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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD OF LIQUID
CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(2013.01); **G02F 1/136227** (2013.01)

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1/136286; G02F 1/136213; G02F 1/134336;
G02F 1/133707; G02F 1/1393; H01L 27/1214;
H01L 27/12

USPC 349/43, 38, 39, 146
See application file for complete search history.

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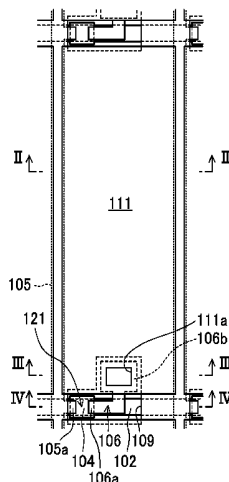
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In order to suppress crosstalk between a pixel electrode and a source line to reduce flicker, an LCD device includes: gate lines **102** and source lines **105** which are provided in a grid pattern; pixel electrodes **111** arranged in a matrix pattern so as to correspond to intersections of the gate lines and the source lines; a transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109**; and switching elements **121** configured to apply an image signal voltage supplied from the source line **105** to the pixel electrode **111** according to a scanning signal applied from the gate line **102**. The switching element **121** is formed by using an oxide semiconductor layer **104**, and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** is provided between the source line **105** and the pixel electrode **111**.

