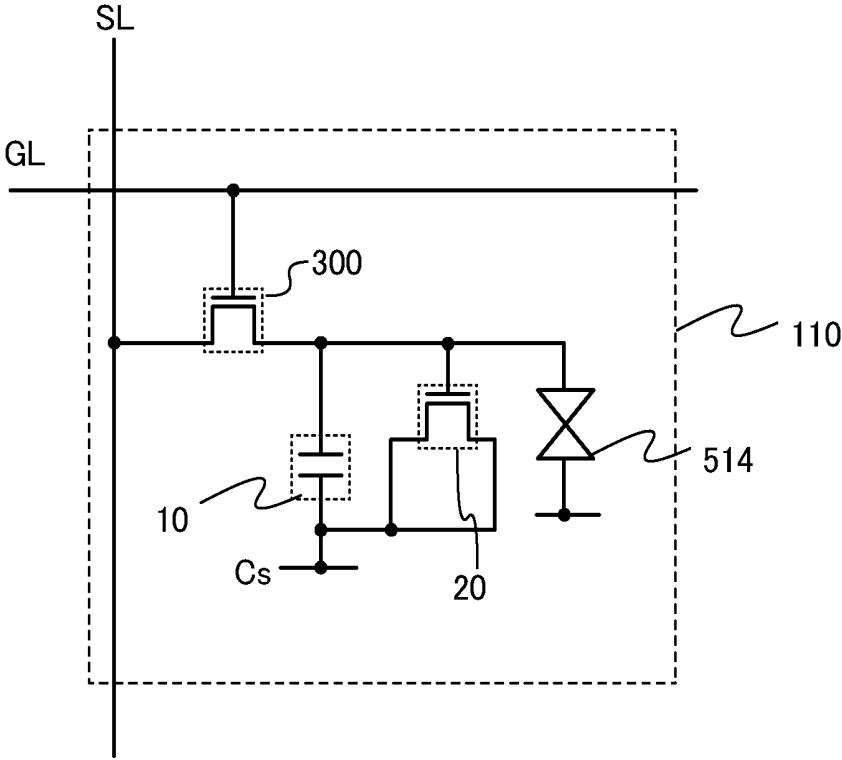


FIG. 2

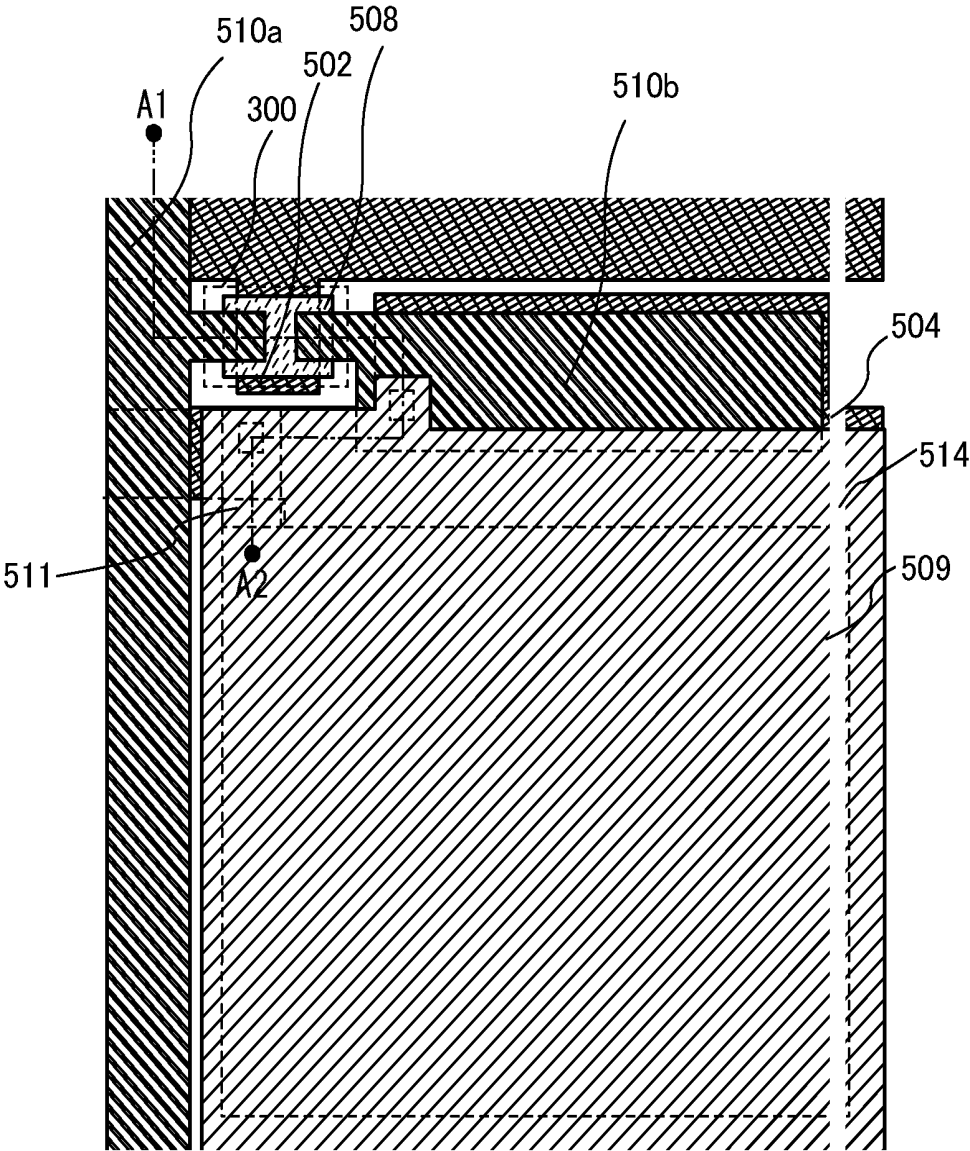


FIG. 3

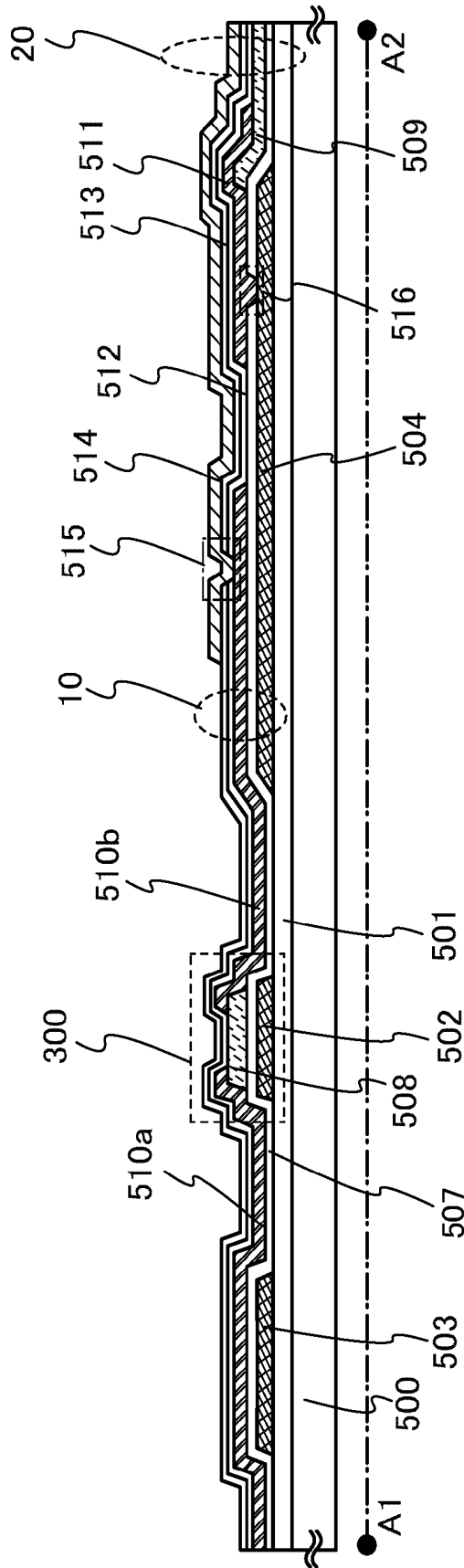


FIG. 4A

