



US008836906B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,836,906 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 16, 2014**

(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE WITH LIGHT RECEIVING ELEMENT UNDER TRANSPARENT SPACER AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 384 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **13/090,299**

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 20, 2011**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0261308 A1 Oct. 27, 2011

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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Apr. 23, 2010 (JP) 2010-099556

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/1339 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)
G02F 1/135 (2006.01)

An object is to provide a display device which has high visibility and has a touch recognition function with a high degree of accuracy, by combining a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer and a light emitting element. In a display device using a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer, a light-transmitting spacer is provided so as to overlap with a light receiving element which has a touch recognition function. The light-transmitting spacer can prevent light incident on the light receiving element from being dispersed by the liquid crystals, while maintaining a cell gap in the liquid crystal layer, and thus achieve a touch recognition function with a high degree of accuracy with high visibility.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

USPC **349/155**; 349/156; 349/138; 349/25;
349/26; 349/27

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

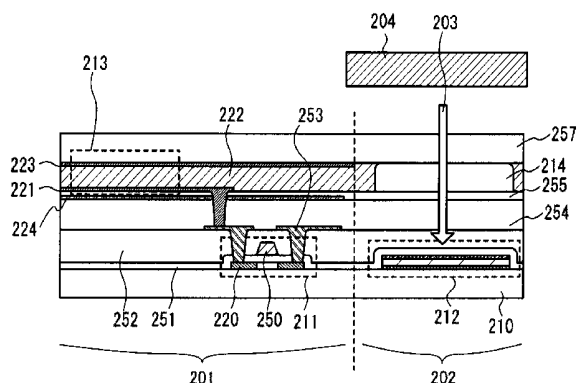
USPC 349/28, 42-47, 1, 2, 25-27, 155-156
See application file for complete search history.

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16 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 2