11 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

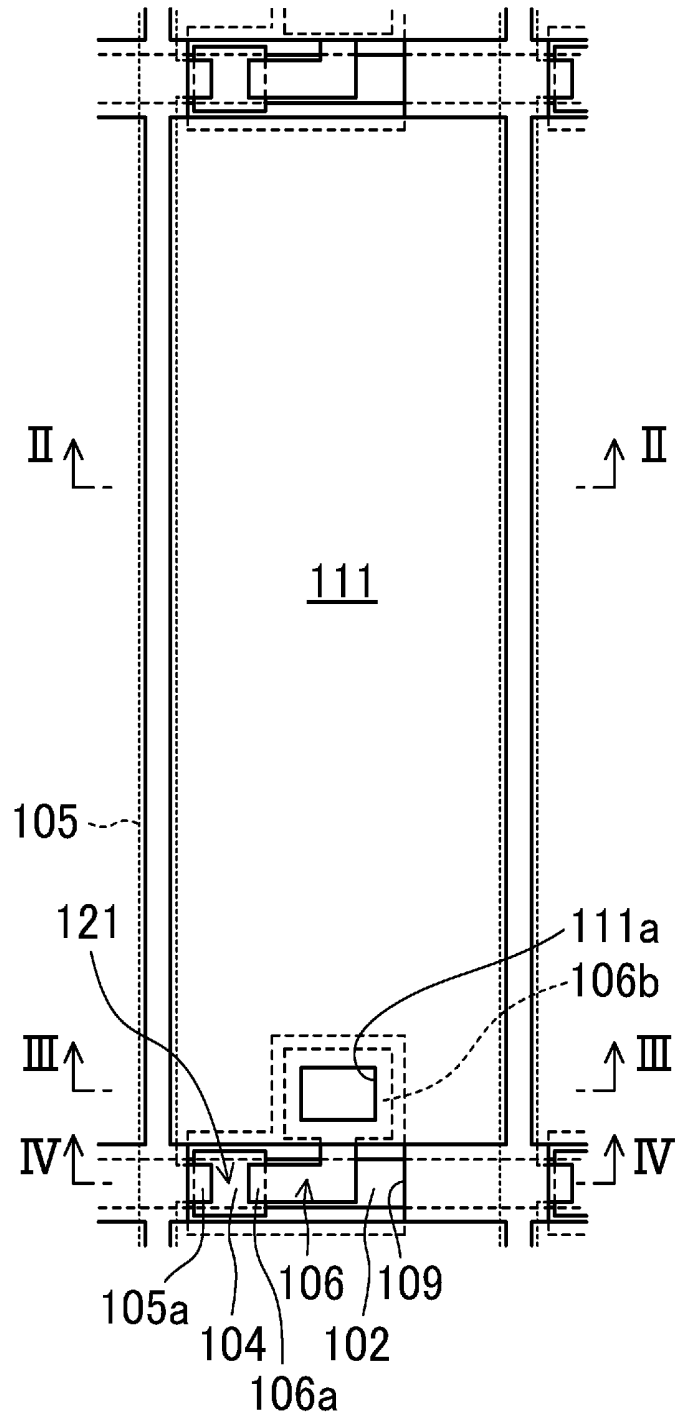


FIG.2

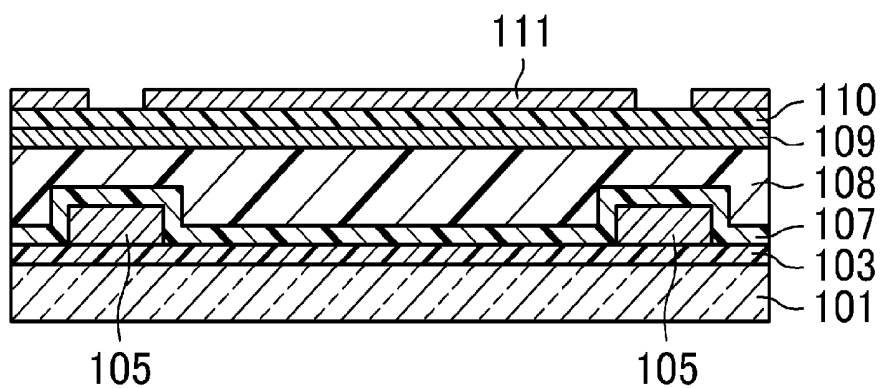


FIG.3

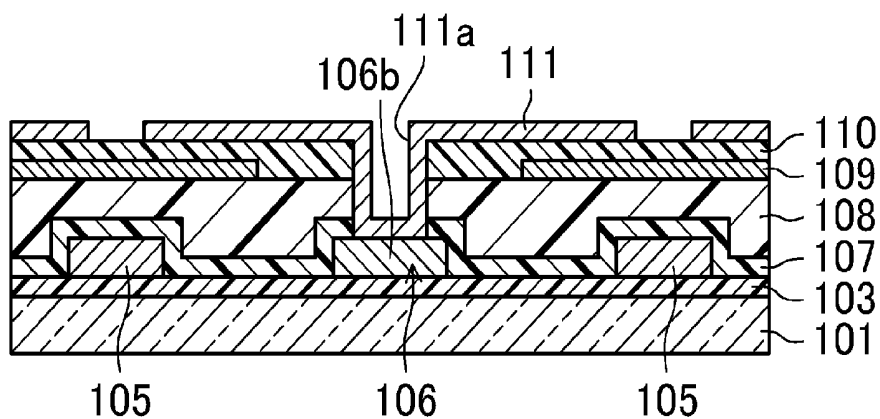


FIG.4

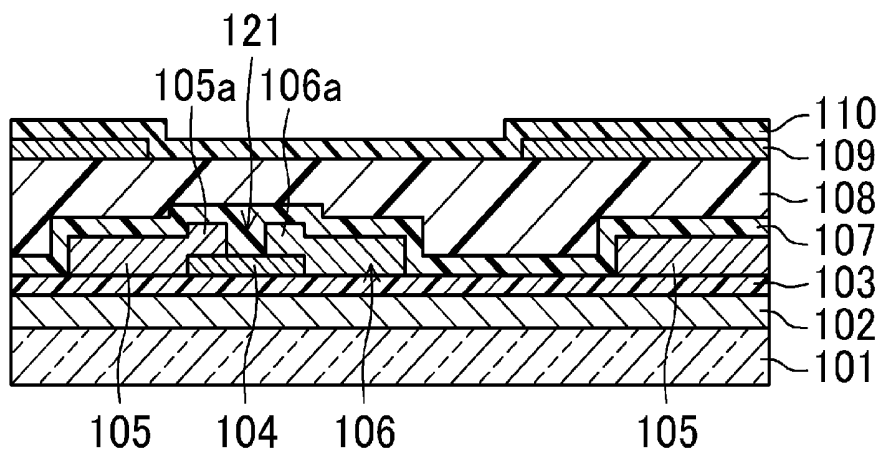


FIG.5

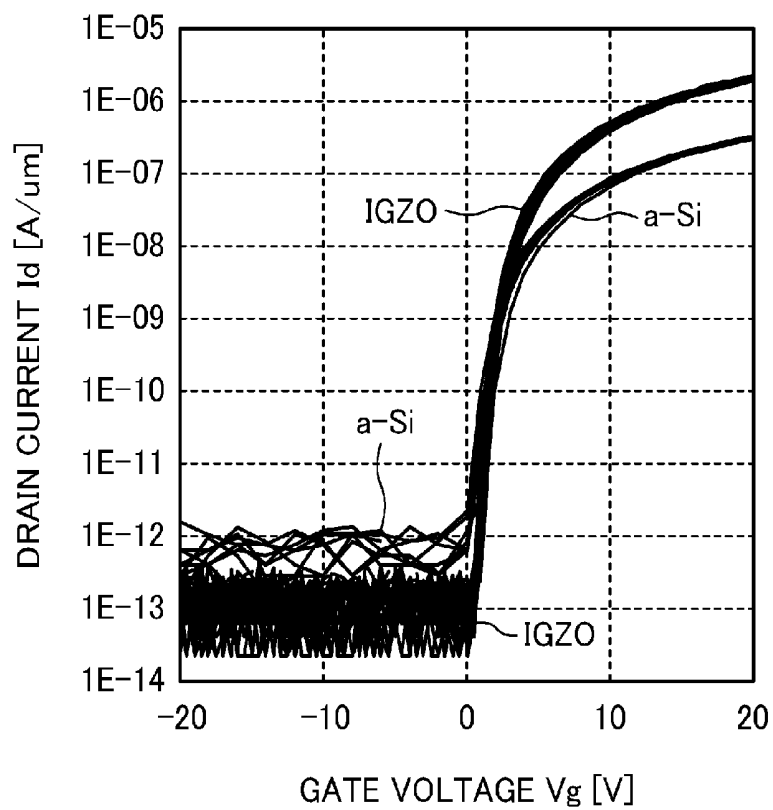


FIG.6

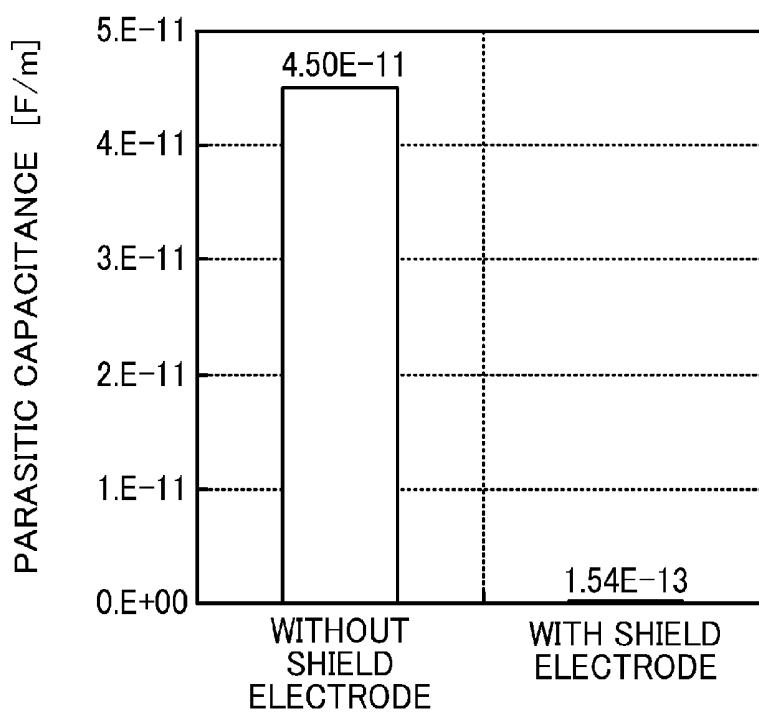