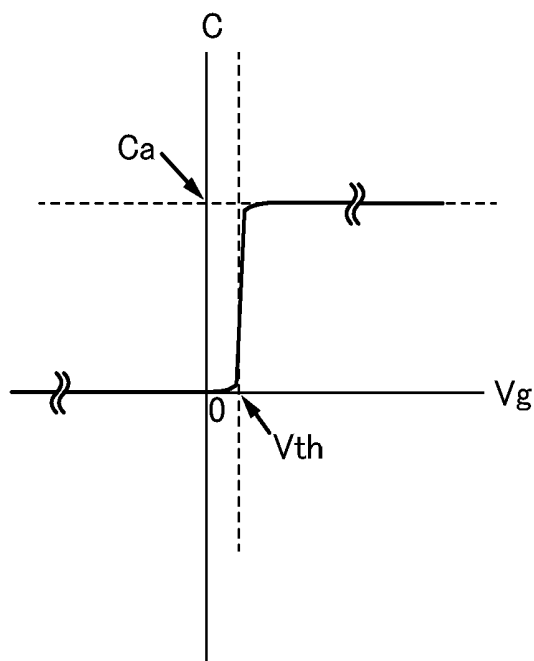


FIG. 4B

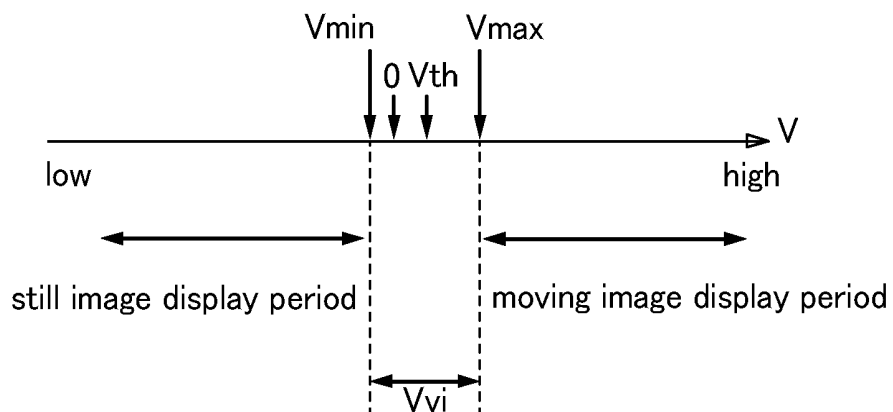


FIG. 5A

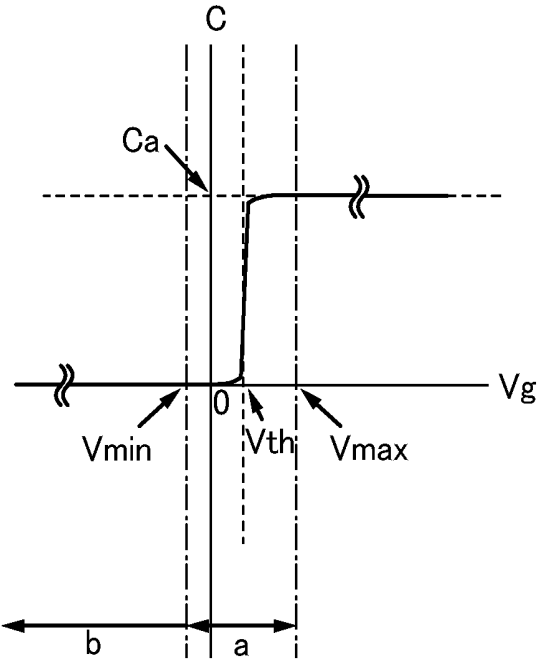


FIG. 5B