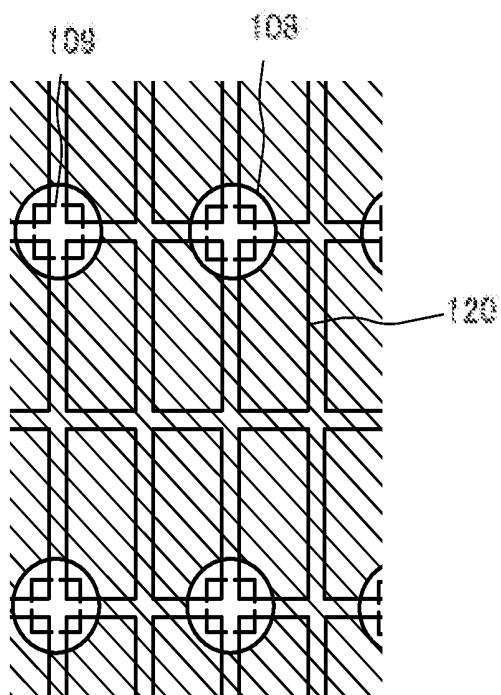


FIG. 3A

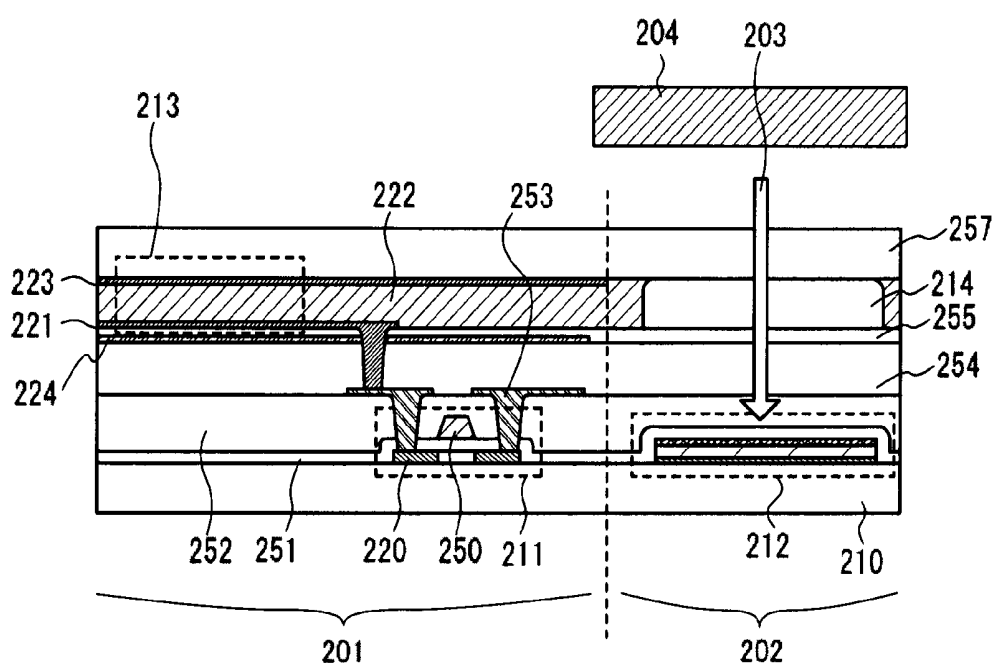


FIG. 3B

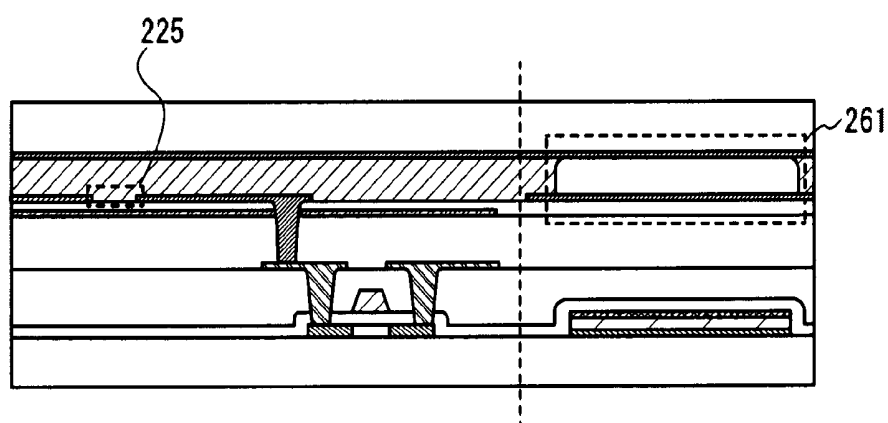


FIG. 4A

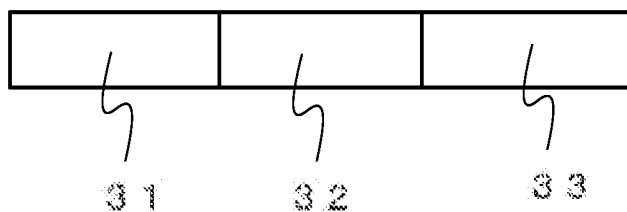


FIG. 4B

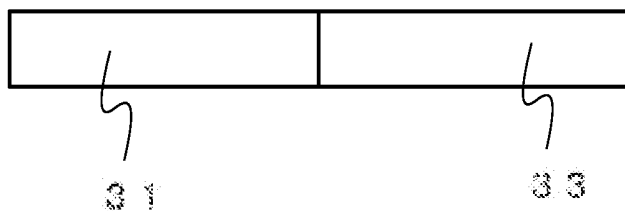


FIG. 4C

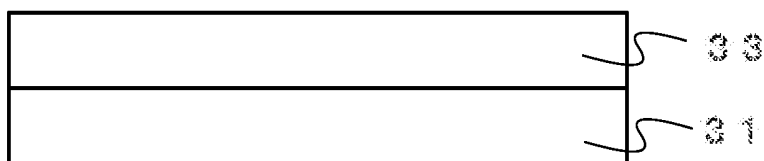


FIG. 5A

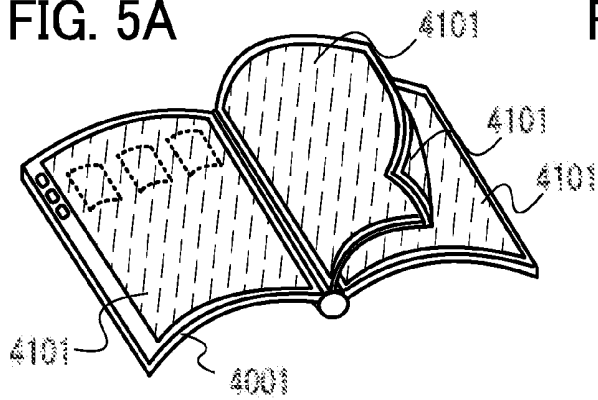


FIG. 5D

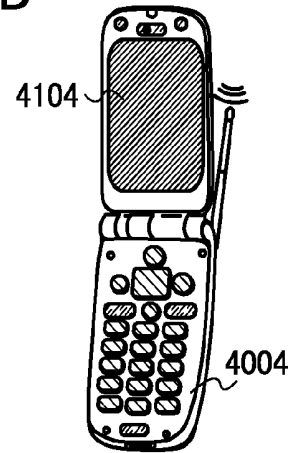


FIG. 5B

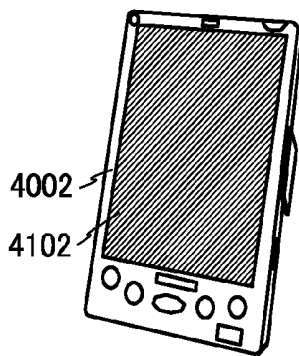


FIG. 5E

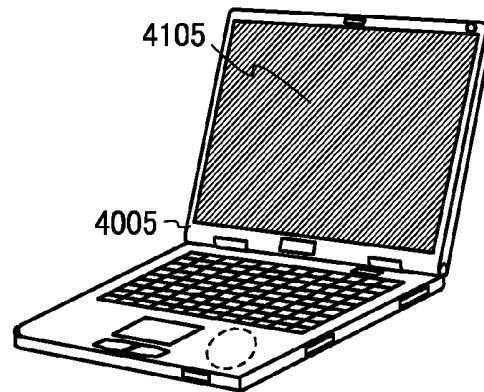


FIG. 5C

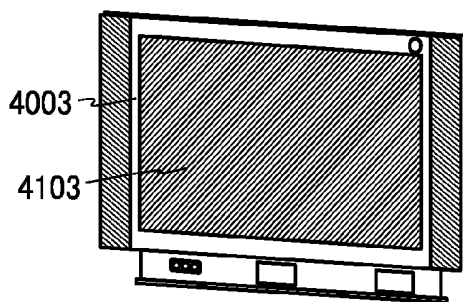


FIG. 5F

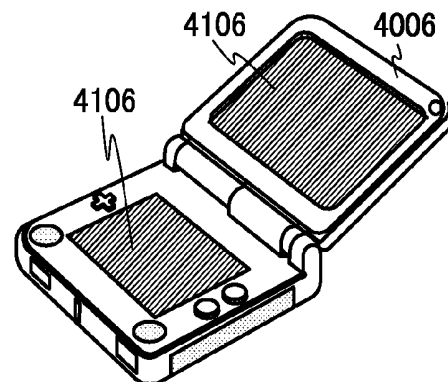


FIG. 6



DISPLAY DEVICE WITH LIGHT RECEIVING ELEMENT UNDER TRANSPARENT SPACER AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device including a light receiving element, and a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display device including a light receiving element.

2. Description of the Related Art

As display devices which have been reduced in thickness and weight (so-called flat panel displays), a liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal element, a light-emitting device including a self light emitting element a field emission display (FED), etc. have been competitively developed.

In addition, the liquid crystal display device uses a number of optical elements such as a polarization and a backlight, and thus also has problems to be reduced in terms of cost and power consumption.

As a countermeasure against the problem described above, liquid crystal display devices have been researched which use a polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC) or, a polymer network liquid crystal (PNLC) to produce displays with the use of a light scattering phenomenon caused by liquid crystals, without the need for a polarization plate or a backlight (for example, see Non-Patent Document 1). The use of the display device can achieve high visibility which is comparable to papers on which pictures and characters are written and drawn.

In addition, Patent Document 1 discloses a liquid crystal display device which has an input function using a sensor for detecting light. Specifically, the liquid crystal display device has a switching element and a light receiving element on a substrate. This display device can recognize a contacting or approaching object to be detected by detecting light. The display device is provided with a touch recognition function.

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Patent Document

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

When a polymer dispersed liquid crystal, a polymer network liquid crystal, or the like is combined with a light receiving element, a display device can be provided which has high visibility and has a touch recognition function.

However, since the liquid crystal layer scatters light, there is a possibility that the light receiving element mounted will have difficulty detecting light. For example, in the case of the display device using the liquid crystal layer mentioned above, the transmission may be 40% or less for visible light (wavelength: 380 nm to 780 nm). Therefore, in connection with the

display device described above, any display device has not been achieved which uses a light receiving element to carry out touch recognition.