FIG. 7

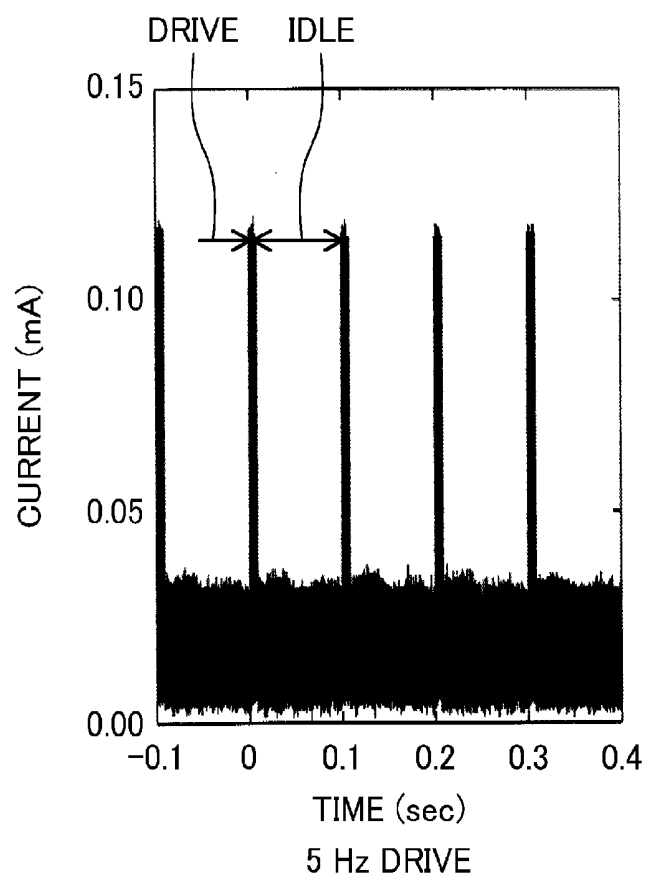


FIG. 8

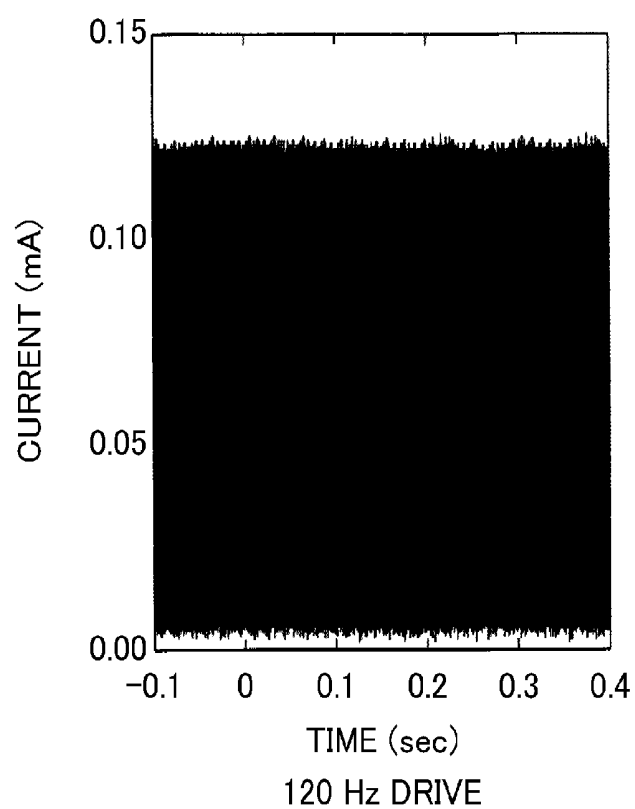


FIG.9

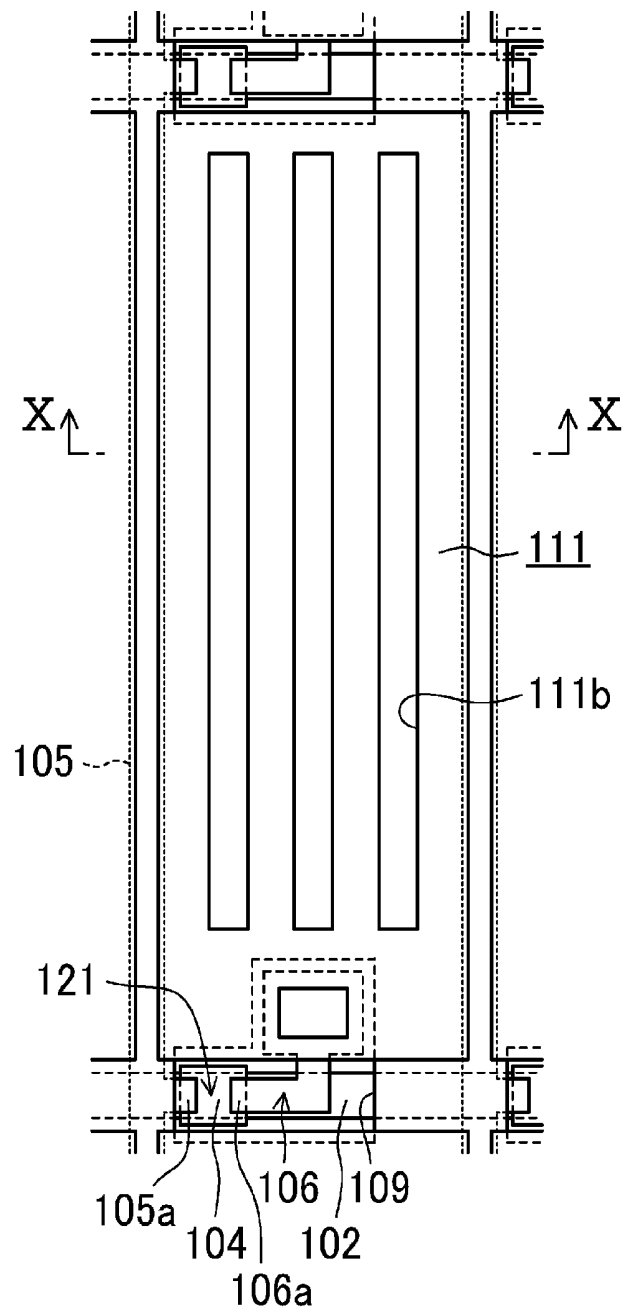


FIG.10

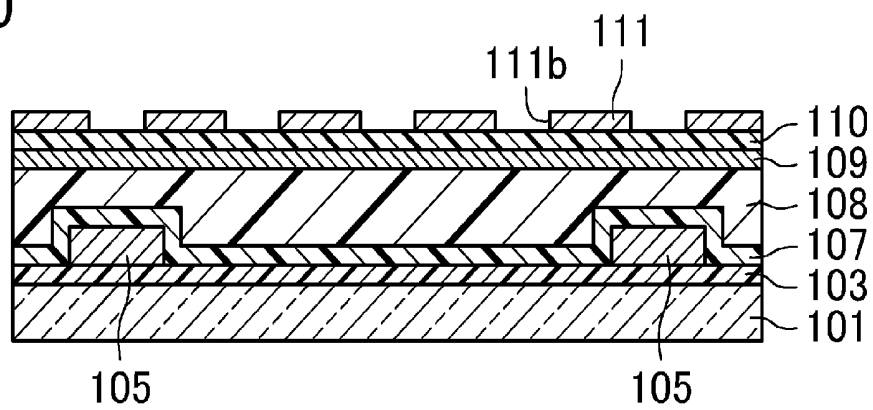


FIG.11

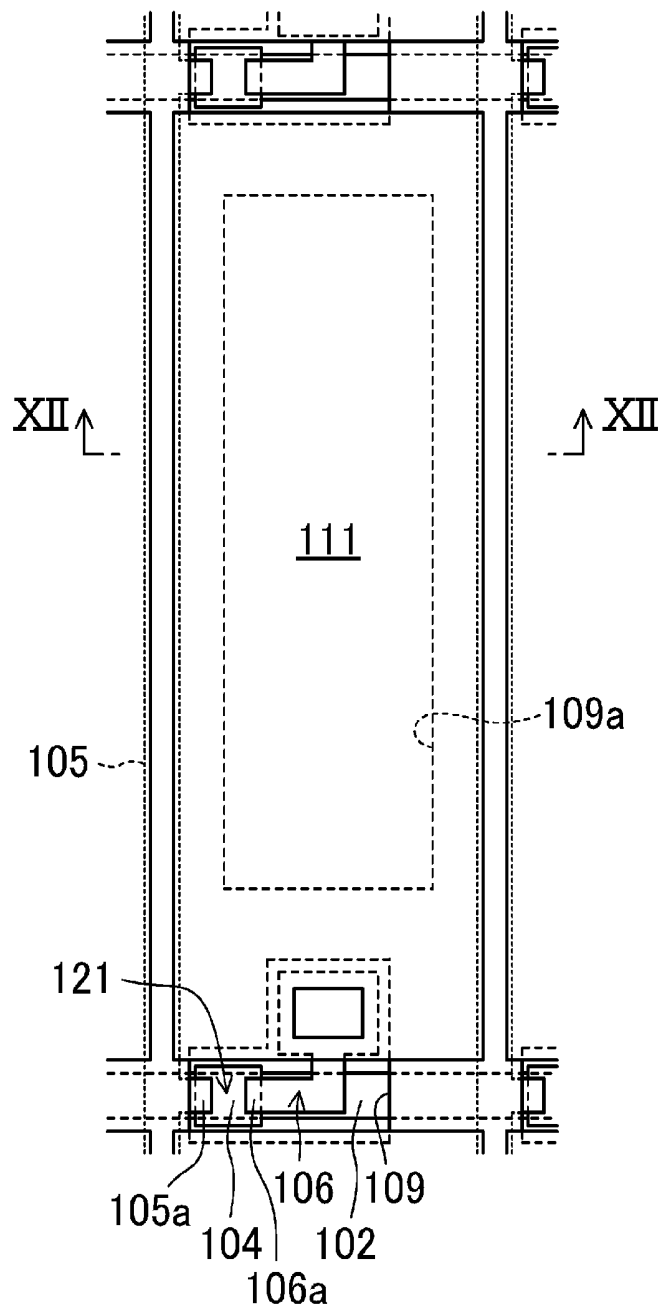


FIG.12

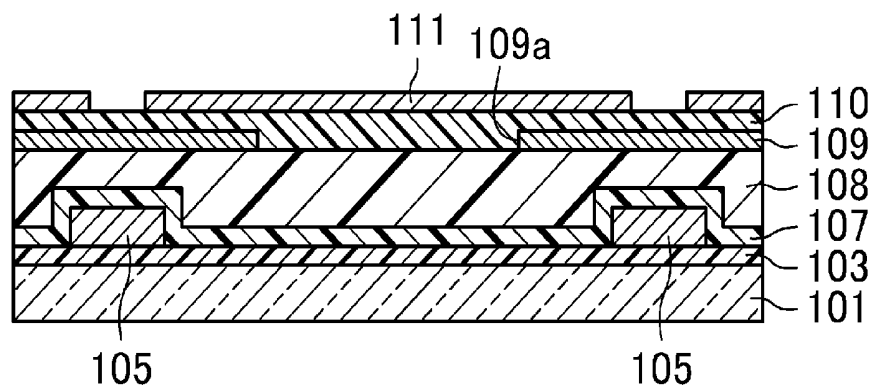
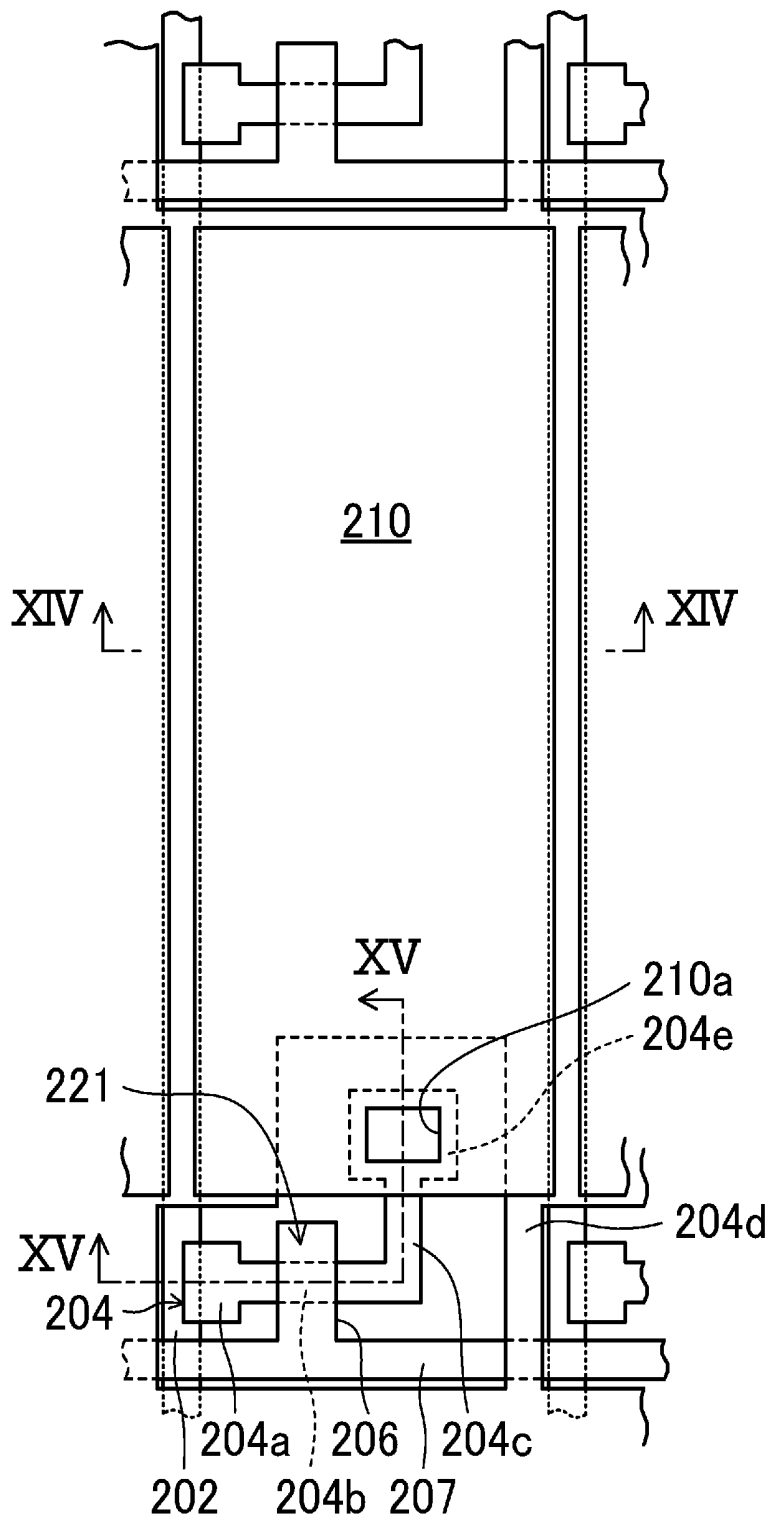