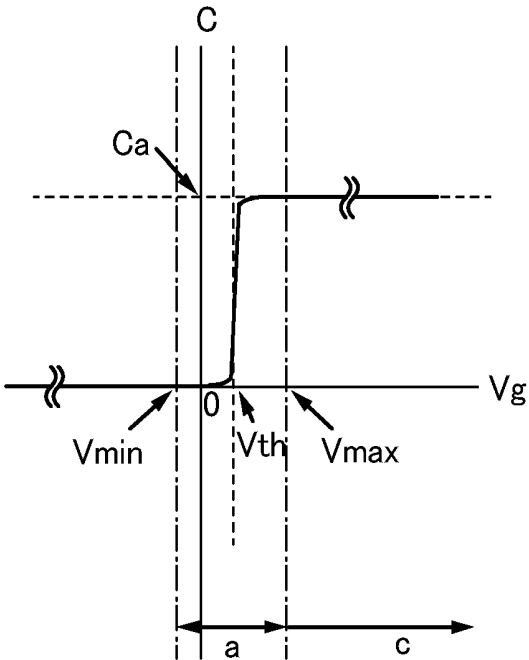


FIG. 6

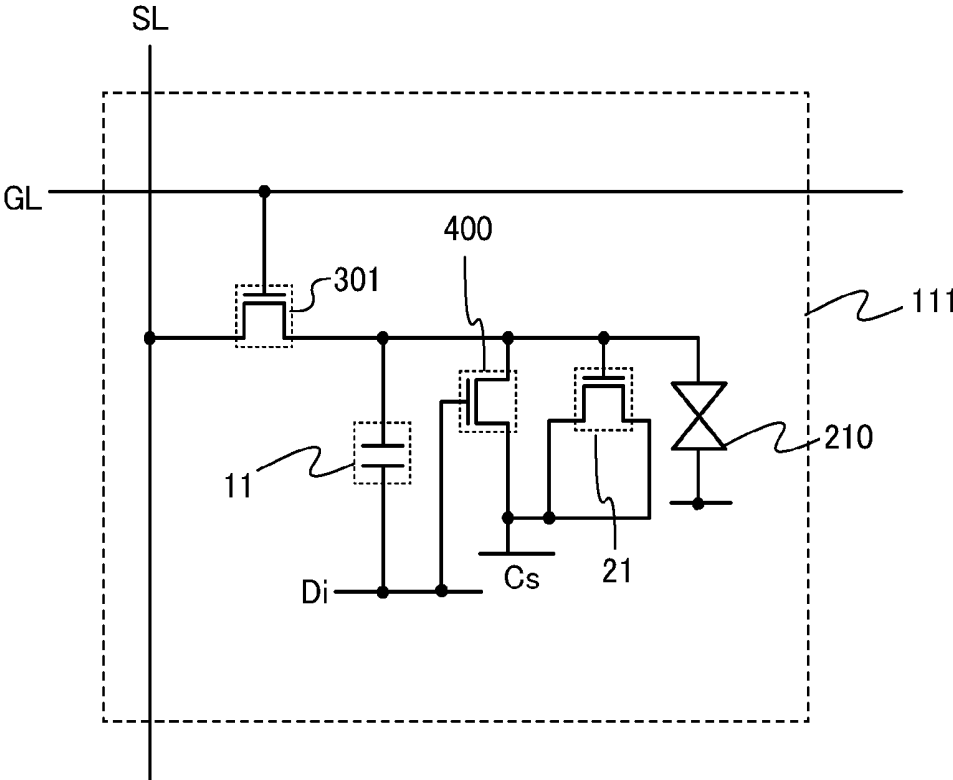


FIG. 7

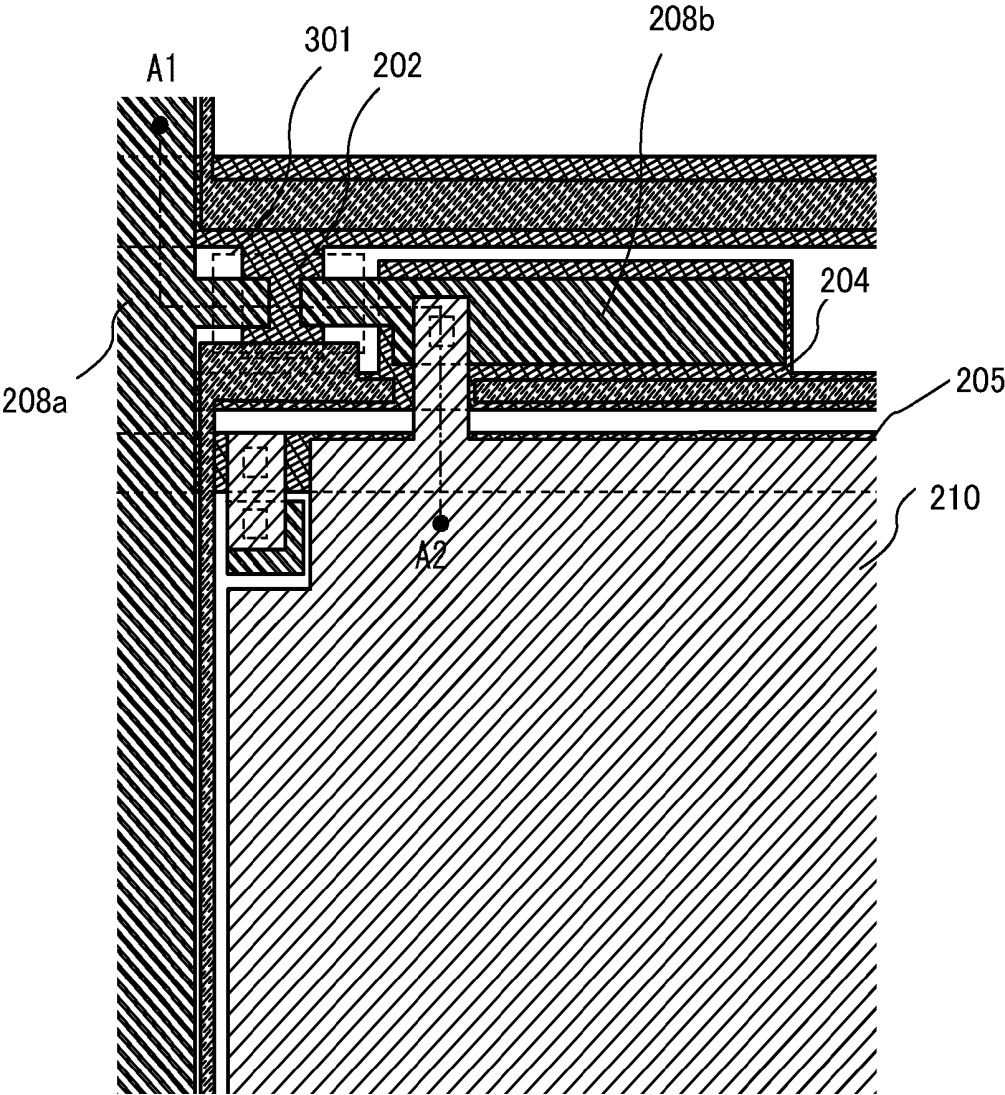
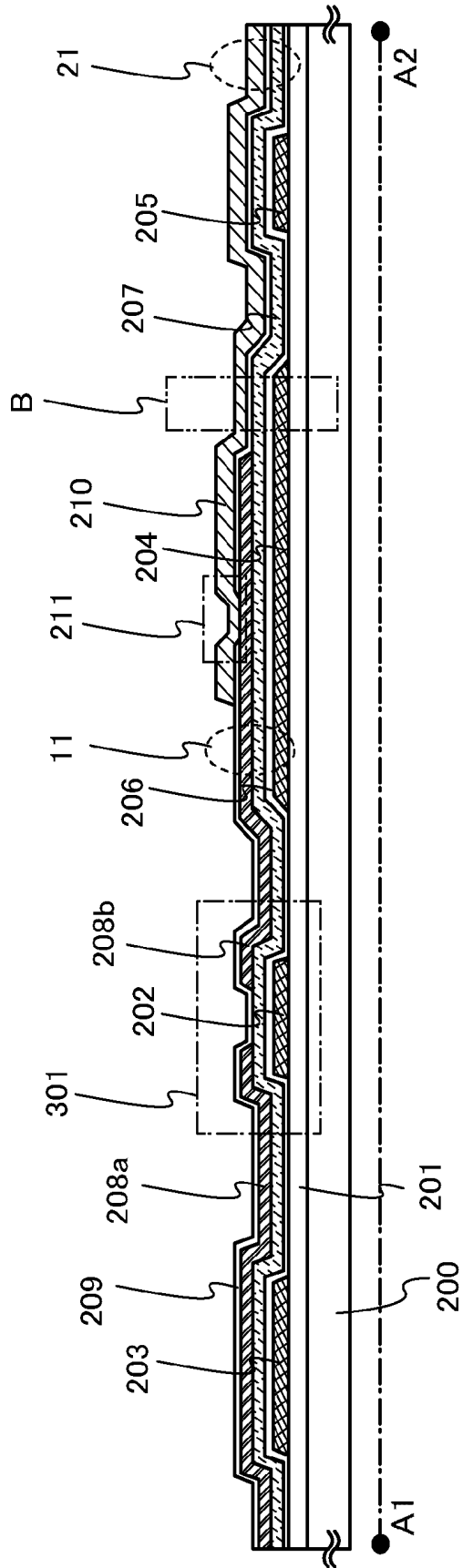