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a display device which has high visibility and a touch recognition function, in such a way that the liquid crystal layer is used to effectively carry out light detection in the light receiving element.

In addition, the detection sensitivity of the light receiving element is increased as the amount of incident light increases. Another object of the present invention is to achieve a liquid crystal display device for producing displays with the use of a light scattering phenomenon caused by liquid crystals, in which a light-receiving element has a high degree of light detection accuracy without any liquid crystal element blocking light incident on the light receiving element.

The present invention provides a display device in which light detection is carried out by a light receiving element with the use of a polymer dispersed liquid crystal, a polymer network liquid crystal, or the like. Furthermore, the display device has a pixel section which includes: a display section including a pixel electrode, a common electrode, and a liquid crystal element including a liquid crystal layer; and a sensor section including a light receiving element.

In the display section, the liquid crystal layer has liquid crystals dispersed in a polymer. The refractive index of the liquid crystal is controlled with a voltage to scatter or transmit incident light, thereby producing a display.

For example, a polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC) or a polymer network liquid crystal (PNLC) is used for the liquid crystal layer. The polymer dispersed liquid crystal and the polymer network liquid crystal produce white displays (referred to as bright displays) with the use of a light scattering phenomenon caused by the liquid crystal.

In the case of applying no voltage between the pixel electrode and the common electrode of the liquid crystal element (also referred to as an OFF state), the liquid crystals dispersed in the polymer are oriented in a random direction to cause a difference between the refractive index of the polymer and the refractive index of the liquid crystal molecule, and incident light is thus scattered by the liquid crystals to make the liquid crystal layer opaque and clouded. Therefore, the display which can be confirmed from the visual recognition will be also a white display.

On the other hand, in the case of applying a voltage between the pixel electrode and the common electrode (also referred to as an ON state), an electric field is formed in the liquid crystal layer, and the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystals are oriented in the direction of the electric field such that the refractive index of the polymer corresponds with the refractive index in the short axis of the liquid crystal molecules. Thus, incident light thus transmits through the liquid crystal layer without being scattered by the liquid crystals. Therefore, the liquid crystal layer is made transparent by transmission of light. When the liquid crystal layer is adapted to have a light-transmitting property, the display which can be confirmed from a viewer side (referred to as the visual recognition side) on the basis of the liquid crystal layer depends on the material provided on the element side of the liquid crystal layer. Therefore, when a coloring layer is provided on the side with the light receiving element formed (the side opposite to the visual recognition side, referred to as an element side) on the basis of the liquid crystal layer, the coloring layer can be recognized visually. When a black layer is used as the coloring layer, the pixels are adapted to display a black color in the display surface which can be confirmed on the

visual recognition side, thereby allowing a black display (referred to as a dark display) to be produced.

The black layer may be placed so as to be able to be recognized visually and to produce a color display when the liquid crystal layer is adapted to have a light-transmitting property. Therefore, in the case of a reflective pixel electrode, the black layer may be provided between the pixel electrode and the liquid crystal layer (on the visual recognition side). In the case of a light-transmitting pixel electrode, the black layer can be provided under the pixel electrode (on the side opposite to the visual recognition side), and an interlayer film or a structure provided under the pixel electrode can also serve as a black layer. The placement of the black layer can provide a liquid crystal display device which produce white and black (monochrome) displays.

In addition, when a coloring layer of other color, such as a red layer, a green layer, or a blue layer, is used in place of the black layer, the color can be displayed. Therefore, the selection of multiple colors for the coloring layer can also provide a liquid crystal display device for full-color display.

On the other hand, the display device has a feature that the light receiving element of a photosensor is provided under a light-transmitting spacer in the sensor section. It is to be noted that the light-transmitting spacer is provided in the same layer as the liquid crystal layer at least in the display section, to maintain a cell gap in the display section. In addition, in this specification, the thickness of a cell gap refers to a maximum for the thickness (film thickness) of the liquid crystal layer.

An embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification is a display device which has a pixel section including a display section and a sensor section, where the display section includes a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer, and the sensor section includes a light receiving element and a light-transmitting spacer overlapping with the light receiving element.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification is a display device which has a pixel section including a display section and a sensor section, where the display section includes a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer, the sensor section includes a light receiving element and a light-transmitting spacer overlapping with the light receiving element, and the spacer maintains a cell gap of the liquid crystal layer.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification is a display device which has a pixel section including a display section and a sensor section, where the display section includes a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer and a coloring layer on an element side with the liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween, and the sensor section includes a light receiving element and a light-transmitting spacer overlapping with the light receiving element.

Another embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification is a display device which has a pixel section including a display section and a sensor section, where the display section includes a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer and a coloring layer on an element side with the liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween, the sensor section includes a light receiving element and a light-transmitting spacer overlapping with the light receiving element, and the spacer maintains a cell gap of the liquid crystal layer.

In the embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification, the liquid crystal layer includes a polymer dispersed liquid crystal or a polymer network liquid crystal.

In the embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification, the display section comprises a transistor on a visible recognition side with a liquid crystal layer interposed.

In the embodiment of the present invention disclosed in the specification, the coloring layer is located between the liquid crystal layer and the transistor.

Effects of the Invention

The use of the liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in the polymer allows light detection to be carried out effectively with the use of a photosensor, and a display device can be provided which has high visibility and has a touch recognition function.

In addition, the formation of the light-transmitting spacer over the light receiving section of the light receiving element can ensure a sufficient amount of light incident on the light receiving element as long as the light has wavelengths in a light region which transmits through the spacer, and increase the light detection accuracy of the light receiving element in a liquid crystal display device which produces displays with the use of a light scattering phenomenon caused by liquid crystals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawings:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are diagrams illustrating a structural example of a display device;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a structural example of the display device;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are diagrams illustrating a structural example of a display device;

FIGS. 4A to 4C are diagrams for explaining examples of a light receiving element;

FIGS. 5A to 5F are diagrams illustrating embodiments of electronic devices; and

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of an electronic device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanied drawings. However, the present invention is not limited to the following description, and it will be easily understood by those skilled in the art that various changes can be made to the embodiment and details thereof without departing from the spirit and the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not to be construed as being limited to what is described in the following embodiments. In the structures to be described below, the same sections or sections having similar functions are denoted by the same reference numerals in common among different drawings, and repeated explanations thereof will not be omitted.

(Embodiment 1)

In this embodiment, an example of the display device will be described.

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate an example of a pixel section of a display device.

FIG. 1A shows a cross-sectional view of the pixel section, whereas FIG. 1B shows a top view thereof.

A pixel section 100 has a plurality of pixels 120, each also including a display section 101 and a sensor section 102. It is to be noted that the sensor section is not necessarily provided for each pixel. A number of pixels may share one sensor

section. For example, when another layout is used as shown in FIG. 2, four pixels can share one sensor section 102.

As shown in FIG. 1A, the display section 101 includes a liquid crystal element 103 and a black layer 110. It is to be noted that while the black layer 110 is provided in this case, the use of a coloring layer in place of the black layer can provide a display of the color. In addition, when a full-color display is desired, multiple color elements (for example, red, blue, green, white, black, yellow, magenta, cyan element, etc.) may be used. In this case, the pixels 120 in FIG. 1B and FIG. 2 can be grouped into the multiple color elements.

In addition, while the pixels 120 have a uniform area in FIG. 1B and FIG. 2, an area of the pixels may be different for each color elements. The area varied for each color element can adjust the balance of the luminous efficiency of display elements for each color.

The liquid crystal element 103 includes a pixel electrode 104 and a common electrode 106, and a liquid crystal layer 105 provided between the electrodes. More specifically, the liquid crystal element 103 has a structure of the pixel electrode 104, liquid crystal layer 105, and common electrode 106 stacked sequentially. The liquid crystal element 103 functions as a display element.

The liquid crystal layer 105 uses a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer, which has the liquid crystals dispersed in the polymer forming a polymer network.

Then, when any voltage is not applied between the pixel electrode 104 and the common electrode 106 (also referred to an OFF state), the liquid crystals dispersed in the polymer are oriented in a random direction. Then, because of the difference between the refractive index of the polymer and the refractive index of the liquid crystal molecules, incident light is scattered by the liquid crystals so that the liquid crystal layer 105 is clouded without transmitting light. Therefore, the display which can be confirmed from the visual recognition side (the common electrode 106 side) will be also a white display (bright display).