FIG. 13



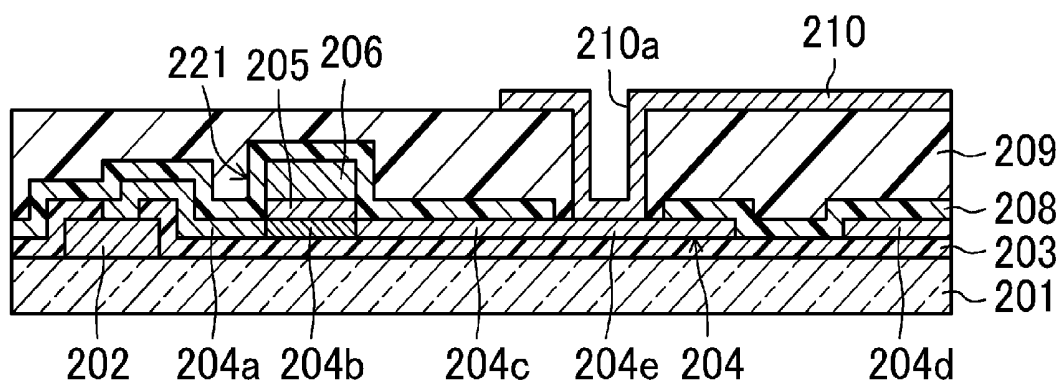


FIG.16

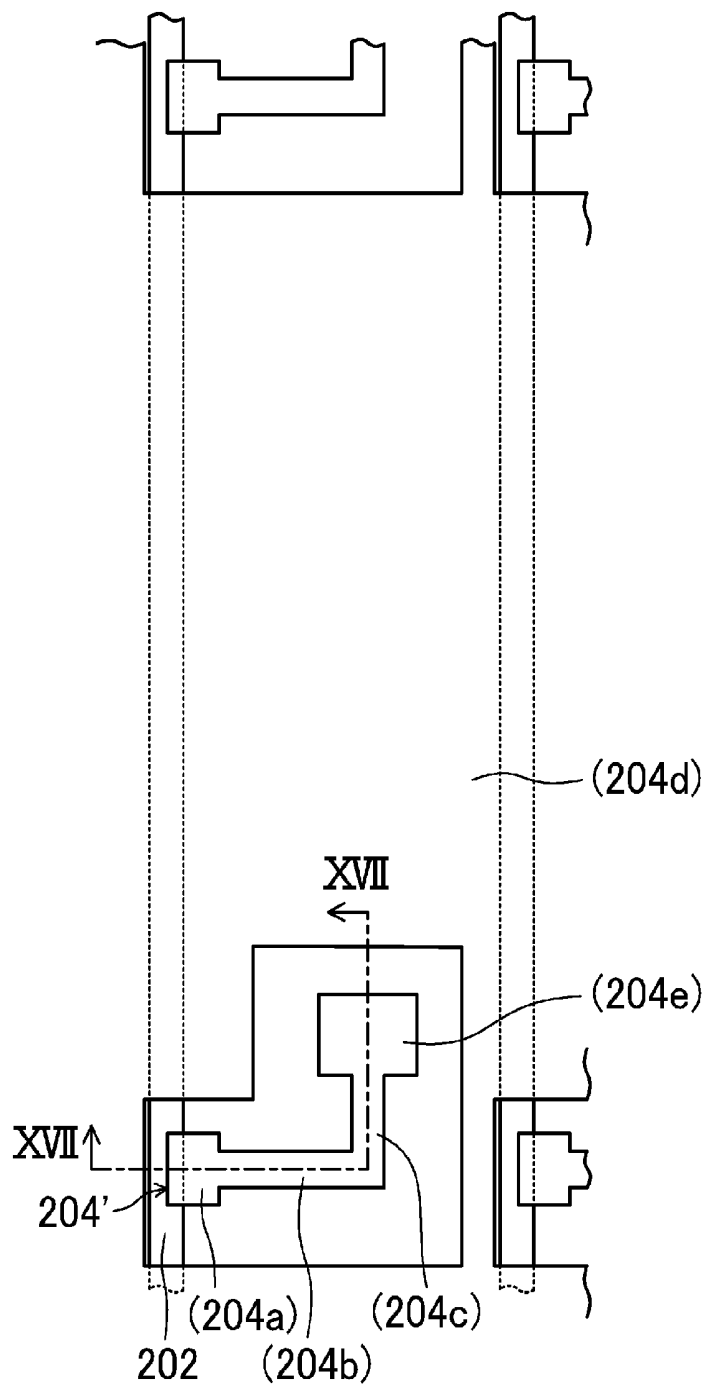


FIG.17

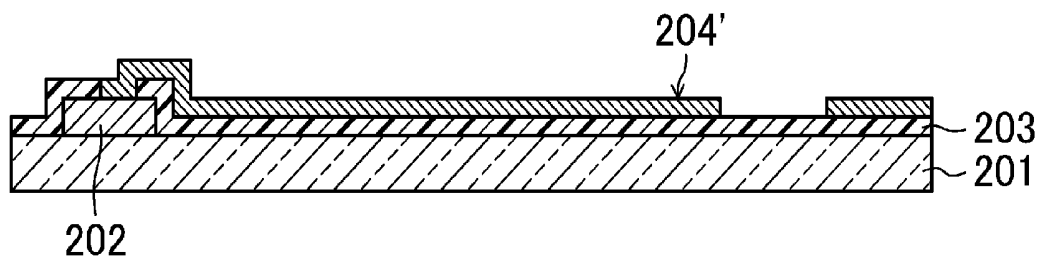


FIG. 18

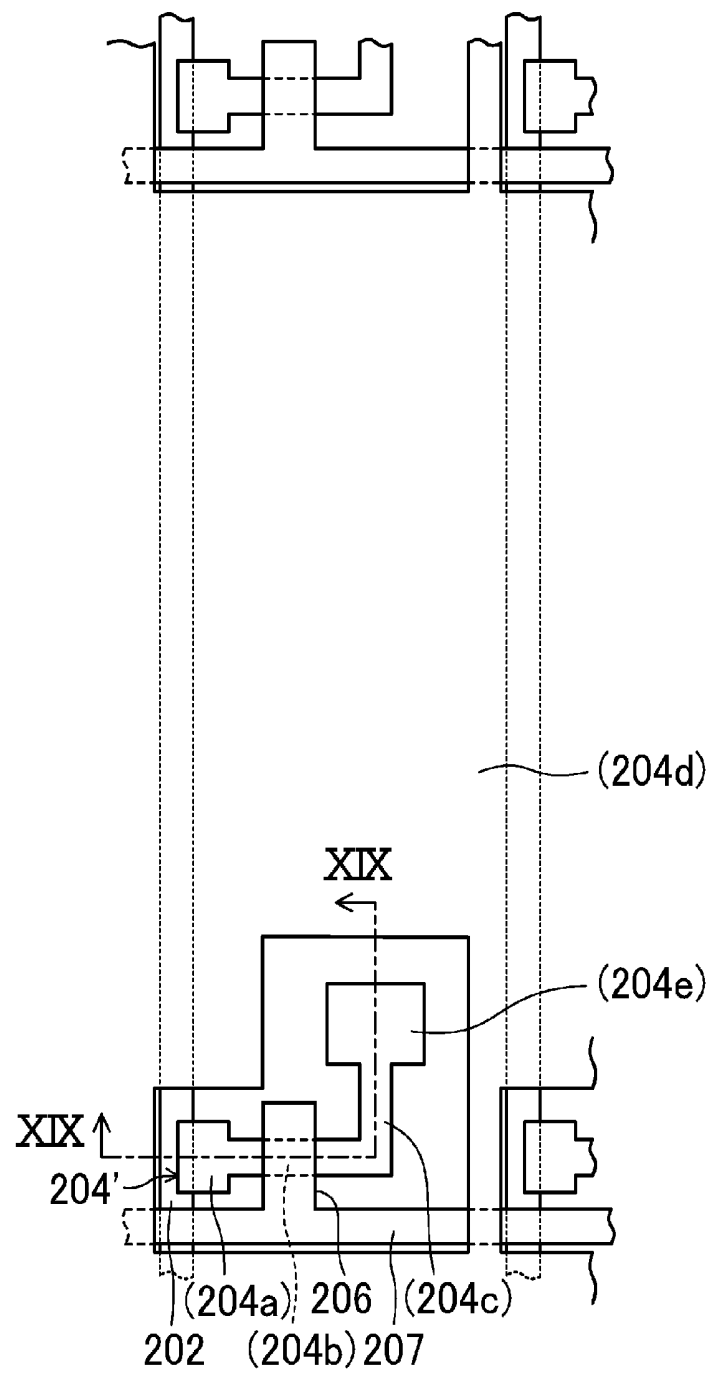


FIG. 19

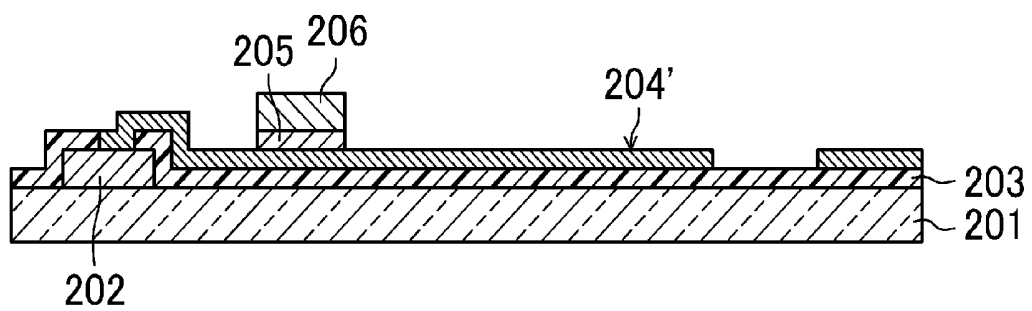


FIG.20

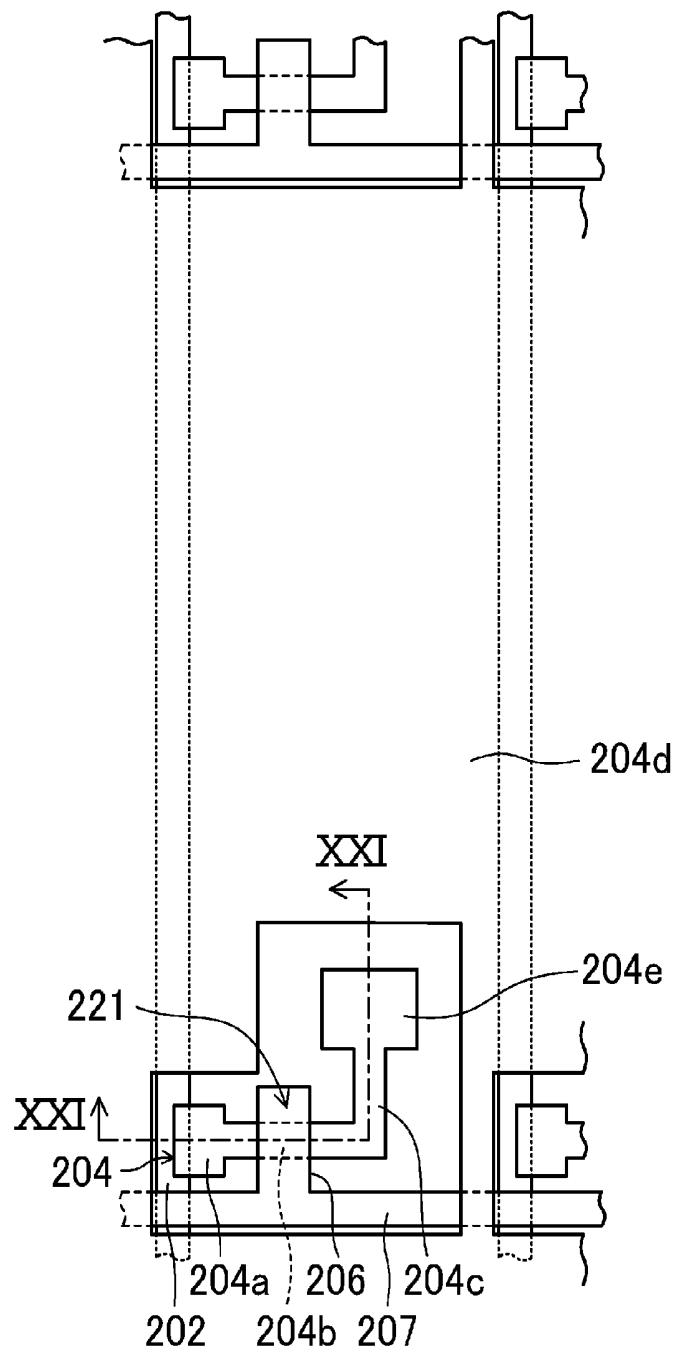


FIG.21

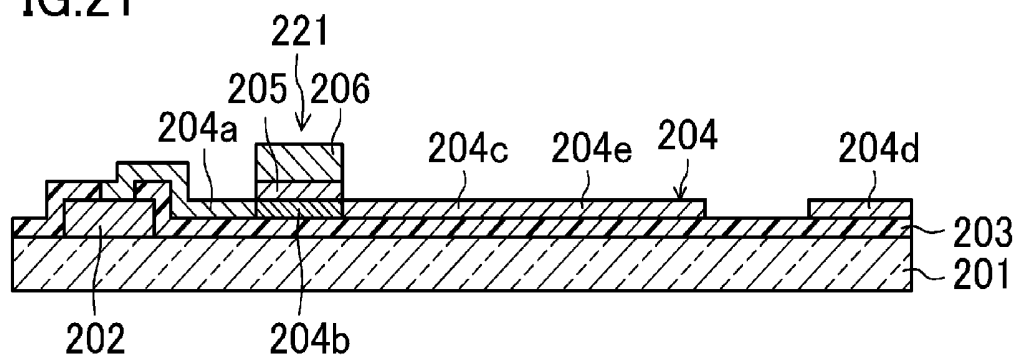


FIG.22

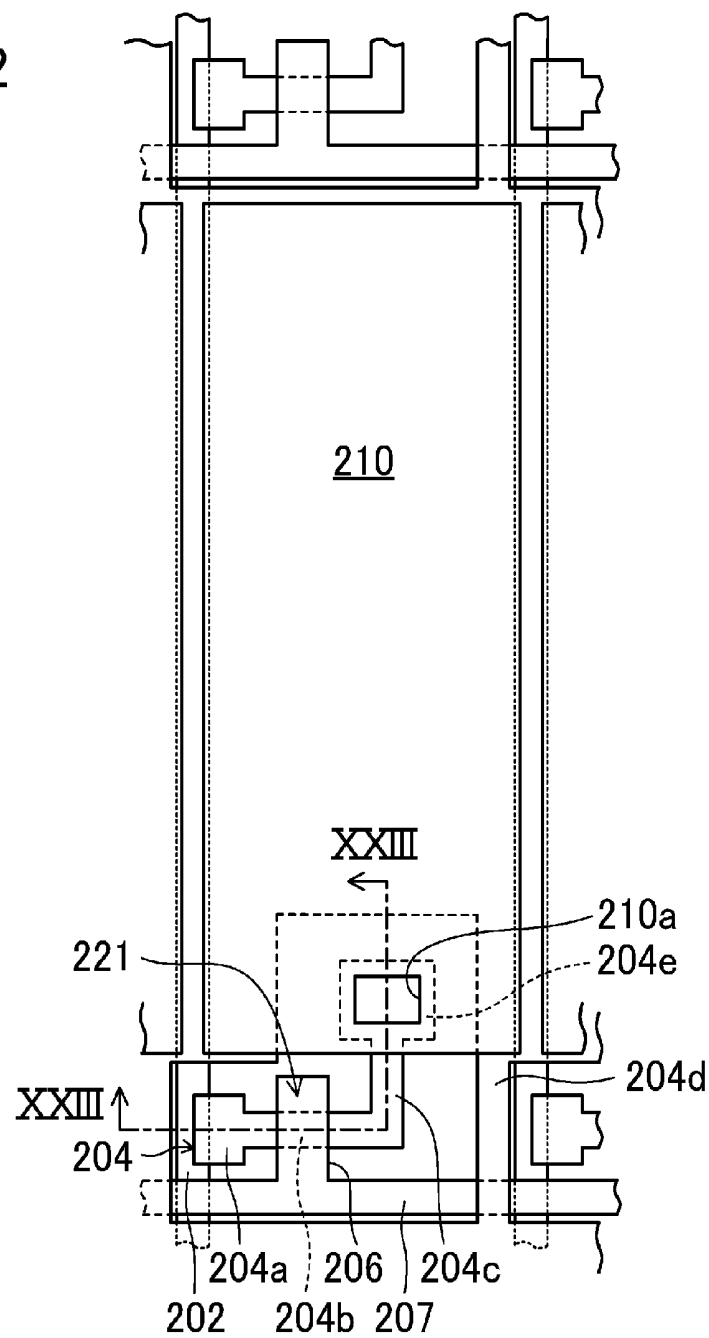
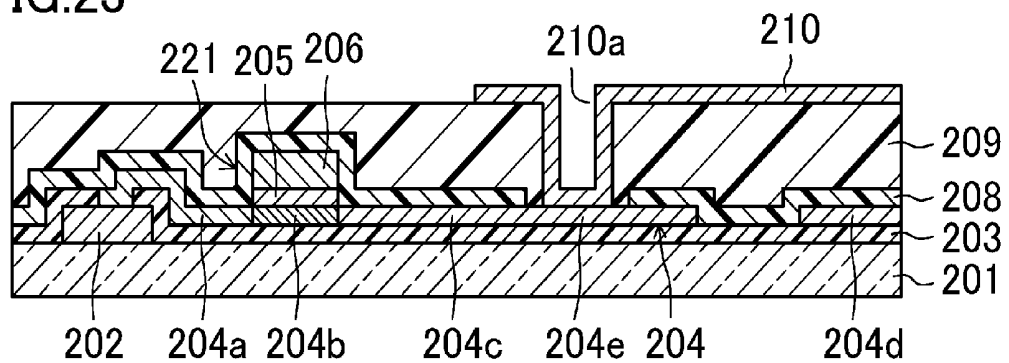


FIG.23



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to active matrix liquid crystal display (LCD) devices, and more particularly to LCD devices including an auxiliary capacitor electrode.

BACKGROUND ART

In active matrix LCD devices, it is desirable to increase an aperture ratio in order to improve luminance and contrast. In a known technique of increasing the aperture ratio, an edge of a pixel electrode is made to overlap a source line configured to apply an image signal voltage, so that an effective pixel region extends as closest to the source line as possible.

If the edge of the pixel electrode is made to overlap the source line as described above, the potential of the pixel electrode and thus the luminance fluctuate due to crosstalk, and flicker tends to occur. As a solution to this problem, a technique is known in which an auxiliary capacitor electrode is provided between the pixel electrode and the source line in the overlapping region thereof in order to suppress crosstalk and thus reduce flicker (see, e.g., Patent Document 1).

CITATION LIST

Patent Document

PATENT DOCUMENT 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2004-20687

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Technical Problem

One way to reliably suppress crosstalk between the pixel electrode and the source line is to form the auxiliary capacitor electrode in a sufficiently large area including not only the overlapping portion of the pixel electrode and the source line but also a region around the overlapping portion.