FIG. 8



**LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to liquid a crystal display device.

## 2. Description of the Related Art

In recent years, flat panel displays such as liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have been becoming widespread. While materials using amorphous silicon or polycrystalline silicon have been commonly used as semiconductor layer materials for thin film transistors, light-transmitting metal oxides have been also attracting attention. For example, techniques for improving the aperture ratio have been examined through the application of an In—Ga—Zn—O-based oxide or the like to a channel layer of a thin film transistor. In addition, Patent Document 1 discloses a technique for manufacturing a thin film transistor which has parasitic capacitance reduced and prevents defects caused by peeling of a thin film.

Non-Patent Document 1 discloses a structure for varying a frame frequency between in the case of displaying a moving image and in the case of displaying a still image in order to achieve a reduction in the power consumption of a liquid crystal display device.

## REFERENCES

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Published Patent Application No. 2010-098305

[Non-Patent Document 1] Kazuhiko Tsuda et al., IDW'02, pp. 295-298

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the case of a lower frame frequency ( $1/600$  Hz to 1 Hz) for displaying a still image, the storage capacitor in a pixel is advantageously larger in order to make the holding time of electric signals such as image signals longer and maintain more favorable still image display. However, when a design is made so as to increase the storage capacitor in a pixel, problems such as a decrease in the aperture ratio of the pixel and a need to increase the channel width of a pixel transistor will be caused. In addition, in order to prevent flicker noises (flickers) and achieve smoother moving image display, the frame frequency is increased for moving image display (60 Hz to 180 Hz). In the case of carrying out color display by a sequential method, the frame frequency is further increased (180 Hz to 480 Hz). In this case, there is no need to increase the storage capacitor in a pixel, because electric signals such as image signals are switched quickly. More specifically, it is extremely difficult to ensure an appropriate storage capacitor in a small-area pixel at the same time in both cases of still image display and moving image display.

In view of the problems described above, an object in an embodiment of the present invention disclosed herein is to provide a liquid crystal device which allows a desirable storage capacitor to be ensured in a pixel without decreasing the aperture ratio in response to changes in frame frequency. In addition, another object in an embodiment of the present invention disclosed herein is to provide a liquid crystal display device which allows for lower power consumption and higher-definition image display.

An embodiment of the present invention is a semiconductor device comprising: a pixel transistor including a gate electrode electrically connected to a scan line, a first electrode electrically connected to a signal line, the first electrode serv-

ing as one of a source electrode and a drain electrode, and a second electrode electrically connected to a pixel electrode, the second electrode serving as the other of the source electrode and the drain electrode; a first capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode, and the other electrode electrically connected to a capacitance line; and a second capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode, and the other electrode electrically connected to the capacitance line, wherein the second capacitive element has the one electrode formed from the same layer as the pixel electrode, has the other electrode formed from the same semiconductor material as the semiconductor layer of the pixel transistor, and thus has a MOS capacitor structure of a dielectric layer interposed between the one electrode and the other electrode, and the second capacitive element has a capacitance value varied in response to a time interval of a gate pulse by adjusting an electric potential of the capacitance line.

In addition, an embodiment of the present invention is a semiconductor device comprising: a pixel transistor including a gate electrode electrically connected to a scan line, a first electrode electrically connected to a signal line, the first electrode serving as one of a source electrode and a drain electrode, and a second electrode electrically connected to a pixel electrode, the second electrode serving as the other of the source electrode and the drain electrode; a first capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode, and the other electrode electrically connected to a wiring for shielding; and a second capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode, and the other electrode electrically connected to a capacitance line; and a transistor including a gate electrode electrically connected to the wiring for shielding, a first electrode electrically connected to the one electrode of the first capacitive element, the first electrode serving as one of a source electrode and a drain electrode, and a second electrode electrically connected to the capacitance line, the second electrode serving as the other of the source electrode and the drain electrode, wherein the second capacitive element has the one electrode formed from the same layer as the pixel electrode, has the other electrode formed from the same semiconductor material as the semiconductor layer of the pixel transistor, and thus has a MOS capacitor structure of a dielectric layer interposed between the one electrode and the other electrode, and the second capacitive element has a capacitance value varied in response to a time interval of a gate pulse by adjusting an electric potential of the capacitance line and supplying, to the wiring for shielding, such an electric field that turns off the transistor at least during image display.

In addition, in an embodiment of the present invention, the liquid crystal display device is provided wherein the pixel electrode and the semiconductor layer have a light-transmitting property.

In addition, in an embodiment of the present invention, the semiconductor layer may be composed of an oxide semiconductor.

It is to be noted that in this specification, etc., the term such as “over” or “below” does not necessarily mean that a component is placed “directly on” or “directly under” another component. For example, the expression “a gate electrode over a gate insulating layer” can mean the case where there is an additional component between the gate insulating layer and the gate electrode. Further, the terms “over” and “below” are used simply for convenience of explanation.

In addition, in this specification and the like, the term such as “electrode” or “wiring” does not limit a function of a

component. For example, an "electrode" is sometimes used as part of a "wiring", and vice versa. Furthermore, the term "electrode" or "wiring" can include the case where a plurality of "electrodes" or "wirings" is formed in an integrated manner.

Functions of a "source" and a "drain" are sometimes replaced with each other when a transistor of opposite polarity is used or when the direction of current flowing is changed in circuit operation, for example. Therefore, the terms "source" and "drain" can be used to denote the drain and the source, respectively, in this specification.

It is to be noted that in this specification, etc., the term "electrically connected" includes the case where components are connected through "an object which has any electric action." There is no particular limitation on "the object which has any electric action" as long as electric signals can be transmitted and received between components that are connected through the object.

Examples of the "object which has any electric action" include a switching element such as a transistor, a resistor, an inductor, a capacitor, and other elements with a variety of functions as well as an electrode and a wiring.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device can be achieved which allows a desirable storage capacitor to be ensured in a pixel without decreasing the aperture ratio in response to changes in frame frequency. In addition, a liquid crystal display device can be achieved which allows for lower power consumption and higher-definition image display.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel structure of a liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 2 is a top view illustrating a pixel structure of the liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a pixel structure of the liquid crystal display device;

FIGS. 4A and 4B are respectively a diagram showing capacitance-voltage characteristics and a relationship diagram of voltage;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are diagrams showing capacitance-voltage characteristics;

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram illustrating a pixel structure of a liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 7 is a top view illustrating a pixel structure of the liquid crystal display device; and

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a pixel structure of the liquid crystal display device.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. However, the present invention is not limited to the description below, and it is easily understood by those skilled in the art that modes and details disclosed herein can be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit and the scope of the present invention. Therefore, the present invention is not construed as being limited to description of the embodiments.

It is to be noted that the position, the size, the range, or the like of each structure illustrated in drawings and the like is not accurately represented in some cases for easy understanding. Therefore, the disclosed invention is not necessarily limited to the position, size, range, or the like as disclosed in the drawings and the like.

In this specification and the like, ordinal numbers such as "first", "second", and "third" are used in order to avoid confusion among components, and the terms do not mean limitation of the number of components.

#### Embodiment 1

In the present embodiment, a pixel structure and a method for switching the storage capacitors will be described in a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention disclosed herein. It is to be noted that the liquid crystal display device described in the present embodiment includes pixels each with a variable capacitance value in response to images displayed.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a circuit example of a pixel included in the liquid crystal display device.

A pixel 110 includes a pixel transistor 300, a first capacitive element 10, and a second capacitive element 20. The pixel transistor 300 has a gate electrode electrically connected to a scan line GL, and a first electrode electrically connected to a signal line SL, which serves as one of a source electrode and a drain electrode of the pixel transistor 300. Furthermore, one electrode of the first capacitive element 10 is electrically connected to one electrode of the second capacitive element 20, and a second electrode which serves as the other of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the pixel transistor 300, the other electrode of the first capacitive element 10, and the other electrode of the second capacitive element 20 are electrically connected to each other. Further, the one electrode of the first capacitive element 10 and the one electrode of the second capacitive element 20 are electrically connected to a capacitance line Cs.

Next, an example of the specific structure of the pixel shown in FIG. 1 will be described with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3. FIG. 2 shows a top view of the pixel. In addition, FIG. 3 shows a cross-sectional view of the pixel along the chain line A1-A2 in FIG. 2.

In the cross section A1-A2, a base layer 501 is formed on a substrate 500, and a gate electrode 502, a wiring 503, and a wiring 504 are formed on the base layer 501. In addition, a gate insulating layer 507 is formed to cover the gate electrode 502, the wiring 503, and the wiring 504. Furthermore, a semiconductor layer 508 is formed on the gate insulating layer 507 so as to overlap with the gate electrode 502, and a semiconductor layer 509 is formed on the gate insulating layer 507. In addition, a source electrode 510a and a drain electrode 510b are formed on the semiconductor layer 508 so as to overlap with end portions of the gate electrode 502, and a wiring 511 is formed on the gate insulating layer 507 and the semiconductor layer 509 so as to be in partial contact with the wiring 504. It is to be noted that the wiring 511 is electrically connected to the wiring 504 through a contact hole 516 formed in the gate insulating layer 507. In addition, an insulating layer 512 and an insulating layer 513 are formed sequentially on the source electrode 510a, the drain electrode 510b, and the wiring 511 so as to be in partial contact with the semiconductor layer 508, and a pixel electrode 514 is formed on the insulating layer 513. It is to be noted that the pixel electrode 514 is electrically connected to the drain electrode 510b through a contact hole 515 formed in the insulating layer 512 and the insulating layer 513.

A section in which the wiring 504 and the drain electrode 510b are overlapped with the gate insulating layer 507 interposed therebetween functions as the first capacitive element 10. The gate insulating layer 507 functions as a dielectric layer. In addition, a section in which the semiconductor layer 509 and the pixel electrode 514 are overlapped with the insu-

lating layer **512** and the insulating layer **513** interposed therebetween functions as the second capacitive element **20**. The insulating layer **512** and the insulating layer **513** function as a dielectric layer.

The multilayer structure of the dielectric layer can prevent interlayer short circuit caused by pinholes, etc. formed in the insulating layers. More specifically, even when a pinhole is caused in one of the dielectric layers, the pinhole is covered with the other dielectric layer, and the function of the second capacitive element **20** can be thus improved.

The semiconductor layer **508** and the semiconductor layer **509** can be formed with the use of amorphous silicon, microcrystalline silicon, and polycrystalline silicon. However, in the case of driving the pixels at a lower frame frequency, it is preferable to use a semiconductor material which has a wider energy gap than those of the above-mentioned silicon-based semiconductor materials. As the semiconductor material which has a wider energy gap, preferably, oxide semiconductors can be used. For example, zinc-oxide-based oxide semiconductors have an energy gap of approximately 3 eV, which are excellent in a light-transmitting property in a visible light range. While many of these oxide semiconductors exhibits an n-type conductivity, the oxide semiconductors can be brought closer to intrinsic semiconductors by reducing impurities acting as donors, such as hydrogen, and reducing defects caused by oxygen vacancies. This type of highly purified oxide semiconductor can reduce the off-state current of the transistor sufficiently in combination with the wide energy gap.

The pixel transistor **300** configured with the use of the oxide semiconductor for the semiconductor layer **508** can reduce the off-state current, and reduce the ratio of electric charges disappearing from the storage capacitor provided in the pixel. More specifically, even when the frame frequency is lowered, the pixel transistor **300** makes it possible to keep electric charges held in the storage capacitor until the next writing period.

The oxide semiconductor to be used preferably contains at least indium (In) or zinc (Zn). In particular, the oxide semiconductor preferably contains In and Zn. In addition, as a stabilizer for reducing the variation in electric characteristics of a transistor using the oxide, the oxide semiconductor preferably gallium (Ga) in addition to In and Zn. In addition, the oxide semiconductor preferably contains tin (Sn) as a stabilizer. In addition, the oxide semiconductor preferably contains hafnium (Hf) as a stabilizer. In addition, the oxide semiconductor preferably contains aluminum (Al) as a stabilizer.