However, forming the auxiliary capacitor electrode in a large area increases auxiliary capacitance. This makes it difficult to store a sufficient amount of charge in the pixel electrode when an image signal voltage is applied to the pixel electrode via the source line.

The area where the auxiliary capacitor electrode can be formed is therefore limited, and it is actually difficult to provide such an auxiliary capacitor electrode as described in Patent Document 1 in a sufficiently large area to reliably reduce crosstalk and flicker.

The present invention was developed in view of the above problems, and it is an object of the present invention to reliably suppress crosstalk between a pixel electrode and a source line to reduce flicker.

Solution to the Problem

According to a first invention, an LCD device includes: gate lines and source lines which are provided in a grid pattern; pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix pattern so as to correspond to intersections of the gate lines and the source lines; a transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode that forms auxiliary capacitance between the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode itself and the pixel electrode; and switch-

ing elements configured to apply an image signal voltage supplied from the source line to the pixel electrode according to a scanning signal applied from the gate line, wherein the switching element is comprised of oxide semiconductor, and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is provided between the source line and the pixel electrode.

With this configuration, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode serves as a transparent shield electrode as it is provided between the source line and the pixel electrode. Crosstalk can thus be suppressed, and flicker can be reduced. In this case, the switching element has great driving capability as it is comprised of the oxide semiconductor. This makes it easy to store a sufficient amount of charge in the pixel electrode, increasing design flexibility of the shape and size of the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode. A great shielding effect can therefore be easily obtained by forming the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode in a large area, etc. This can significantly and reliably reduce parasitic capacitance, and can thus reliably suppress crosstalk and reduce flicker.

According to a second invention, in the LCD of the first invention, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed over an entire area of each pixel region except a region where the switching element is provided and a region where the switching element is connected to the pixel electrode.

According to a third invention, in the LCD device of the first or second invention, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is continuously formed over the pixel regions adjoining each other in vertical and horizontal directions.

With these configurations, for example, the source line can be easily sufficiently covered by the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode. Thus, parasitic capacitance can be reliably reduced as described above, and crosstalk can be reliably suppressed, facilitating significant and reliable reduction in flicker. Since the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is continuously formed over the pixel regions adjoining each other in the vertical and horizontal directions, wiring resistance of the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode can be reduced, whereby a load on driving of a panel can be reduced.

According to a fourth invention, in the LCD device of any one of the first to third inventions, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is comprised of oxide semiconductor having lowered resistance.

According to a fifth invention, in the LCD device of the fourth invention, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed in a same layer as the oxide semiconductor forming the switching element.

With these configurations, an oxide semiconductor layer that is formed to form the switching element can also be used as the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode. This eliminates the need to separately form a conductor layer, facilitating simplification of the configuration and the manufacturing process.

According to a sixth invention, in the LCD device of the fifth invention, the switching element further has a gate insulating film and a gate electrode, and the oxide semiconductor, the gate insulating film, and the gate electrode which form the switching element are sequentially stacked on a substrate.

According to a seventh invention, in the LCD device of the sixth invention, the oxide semiconductor forming the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed by lowering resistance of a region that is not masked by the gate electrode of the switching element.

With these configurations, the number of manufacturing steps and the number of masks can be reduced, and accuracy can be improved to facilitate reduction in variation in characteristics, etc.

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According to an eighth invention, in the LCD device of any one of the first to seventh inventions, a plurality of slits that are parallel to each other are formed in the pixel electrode.

With this configuration, an LCD device having a display mode with excellent viewing angle characteristics such as an in plane switching (IPS) mode or an advanced fringe field switching (AFFS) mode, etc. can be easily produced.

According to a ninth invention, in the LCD device of any one of the first to eighth inventions, the pixel electrode is provided so that its edge overlaps the source line.

Even if the pixel electrode thus overlaps the source line, parasitic capacitance is reliably reduced by the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode. This can suppress crosstalk and can reduce flicker.

According to a tenth invention, a manufacturing method of an LCD device including gate lines and source lines which are provided in a grid pattern, pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix pattern so as to correspond to intersections of the gate lines and the source lines, an auxiliary capacitor electrode that forms auxiliary capacitance between the auxiliary capacitor electrode itself and the pixel electrode, and switching elements configured to apply an image signal voltage supplied from the source line to the pixel electrode according to a scanning signal applied from the gate line, the switching element being comprised of oxide semiconductor, and the auxiliary capacitor electrode being provided between the source line and the pixel electrode and comprised of oxide semiconductor having lowered resistance, includes the steps of: forming a conductor layer on a substrate and patterning the conductor layer into the source lines; forming an oxide semiconductor layer over the source line and patterning the oxide semiconductor layer into regions serving as a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a channel region of the switching element and a region serving as the auxiliary capacitor electrode; sequentially forming an insulating film layer and a conductor layer on the oxide semiconductor layer and patterning the insulating film layer and the conductor layer into a gate insulating film, the gate line, and a gate electrode; lowering resistance of the oxide semiconductor layer by using the gate electrode as a mask to form the source electrode and the drain electrode of the switching element and the auxiliary capacitor electrode; and forming a conductor layer over the drain electrode of the switching element and the auxiliary capacitor electrode and patterning the conductor layer into the pixel electrode.

With this configuration, parasitic capacitance is significantly and reliably reduced as described above. This can reliably suppress crosstalk and can reduce flicker. Moreover, the oxide semiconductor layer that is formed to form the switching element can also be used as the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode. This eliminates the need to separately form a conductor layer, facilitating simplification of the configuration and the manufacturing process. The resistance of the oxide semiconductor layer is lowered by using the gate electrode as a mask to form the source electrode and the drain electrode of the switching element and the auxiliary capacitor electrode. This can reduce the number of manufacturing steps and the number of masks, and can improve accuracy to facilitate reduction in variation in characteristics, etc.

Advantages of the Invention

According to the present invention, crosstalk between a pixel electrode and a source line can be reliably suppressed to reduce flicker.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an array substrate of an LCD device of a first embodiment.

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FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line II-II in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along line III-III in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along line IV-IV in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a graph showing characteristics of a switching element of the first embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a graph showing the difference in parasitic capacitance according to whether there is a shield electrode or not.

FIG. 7 is a graph showing a current flowing in a source driver upon driving for high speed writing.

FIG. 8 is a graph showing a current flowing in the source driver upon driving for normal writing.

FIG. 9 is a plan view of an array substrate of an LCD device of a second embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a sectional view taken along line X-X in FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a plan view of an array substrate of an LCD device of a third embodiment.

FIG. 12 is a sectional view taken along line XII-XII in FIG. 11.

FIG. 13 is a plan view of an array substrate of an LCD device of a fourth embodiment.

FIG. 14 is a sectional view taken along line XIV-XIV in FIG. 13.

FIG. 15 is a sectional view taken along line XV-XV in FIG. 13.

FIG. 16 is a plan view showing a first manufacturing step of the LCD device of the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 17 is a sectional view taken along line XVII-XVII in FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is a plan view showing a second manufacturing step of the LCD device of the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 19 is a sectional view taken along line XIX-XIX in FIG. 18.

FIG. 20 is a plan view showing a third manufacturing step of the LCD device of the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 21 is a sectional view taken along line XXI-XXI in FIG. 20.

FIG. 22 is a plan view showing a fourth manufacturing step of the LCD device of the fourth embodiment.

FIG. 23 is a sectional view taken along line XXIII-XXIII in FIG. 22.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. In each of the following embodiments, components having functions similar to those of the other embodiments are denoted with the same reference characters, and description thereof is omitted.

First Embodiment

Configuration of LCD Device

As shown in, e.g., FIGS. 1 to 4, an array substrate that together with a counter substrate forms an LCD device with a liquid crystal material enclosed therebetween includes: a transparent substrate **101**; a plurality of gate lines **102** provided on the transparent substrate **101** so as to extend parallel to each other; a gate insulating film **103** provided so as to cover the gate lines **102**; a plurality of source lines **105** provided on the gate insulating film **103** so as to extend parallel to each other in a direction perpendicular to the gate lines **102**; oxide semiconductor layers **104** provided in an island shape on the gate insulating film **103** so as to correspond to each intersection of the gate line **102** and the source line **105**, namely each sub-pixel, and each provided so as to overlap a

part of a corresponding one of the gate lines **102**; drain lines **106** each provided so that its one end overlaps a part of a corresponding one of the oxide semiconductor layers **104**; an interlayer insulating film **107** and a planarizing film **108** which are provided so as to cover the oxide semiconductor layers **104**, the source lines **105**, and the drain lines **106**; a transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** provided on the planarizing film **108**; a capacitor insulating film **110** provided so as to cover the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109**; a plurality of pixel electrodes **111** arranged in a matrix pattern on the capacitor insulating film **110** and each connected to a corresponding one of the drain lines **106**; and an alignment film (not shown) provided so as to cover the pixel electrodes **111**.

Insulating layers are not shown in FIG. 1 for convenience (the same applies to the following description).