In addition, as other stabilizer(s), the oxide semiconductor may contain one or more of lanthanoid such as lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), samarium (Sm), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), or lutetium (Lu).

For example, an indium oxide, a tin oxide, a zinc oxide, a two-component metal oxide such as an In—Zn-based oxide, a Sn—Zn-based oxide, an Al—Zn-based oxide, a Zn—Mg-based oxide, a Sn—Mg-based oxide, an In—Mg-based oxide, or an In—Ga-based oxide, a three-component metal oxide such as an In—Ga—Zn-based oxide (also referred to as IGZO), an In—Al—Zn-based oxide, an In—Sn—Zn-based oxide, a Sn—Ga—Zn-based oxide, an Al—Ga—Zn-based oxide, a Sn—Al—Zn-based oxide, an In—Hf—Zn-based oxide, an In—La—Zn-based oxide, an In—Ce—Zn-based oxide, an In—Pr—Zn-based oxide, an In—Nd—Zn-based oxide, an In—Sm—Zn-based oxide, an In—Eu—Zn-based oxide, an In—Gd—Zn-based oxide, an In—Tb—Zn-based oxide, an In—Dy—Zn-based oxide, an In—Ho—Zn-based oxide, an In—Er—Zn-based oxide, an In—Tm—Zn-based

oxide, an In—Yb—Zn-based oxide, or an In—Lu—Zn-based oxide, a four-component metal oxide such as an In—Sn—Ga—Zn-based oxide, an In—Hf—Ga—Zn-based oxide, an In—Al—Ga—Zn-based oxide, an In—Sn—Al—Zn-based oxide, an In—Sn—Hf—Zn-based oxide, or an In—Hf—Al—Zn-based oxide can be used as the oxide semiconductor.

It is to be noted in this case that, for example, an In—Ga—Zn-based oxide refers to an oxide containing In, Ga, and Zn, and there is no limitation on the ratio of In:Ga:Zn. The In—Ga—Zn-based oxide may contain a metal element besides the In, Ga, and Zn.

Alternatively, a material represented by  $\text{InMO}_3(\text{ZnO})_m$  ( $m > 0$ , and  $m$  is not an integer) may be used as an oxide semiconductor. It is to be noted that  $M$  represents one or more metal elements selected from Ga, Fe, Mn, and Co. Alternatively, a material represented by  $\text{In}_2\text{SnO}_5(\text{ZnO})_n$  ( $n > 0$ ,  $n$  is a natural number) may be used as the oxide semiconductor.

For example, an In—Ga—Zn-based oxide with an atomic ratio of In:Ga:Zn=1:1:1 ( $=\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ ) or In:Ga:Zn=2:2:1 ( $=\frac{2}{5}:\frac{2}{5}:\frac{1}{5}$ ), or an oxide whose composition is in the neighborhood of the In—Ga—Zn-based oxide can be used. Alternatively, an In—Sn—Zn-based oxide with an atomic ratio of In:Sn:Zn=1:1:1 ( $=\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ ), In:Sn:Zn=2:1:3 ( $=\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{6}:\frac{1}{2}$ ), or In:Sn:Zn=2:1:5 ( $=\frac{1}{4}:\frac{1}{8}:\frac{5}{8}$ ), or an oxide whose composition is in the neighborhood of the In—Sn—Zn-based oxide may be used.

However, the oxide semiconductor is not limited to those described above, and a material which has an appropriate composition may be used depending on required semiconductor characteristics (e.g., mobility, threshold voltage, and variation). In addition, in order to obtain the required semiconductor characteristics, it is preferable to make the carrier concentration, the impurity concentration, the defect density, the atomic ratio of a metal element to oxygen, the interatomic distance, the density, etc. appropriate.

In addition, a configuration is desirably used in which the semiconductor layer **508** of the pixel transistor **300** is overlapped with the gate electrode **502**. The adoption of this configuration can prevent the oxide semiconductor in the semiconductor layer **508** from being deteriorated due to incident light from the substrate **500** side. Thus, characteristic degradation such as the shifted threshold voltage of the pixel transistor **300** can be prevented from being caused.

For the pixel electrode **514**, a light-transmitting conductive material is preferably used. As the light-transmitting conductive material, materials can be used such as an indium tin oxide containing a silicon oxide (ITSO), an indium tin oxide (ITO), a zinc oxide (ZnO), an indium zinc oxide (IZO), and a gallium-doped zinc oxide (GZO). It is to be noted that the light-transmitting conductive material refers to a material which has a visible light transmittance of 75% to 100% in the specification.

The use of the oxide semiconductor for the semiconductor layer **509** and the use of the light-transmitting conductive material for the pixel electrode **514** make it possible to form the light-transmitting second capacitive element **20**. Therefore, the aperture ratio of the pixel **110** can be improved. When the area of the second capacitive element **20** accounts for 70 percent or more or 80 percent or more of the pixel pitch, a liquid crystal display device can be achieved which has a further improved aperture ratio.

Next, a specific method for varying the value of the storage capacitor will be described for the pixel shown in FIGS. 1 through 3.

FIG. 4A shows capacitance (C)-voltage (Vg) characteristics of a MOS capacitor, where the horizontal axis indicates a gate voltage Vg, whereas the vertical axis indicates a capaci-

tance C. The second capacitive element **20** formed of the semiconductor layer **509** and the pixel electrode **514** overlapped with the insulating layer **512** and the insulating layer **513** interposed therebetween constitutes a MOS capacitor. The MOS capacitor has the characteristics of, as shown in FIG. 4A, failing to function as a capacitive element when the voltage value is lower than a certain threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ , and functioning as a capacitive element only when the voltage value is the certain threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  or more.

FIG. 4B shows a schematic diagram of the ranges of voltage values which can be taken by the capacitance line Cs when the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs is varied in a moving image display period and a still image display period. The video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  takes a value within a certain range from a maximum value  $V_{max}$  to a minimum value  $V_{min}$ , as shown in FIG. 4B. Therefore, the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs is adjusted to not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  in the moving image display period, and adjusted to not more than the maximum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  in the still image display period.

In FIGS. 5A and 5B, ranges are referred to as a, b, and c respectively when the voltage  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **20** takes a value from the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  to the minimum value  $V_{min}$  thereof, takes a value not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , and takes a value not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ .

When the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs is adjusted to not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **20** takes a value not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ . From FIG. 5A, it is determined that when the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **20** takes any value within the range b, the capacitance value of the second capacitive element **20** fails to take any value.