Each switching element **121** (TFT: thin film transistor) is formed by a part of the gate line **102** which serves as a gate electrode, the gate insulating film **103**, the oxide semiconductor layer **104**, a source electrode **105a**, and a drain electrode **106a**. The oxide semiconductor layer **104** is comprised of, e.g., IGZO that mainly contains indium, gallium, zinc, and oxygen. Each source line **105** protrudes laterally at each sub-pixel so that the protruding part of the source line **105** overlaps the oxide semiconductor layer **104**, and the source electrode **105a** is formed by this protruding part of the source line **105**. Each drain line **106** has its one end portion overlapping the oxide semiconductor layer **104**, and the drain electrode **106a** is formed by this end portion of the drain line **106**. A connection portion **106b** of the other end portion of the drain line **106** is connected to a connection portion **111a** of the pixel electrode **111** via a contact hole formed in the interlayer insulating film **107**, the planarizing film **108**, and the capacitor insulating film **110**.

The transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** is formed over the entire area of each pixel region except the region where the switching element **121** is provided and the joint region between the connection portion **106b** of the drain line **106** and the connection portion **111a** of the pixel electrode **111**. Namely, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** is continuously formed over the pixel regions adjoining each other in the vertical and horizontal directions. This transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** faces each pixel electrode **111** with the capacitor insulating film **110** interposed therebetween, thereby forming an auxiliary capacitor at each sub-pixel. This transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** is provided between the source line **105** and the pixel electrode **111**, and thus serves as a transparent shield electrode.

The LCD device is formed by bonding such an array substrate as described above and the counter substrate in which, e.g., a black matrix in a grid pattern, a color filter layer, and a counter electrode are formed on a transparent substrate, with a spacer interposed therebetween, and enclosing a nematic liquid crystal material having electrooptical characteristics, etc. between the array substrate and the counter substrate.

The LCD device formed as described above uses the switching element **121** having the oxide semiconductor layer **104** comprised of IGZO etc. As shown in, e.g., FIG. 5, this switching element **121** has greater driving capability than switching elements using amorphous silicon. The use of such characteristics makes it easy to store a sufficient amount of charge in the pixel electrode **111**, increasing design flexibility of the shape and size of the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109**. This allows the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** to be formed over the entire area of each pixel region except the region where the switching element **121** is provided and the joint region between the connection portion

106b of the drain line **106** and the connection portion **111a** of the pixel electrode **111** as described above, and a great shielding effect can be easily obtained.

Accordingly, parasitic capacitance between the pixel electrode **111** and the source line **105** can be significantly and reliably reduced (e.g., by at least two orders of magnitude as compared to the case where there is no shielding effect) as shown in, e.g., FIG. 6. This can reliably suppress crosstalk between the pixel electrode **111** and the source line **105** and can reduce flicker.

Moreover, providing the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** in a large area increases auxiliary capacitance between the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** itself and the pixel electrode **111**. This reduces the influence of the parasitic capacitance between the pixel electrode **111** and the source line **105**, and thus further reduces flicker.

Furthermore, such a switching element **121** as described above has a small off leakage current as also shown in FIG. 5 (e.g., $1/10$ or less as compared to switching elements using amorphous silicon). Accordingly, leakage of charge stored in the pixel electrode **111** is significantly reduced. In addition to the increase in auxiliary capacitance, this reduction in leakage of charge suppresses flicker.

(Manufacturing Method of LCD Device)

A manufacturing method of the LCD device described above will be described.

First, a manufacturing method of the counter substrate will be described.

(1) A light-shielding film (e.g., Ti, 200 nm) is formed on a glass substrate, and is patterned into a desired shape by a photolithography process.

(2) Next, an insulating layer (e.g., SiO₂, 200 nm) is formed.

(3) Then, a transparent electrode (e.g., ITO, 100 nm) is formed by a sputtering method, whereby the counter substrate is completed.

Next, a manufacturing method of the array substrate will be described.

(1) A conductive film (e.g., a stacked structure of Ti (100 nm)/aluminum (200 nm)/Ti (30 nm)) is formed on the transparent substrate **101** such as a glass substrate, and is patterned into a desired shape by a photolithography process (this will serve as the gate lines **102**).

(2) Next, an insulating film (e.g., a stacked structure of SiO₂ (50 nm)/SiNx (325 nm)) is formed (this will serve as the gate insulating film **103**).

(3) Then, an IGZO film (e.g., 50 nm) is formed, and is patterned into a desired shape by a photolithography process (the oxide semiconductor layers **104**).

(4) Then, a conductive film (e.g., a stacked structure of Ti (100 nm)/Al (200 nm)/Ti (30 nm)) is formed, and is patterned into a desired shape by a photolithography process (this will serve as the source lines **105** and the drain lines **106**).

(5) Then, an insulating film (e.g., SiO₂ (300 nm)) is formed, and a photosensitive organic film is applied to planarize the surface (the interlayer insulation film **107**, the planarizing film **108**), and contact holes are formed at desired positions by a photolithography process.

(6) Then, a transparent electrode (e.g., ITO or IZO, 100 nm) is formed by a sputtering method, and is patterned into a desired shape by a photolithography process (this will serve as the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109**).

(7) Then, an insulating layer (e.g., SiO₂ (400 nm)) is formed (the capacitor insulation film **110**), and a transparent electrode (e.g., ITO or IZO, 100 nm) is formed by a sputtering method, and is patterned into a desired shape by a photolithography process (this will serve as the pixel electrodes **111**).

(8) Then, a photo spacer, for example, is placed on the array substrate.

The counter substrate and the array substrate manufactured as described above are bonded together, a liquid crystal material is injected therebetween, and a substrate is cut into individual pieces. The LCD device (liquid crystal panel) is thus completed.

(Others)

Driving of the LCD device will be described. Since the LCD device uses the switching element **121** formed by using the oxide semiconductor layer **104** and having great driving capability as described above, charge storage time of the pixel electrode **111** can be easily reduced, and high speed writing can be easily achieved. Moreover, the small off leakage current of the switching element **121** can suppress flicker caused by leakage of charge stored in the pixel electrode **111**, even if the LCD device is driven at low frequencies with idle periods as shown in, e.g., FIG. 7.

Such high speed writing and low frequency driving can achieve significant reduction in power consumption. Specifically, for example, an analog current that flows in a source driver is always large in the case where the LCD device is driven at 120 Hz as shown in FIG. 8. However, in the case where the LCD device is driven at low frequencies (5 Hz) as shown in FIG. 7, this analog current is significantly reduced because one horizontal scanning (1H) period includes drive periods and idle periods of the driver.

Second Embodiment

The pixel electrode **111** has a continuous shape in the pixel region in the first embodiment (FIG. 1). However, the pixel electrode **111** is not limited to this, and may have, e.g., a shape having an opening such as a plurality of slits **111b** as shown in FIGS. 9 and 10. Specifically, even if an LCD device having a display mode with excellent viewing angle characteristics, such as an in plane switching (IPS) mode or an advanced fringe field switching (AFFS) mode, is produced by using such a pixel electrode **111**, parasitic capacitance between the pixel electrode **111** and the source line **105** is similarly reduced, and crosstalk between the pixel electrode **111** and the source line **105** is reliably suppressed, whereby flicker can be reduced.

Third Embodiment

The transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** need only be provided in a sufficiently large area including the region where the source line **105** overlaps the pixel electrode **111** and the vicinity thereof. For example, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** may have an opening **109a** with a rectangular shape as shown in FIGS. 11 and 12 or other shapes so that auxiliary capacitance does not become too large. That is, even if the opening **109a** is formed at a position located sufficiently away from the source line **105**, crosstalk between the pixel electrode **111** and the source line **105** can be reliably suppressed and flicker can be reduced as long as a sufficient shielding effect of the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** is obtained near the source line **105**.

Fourth Embodiment

An example of the LCD device will be described in which the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed by an oxide semiconductor layer having lowered resistance.

In this LCD device, the switching element and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode are formed in the same

layer by using the oxide semiconductor layer. That is, the oxide semiconductor layer is formed on the source line, and then a part of the oxide semiconductor layer is lowered in resistance to form the source and drain regions of the switching element and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode as a transparent shield electrode. The channel region of the switching element is formed by a part of the oxide semiconductor layer which has not been lowered in resistance. This will be specifically described below.

(Configuration of LCD Device)

As shown in, e.g., FIGS. 13 to 15, an array substrate of the LCD device of the fourth embodiment includes: a transparent substrate **201**; a plurality of source lines **202** provided on the transparent substrate **201** so as to extend parallel to each other; an insulating film **203** provided so as to cover the source lines **202**; oxide semiconductor layers **204** provided on the insulating film **203** and each serving as a source region **204a**, a channel region **204b**, a drain region **204c**, a transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d**, and a connection portion **204e**; a gate insulating film **205** provided on the channel region **204b** of the oxide semiconductor layer **204**; a plurality of gate lines **207** provided so as to extend parallel to each other in a direction perpendicular to the source lines **202**; gate electrodes **206** each formed by a protruding part of a corresponding one of the gate lines **207** and provided so as to cover the gate insulating film **205**; an interlayer insulating film **208** and a planarizing film **209** which are provided so as to cover the oxide semiconductor layers **204**, the gate electrodes **206**, and the gate lines **207**; a plurality of pixel electrodes **210** arranged in a matrix pattern on the planarizing film **209** and each connected to the connection portion **204e** continuous with the drain region **204c** of a corresponding one of the oxide semiconductor layers **204**; and an alignment film (not shown) provided so as to cover the pixel electrodes **210**.