More specifically, in the moving image display period, the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs electrically connected to the one electrode of the first capacitive element **10** and the one electrode of the second capacitive element **20** takes a value not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , and the second capacitive element **20** as a MOS capacitor thus fails to function at all. Therefore, only the first capacitive element **10** functions in the pixel **110**.

When the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs is adjusted to not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **20** takes a value not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ . From FIG. 5B, it is determined that when the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **20** takes any value within the range c, the capacitance value of the second capacitive element **20** takes a certain value Ca.

More specifically, in the still image display period, the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs electrically connected to the one electrode of the first capacitive element **10** and the one electrode of the first capacitive element **10** takes a value not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , and the second capacitive element **20** as a MOS capacitor thus does function. Therefore, the first capacitive element **10** and the second capacitive element **20** do function in the pixel **110**.

Thus, the above-described configuration allows switching of the capacitance value between the both periods of the moving image display period and the still image display periods by adjusting the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs. More specifically, depending on images displayed, the capacitance value in the pixel can be varied so as to be most suitable for each pixel accordingly in response to the value of the drastically varying frame frequency. In particular, in the case of driving the pixel at an extremely high frame frequency as in color display by a sequential method, the capacitance value in the pixel can be further reduced, thus achieving high integration and downsizing of the liquid crystal display device. More specifically, a desirable capacitance value can be set efficiently for the pixel, thus allowing the power consumption of the entire liquid crystal display device to be reduced.

In addition, the above-described configuration can control the capacitance value of all the pixels independently by adjusting the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs electrically connected to the one electrode of the first capacitive element **10** and the one electrode of the second capacitive element **20**, thus eliminating the need to install wiring uselessly. For this reason, the parasitic capacitance caused by an overlap between adjacent wirings can be reduced to obtain a higher-definition liquid crystal display device. In addition, independently of the channel width of the pixel transistor **300**, an appropriate storage capacitor can be ensured in the pixel, thus making it easy to achieve high integration in the liquid crystal display device.

#### Embodiment 2

In the present embodiment, another pixel structure and a method for switching the storage capacitors will be described in a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention disclosed herein. It is to be noted that the liquid crystal display device described in the present embodiment includes pixels each with a variable capacitance value in response to images displayed.

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating a circuit example of a pixel included in the liquid crystal display device.

A pixel **111** includes a pixel transistor **301**, a transistor **400**, a first capacitive element **11**, and a second capacitive element **21**. The pixel transistor **301** has a gate electrode electrically connected to a scan line GL, and a first electrode electrically connected to a signal line SL, which serves as one of a source electrode and a drain electrode of the pixel transistor **301**. Furthermore, one electrode of the first capacitive element **11** is electrically connected to a gate electrode of the transistor **400**, a first electrode which serves as one of a source electrode and a drain electrode of the transistor **400** is electrically connected to one electrode of the second capacitive element **21**, and a second electrode which serve as the other of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the pixel transistor **301**, the other electrode of the first capacitive element **11**, a second electrode which serve as the other of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the transistor **400**, and the other electrode of the second capacitive element **21** are electrically connected to each other.

Further, the gate electrode of the transistor **400** and the one electrode of the first capacitive element **11** are electrically connected to a wiring Di for shielding, and the first electrode which serves as one of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the transistor **400** and the one electrode of the second capacitive element **21** are electrically connected to the capacitance line Cs. Furthermore, such an electric potential

that turns off the transistor **400** at least during image display is supplied to the wiring **Di** for shielding.

Next, an example of the specific structure of the pixel shown in FIG. 6 will be described with reference to FIGS. 7 and 8. FIG. 7 shows a top view of the pixel. In addition, FIG. 8 shows a cross-sectional view of the pixel along the chain line A1-A2 in FIG. 7.

In the cross section A1-A2, a base layer **201** is formed on a substrate **200**, and a gate electrode **202**, a wiring **203**, a wiring **204**, and a wiring **205** are formed on the base layer **201**. In addition, a gate insulating layer **206** and a semiconductor layer **207** is formed to cover the gate electrode **202**, the wiring **203**, the wiring **204**, and the wiring **205**. In addition, a source electrode **208a** and a drain electrode **208b** on the semiconductor layer **207**. In addition, an insulating layer **209** is formed on the source electrode **208a** and the drain electrode **208b** so as to be in partial contact with the semiconductor layer **207**. A pixel electrode **210** is formed on the insulating layer **209**. Further, the pixel electrode **210** is electrically connected to the drain electrode **208b** through a contact hole **211** formed in the insulating layer **209**.

A section in which the wiring **204** and the drain electrode **208b** are overlapped with the gate insulating layer **206** and the semiconductor layer **207** interposed therebetween functions as the first capacitive element **11**. The gate insulating layer **206** and the semiconductor layer **207** function as dielectric layers. In addition, a section in which the semiconductor layer **207** and the pixel electrode **210** are overlapped with the gate insulating layer **209** interposed therebetween functions as the second capacitive element **21**. The insulating layer **209** functions as a dielectric layer.

The multilayer structure of the dielectric layer can prevent interlayer short circuit caused by pinholes, etc. formed in the insulating layers. More specifically, even when a pinhole is caused in one of the dielectric layers, the pinhole is covered with the other dielectric layer, and the function of the first capacitive element **11** can be thus improved.

The pixel transistor **301** configured with the use of the oxide semiconductor for the semiconductor layer **207** can reduce the off-state current, and reduce the ratio of electric charges disappearing from the storage capacitor provided in the pixel. More specifically, even when the frame frequency is lowered, the pixel transistor **301** makes it possible to keep electric charges held in the storage capacitor until the next writing period.

For the pixel electrode **210**, a light-transmitting conductive material is preferably used. As the light-transmitting conductive material, materials can be used such as an indium tin oxide containing a silicon oxide (ITSO), an indium tin oxide (ITO), a zinc oxide (ZnO), an indium zinc oxide (IZO), and a gallium-doped zinc oxide (GZO). It is to be noted that the light-transmitting conductive material refers to a material which has a visible light transmittance of 75% to 100% in the specification.

The use of the oxide semiconductor for the semiconductor layer **207** and the use of the light-transmitting conductive material for the pixel electrode **210** make it possible to form the light-transmitting second capacitive element **21**. Therefore, the aperture ratio of the pixel **111** can be improved. When the area of the second capacitive element **21** accounts for 70 percent or more or 80 percent or more of the pixel pitch, a liquid crystal display device can be achieved which has a further improved aperture ratio. It is to be noted the pixel pitch refers to the area of a region surrounded by both the distance between adjacent signal lines as a side and the distance between adjacent scan lines as another side.

Next, a specific method for varying the value of the storage capacitor will be described for the pixel shown in FIGS. 6 through 8.