Each switching element **221** (TFT: thin film transistor) is formed by the gate electrode **206**, the gate insulating film **205**, and the source region **204a**, the channel region **204b**, and the drain region **204c** of the oxide semiconductor layer **204**. The oxide semiconductor layer **204** is comprised of, e.g., IGZO that mainly contains indium, gallium, zinc, and oxygen. A part of the oxide semiconductor layer **204** is used as it is as the channel region **204b** of the switching element **221**, and the oxide semiconductor layer **204** is partially lowered in resistance as described below to form the source region **204a**, the drain region **204c**, and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d**.

As in the first embodiment, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d** is formed over the entire area of each pixel region except the region where the switching element **221** is provided and the joint region between the connection portion **204e** continuous with the drain region **204c** and a connection portion **210a** of the pixel electrode **210**. Namely, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d** is continuously formed over the pixel regions adjoining each other in the vertical and horizontal directions. This transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d** faces each pixel electrode **210** with both the interlayer insulating film **208** and the planarizing film **209** interposed therebetween, thereby forming an auxiliary capacitor at each sub-pixel. This transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d** is provided between the source line **202** and the pixel electrode **210**, and thus serves as a transparent shield electrode.

The LCD device is formed by bonding such an array substrate as described above and a counter substrate in which, e.g., a black matrix in a grid pattern, a color filter layer, and a counter electrode are formed on a transparent substrate, with a spacer interposed therebetween, and enclosing a nematic

liquid crystal material having electrooptical characteristics, etc. between the array substrate and the counter substrate.

(Manufacturing Method of LCD Device)

A manufacturing method of the array substrate of the LCD device described above will be described.

(1) (FIGS. 16 and 17) A conductive film is formed, and the source lines **202** are formed by photolithography. The insulating layer **203** is formed, and contact holes are formed at predetermined positions. Then, an oxide semiconductor layer **204'** is formed and patterned.

(2) (FIGS. 18 and 19) An insulating film is formed, and then a conductive film is formed. The insulating film and the conductive film are patterned by photolithography (the gate insulating film **205**, the gate electrodes **206**, and the gate lines **207**). At this time, the insulating film and the conductive film are etched at the same time.

(3) (FIGS. 20 and 21) The oxide semiconductor layer **204'** other than a part masked by the gate electrode **206** (the channel region **204b**) is lowered in resistance by exposure to reducing plasma (the source region **204a**, the drain region **204c**, the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d**, and the connection portion **204e**). More specifically, the formed oxide semiconductor layer **204** is lowered in resistance by exposure to plasma containing at least one of fluorine, hydrogen, and boron. For example, the upper surface of the substrate having the oxide semiconductor layer **204** formed thereon is exposed to a plasma atmosphere for a predetermined time by using a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method, a doping method, etc., whereby the exposed part of the oxide semiconductor layer **204'** is reformed and lowered in resistance.

(4) (FIGS. 22 and 23) The interlayer insulating film **208** and the planarizing film **209** are formed, contact holes are formed on the connection portions **204e** of the switching elements **221**, and the pixel electrodes **210** are formed.

Since the switching elements **221** and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **204d** as a transparent shield electrode can be formed at the same time as described above, the number of steps and the number of masks can be reduced, and the process flow can be reduced. That is, the first embodiment requires a total of eight masks in formation and processing of the gate lines, formation of the gate insulating film, formation and processing of the oxide semiconductor layer, formation and processing of the source lines, formation and processing of the protective insulating film, formation and processing of the planarizing film, formation and processing of the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode (transparent shield electrode), formation and processing of the insulating film, and formation and processing of the pixel electrodes. However, the second embodiment requires a total of seven masks in formation and processing of the source lines, formation and processing of the insulating film, formation and processing of the oxide semiconductor layer, formation and processing of the gate insulating film and the gate lines, reduction in resistance of the oxide semiconductor layers, formation and processing of the protective insulating film, formation and processing of the planarizing film, and formation and processing of the pixel electrodes. Thus, the number of steps and the number of masks can be reduced, and accuracy can be improved to facilitate reduction in variation in characteristics, etc.

The above examples are described with respect to the case where the source line **105**, **202** overlaps the pixel electrode **111**, **210**. However, even if the source line does not overlap the pixel electrode, parasitic capacitance produced near the

source line and the pixel electrode can be suppressed. Accordingly, crosstalk can be reliably suppressed, and flicker can be reduced.

The components described in the above embodiments may be used in various combinations as long as logical inconsistency arises. Specifically, for example, the shape of the pixel electrode **111** or the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode **109** described in the second and third embodiments may be applied to the LCD device of the fourth embodiment.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described above, the present invention is useful for active matrix LCD devices.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE CHARACTERS

101 Transparent Substrate
102 Gate Line
103 Gate Insulating Film
104 Oxide Semiconductor Layer
105 Source Line
105a Source Electrode
106 Drain Line
106a Drain Electrode
106b Connection Portion
107 Interlayer Insulating Film
108 Planarizing Film
109 Transparent Auxiliary Capacitor Electrode
109a Opening
110 Capacitor Insulating Film
111 Pixel Electrode
111a Connection Portion
111b Slit
121 Switching Element
201 Transparent Substrate
202 Source Line
203 Insulating Film
204 Oxide Semiconductor Layer
204' Oxide Semiconductor Layer
204a Source Region
204b Channel Region
204c Drain Region
204d Transparent Auxiliary Capacitor Electrode
204e Connection Portion
205 Gate Insulating Film
206 Gate Electrode
207 Gate Line
208 Interlayer Insulating Film
209 Planarizing Film
210 Pixel Electrode
210a Connection Portion
221 Switching Element

The invention claimed is:

1. An LCD device, comprising:
gate lines and source lines which are provided in a grid pattern;
pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix pattern so as to correspond to intersections of the gate lines and the source lines;
a transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode that forms auxiliary capacitance between the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode itself and the pixel electrode; and

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switching elements configured to apply an image signal voltage supplied from the source line to the pixel electrode according to a scanning signal applied from the gate line, wherein

the switching element is comprised of oxide semiconductor,

the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is provided between the source line and the pixel electrode, and the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is comprised of oxide semiconductor having lowered resistance.

2. The LCD device of claim 1, wherein

the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed over an entire area of each pixel region except a region where the switching element is provided and a region where the switching element is connected to the pixel electrode.

3. The LCD device of claim 1, wherein

the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is continuously formed over the pixel regions adjoining each other in vertical and horizontal directions.

4. The LCD device of claim 1, wherein

the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed in a same layer as the oxide semiconductor forming the switching element.

5. The LCD device of claim 4, wherein

the switching element further has a gate insulating film and a gate electrode, and the oxide semiconductor, the gate insulating film, and the gate electrode which form the switching element are sequentially stacked on a substrate.

6. The LCD device of claim 5, wherein

the oxide semiconductor forming the transparent auxiliary capacitor electrode is formed by lowering resistance of a region that is not masked by the gate electrode of the switching element.

7. The LCD device of claim 1, wherein

a plurality of slits that are parallel to each other are formed in the pixel electrode.

8. The LCD device of claim 1, wherein

the pixel electrode is provided so that its edge overlaps the source line.

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9. The LCD device of claim 1, wherein the oxide semiconductor is IGZO.

10. A manufacturing method of an LCD device including gate lines and source lines which are provided in a grid pattern, pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix pattern so as to correspond to intersections of the gate lines and the source lines, an auxiliary capacitor electrode that forms auxiliary capacitance between the auxiliary capacitor electrode itself and the pixel electrode, and switching elements configured to apply an image signal voltage supplied from the source line to the pixel electrode according to a scanning signal applied from the gate line, the switching element being comprised of oxide semiconductor, and the auxiliary capacitor electrode being provided between the source line and the pixel electrode and comprised of oxide semiconductor having lowered resistance, comprising the steps of:

forming a conductor layer on a substrate and patterning the conductor layer into the source lines;

forming an oxide semiconductor layer over the source line and patterning the oxide semiconductor layer into regions serving as a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a channel region of the switching element and a region serving as the auxiliary capacitor electrode;

sequentially forming an insulating film layer and a conductor layer on the oxide semiconductor layer and patterning the insulating film layer and the conductor layer into a gate insulating film, the gate line, and a gate electrode;

lowering resistance of the oxide semiconductor layer by using the gate electrode as a mask to form the source electrode and the drain electrode of the switching element and the auxiliary capacitor electrode; and

forming a conductor layer over the drain electrode of the switching element and the auxiliary capacitor electrode and patterning the conductor layer into the pixel electrode.

11. The manufacturing method of an LCD device of claim 10, wherein the oxide semiconductor is IGZO.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置和液晶显示装置的制造方法		
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摘要(译)

为了抑制像素电极和源极线之间的串扰以减少闪烁, LCD装置包括: 栅极线< b> 102 和/ < b>和源极线< b> 105 和/ < b>以栅格图案提供;像素电极< b> 111 和/ < b>以矩阵图案排列, 以对应于栅极线和源极线的交叉点;透明辅助电容器电极< b> 109 和/ < b>;开关元件< b> 121 和/ < b>, 用于根据施加的扫描信号将源极线< b> 105 和/ < b>提供的图像信

号电压施加到像素电极111。栅极线102。通过使用氧化物半导体层104形成开关元件121，并且在源极线105之间提供透明辅助电容器电极109并且像素电极111。