The second capacitive element **21** formed of the semiconductor layer **207** and the pixel electrode **210** overlapped with the insulating layer **209** interposed therebetween constitutes a MOS capacitor. The MOS capacitor has the characteristics of, as shown in FIG. 4A, failing to function as a capacitive element when the voltage value is lower than a certain threshold voltage  $V_{th}$ , and functioning as a capacitive element only when the voltage value is the certain threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  or more.

FIG. 4B shows a schematic diagram of the ranges of voltage values which can be taken by the capacitance line  $C_s$  when the voltage value of the capacitance line  $C_s$  is varied in a moving image display period and a still image display period. The video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  takes a value within a certain range from a maximum value  $V_{max}$  to a minimum value  $V_{min}$ , as shown in FIG. 4B. Therefore, the voltage value of the capacitance line  $C_s$  is adjusted to not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  in the moving image display period, and adjusted to not more than the maximum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$  in the still image display period.

It is to be noted that the wiring **Di** for shielding is placed in the pixel **111** for preventing conduction in a region **B** in FIG. 8. Therefore, there is a need to supply such an electric potential that turns off the transistor **400** at least during image display, to the wiring **Di** for shielding, which is electrically connected to the gate electrode of the transistor **400**.

When the voltage value of the capacitance line  $C_s$  is adjusted to not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **21** takes a value not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ . From FIG. 5A, it is determined that when the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **21** takes any value within the range **b**, the capacitance value of the second capacitive element **21** fails to take any value.

More specifically, in the moving image display period, the voltage value of the capacitance line  $C_s$  electrically connected to the one electrode of the second capacitive element **21** and the first electrode which serves as one of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the transistor **400** takes a value not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , and the second capacitive element **21** as a MOS capacitor thus fails to function at all. Therefore, only the first capacitive element **11** functions in the pixel **111**.

When the voltage value of the capacitance line  $C_s$  is adjusted to not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **21** takes a value not less than the maximum value  $V_{max}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ . From FIG. 5B, it is determined that when the voltage value  $V_g$  of the gate electrode of the second capacitive element **21** takes any value within the range **c**, the capacitance value of the second capacitive element **21** takes a certain value  $C_a$ .

More specifically, in the still image display period, the voltage value of the capacitance line  $C_s$  electrically connected to the one electrode of the second capacitive element **21** and the first electrode which serves as one of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the transistor **400** takes a value not more than the minimum value  $V_{min}$  of the video data voltage  $V_{vi}$ , and the second capacitive element **21** as a

MOS capacitor thus does function. Therefore, the first capacitive element **11** and the second capacitive element **21** do function in the pixel **111**.

Thus, the above-described configuration allows switching of the capacitance value between the both periods of the moving image display period and the still image display periods by adjusting the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs. More specifically, depending on images displayed, the capacitance value in the pixel can be varied so as to be most suitable for each pixel accordingly in response to the value of the drastically varying frame frequency. In particular, in the case of driving the pixel at an extremely high frame frequency as in color display by a sequential method, the capacitance value in the pixel can be further reduced, thus achieving high integration and downsizing of the liquid crystal display device. More specifically, a desirable capacitance value can be set efficiently for the pixel, thus allowing the power consumption of the entire liquid crystal display device to be reduced.

In addition, the above-described configuration can control the capacitance value of the entire pixel independently by adjusting the voltage value of the capacitance line Cs electrically connected to the one electrode of the second capacitive element **21** and the first electrode which serves as one of the source electrode and the drain electrode of the transistor **400**, thus eliminating the need to install wiring uselessly. For this reason, the parasitic capacitance caused by an overlap between adjacent wirings can be reduced to obtain a higher-definition liquid crystal display device. In addition, independently of the channel width of the pixel transistor **301**, an appropriate storage capacitor can be ensured in the pixel, thus making it easy to increase the integration in the liquid crystal display device.

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application serial no. 2010-206282 filed with Japan Patent Office on Sep. 15, 2010, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

**1.** A semiconductor device comprising:

a transistor including a gate electrode electrically connected to a scan line, a first electrode electrically connected to a signal line, and a second electrode electrically connected to a pixel electrode;

a first capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode, and the other electrode electrically connected to a capacitance line; and

a second capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode,

wherein the second capacitive element has a capacitance value variable by adjusting an electric potential of the capacitance line depending upon whether an image to be displayed by the pixel electrode is a still image or a moving image.

**2.** The semiconductor device according to claim **1**, wherein the pixel electrode and semiconductor layer of the transistor have a light-transmitting property.

**3.** The semiconductor device according to claim **1**, wherein a semiconductor layer of the transistor comprises an oxide semiconductor.

**4.** The semiconductor device according to claim **1**, wherein the second capacitive element has a MOS capacitor structure with a dielectric layer interposed between the one electrode and the other electrode.

**5.** The semiconductor device according to claim **1**, wherein the one electrode of the second capacitive element is formed from the same layer as the pixel electrode, and wherein the other electrode of the second capacitive element is formed from the same semiconductor material as a semiconductor layer of the transistor.

**6.** The semiconductor device according to claim **1**, wherein a dielectric layer of the first capacitive element or the second capacitive element has a multilayer structure.

**7.** The semiconductor device according to claim **1**, wherein the other electrode of the second capacitive element is electrically connected to the capacitance line.

**8.** The method according to claim **6**, wherein the other electrode of the second capacitive element is electrically connected to the capacitance line.

**9.** A method for driving a display device at frame frequencies comprising:

a transistor including a gate electrode electrically connected to a scan line, a first electrode electrically connected to a signal line, and a second electrode electrically connected to a pixel electrode;

a first capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode, and the other electrode electrically connected to a capacitance line; and

a second capacitive element including one electrode electrically connected to the second electrode,

the method comprising a step of:

adjusting an electric potential of the capacitance line depending upon the frame frequencies so that a capacitance value of the second capacitive element is adjusted.

**10.** The method according to claim **9**, wherein the one electrode of the second capacitive element is formed from the same layer as the pixel electrode, and wherein the other electrode of the second capacitive element is formed from the same semiconductor material as a semiconductor layer of the transistor.

**11.** The method according to claim **9**, wherein a semiconductor layer of the transistor comprises an oxide semiconductor.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
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摘要(译)

本发明的一个目的是提供一种液晶显示装置，该液晶显示装置允许在像素中确保所需的存储电容器，而不会响应于帧频的变化而降低孔径比。在包括像素晶体管和在每个像素中使用氧化物半导体材料的两个电容元件的液晶显示装置中，一个电容元件包括透光材料以改善像素的孔径比。此外，通过使用透光电容元件的特性，通过响应于根据所显示的图像而变化的帧频调节电容值的电压值，改变像素中的存储电容器的尺寸。