Alternatively, when a voltage is applied to between the pixel electrode 104 and the common electrode 106 (also referred to as an ON-state), an electric field is formed in the liquid crystal layer 105, and the liquid crystal molecules are oriented in the direction of the electric field. Then, the refractive index of the polymer corresponds with the refractive index in the short axis of the liquid crystal molecules, and incident light thus transmits through the liquid crystal layer 105 without being scattered at the interface between the liquid crystals and the polymer. Therefore, the liquid crystal layer 105 is adapted to have a light-transmitting property. In that case, the display which can be confirmed from the visual recognition side depends on the material provided on the element side of the liquid crystal layer 105. Therefore, when the black layer 110 is provided on the side opposite to the visual recognition side of the liquid crystal layer 105 (the pixel electrode 104 side), the black layer 110 can be recognized visually. Therefore, the display which can be confirmed from the visual recognition side will be also a black display (dark display).

On the other hand, the sensor section 102 includes a light-transmitting spacer 108 and a light-receiving element 109. The light-receiving element 109 is provided under the spacer 108. It is to be noted that what is required is that at least a section of the light-receiving element 109 for receiving light (also referred to as a light-receiving section) is provided under the spacer 108. The provision under the spacer can increase the amount of light 111 incident to the light-receiving element 109.

In this case, the spacer 108 in the sensor section and the liquid crystal layer 105 in the display section are formed in the same layer. In addition, in the display section, the common electrode may extend to the sensor section because the common electrode has a light-transmitting property. It is to be noted that the pixel electrode may be formed from a reflective conductive layer, or a configuration may be employed in which a light-transmitting pixel electrode is formed whereas a reflective layer is stacked so as to cover the display section. However, in the case of forming the pixel electrode from a reflective conductive layer, the pixel electrode is provided only in the display section, without covering the sensor section.

More specifically, the placement of the light-receiving element under the light-transmitting spacer makes a sufficient amount of light incident on the light-receiving element without being blocked by the liquid crystal layer. In the liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in the polymer, the transmission may be 40% or less, for example, for visible light (wavelength: 380 nm to 780 nm), and it has been thus difficult to ensure a sufficient amount of light. However, the use of the configuration according to this embodiment allows light detection to be carried out effectively even in the case of visible light, and thus allows a display device to be provided which has high visibility and has a touch recognition function depending on the amount of light obtained by the light-receiving element.

On the other hand, infra-red light can be transmitted through the liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in the polymer. Therefore, the light-receiving element can detect the infra-red light by having light-sensitivity in a wavelength range of the infra-red light even though the light-receiving element is overlapped with the liquid crystal layer. Then, the display device captures an image of an object by the infra-red light detected by the light-receiving element.

In addition, the light (infra-red light) incident to the display device does not reach the light-receiving element when the light is blocked by an object. In this case, the display device captures an image of the object by recognizing a shadow due to the object by the light-receiving element.

Further, it is possible to apply the display device to, for example, electronic books (electronic papers), and in such a case, the electronic books can achieve comparable visibility to papers on which pictures and characters are written and drawn.

In addition, since it is possible to read images with the use of the touch recognition function, the display device can be provided with a scanner function. In that case, images can be read with a higher degree of accuracy by providing a light for irradiating an object to be detected with light.

This embodiment can be implemented in combination with any of the other embodiments as appropriate. (Embodiment 2)

FIGS. 3A and 3B are examples of cross-sectional views in a pixel section of a display device.

The pixel section includes a display section 201 and a sensor section 202. FIG. 3A shows the sensor section 202 in which light 203 (such as outside light) from an object to be detected 204 is incident on a light receiving element 212. As the object to be detected 204, fingers, papers, etc. can be used.

On an insulator 210, a transistor 211, a light receiving element 212, and a liquid crystal element 213 are provided, and a light-transmitting spacer 214 is provided over the light receiving element.

As the insulator 210, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a plastic substrate, etc. can be used. These substrates may be used by being provided with an insulating layer thereon, such

as a single or stacked layer of a silicon oxide film and/or a silicon nitride film. The use of an inexpensive glass substrate can reduce the cost.

While a thin film transistor which has a top-gate structure is used as the transistor **211** in FIGS. 3A and 3B, the transistor **211** is not limited to this type of thin film transistor. As the transistor, a thin film transistor which has a bottom-gate structure may be used, and a channel-etch type or a channel-stop type can be adopted.

In addition, for a semiconductor layer **220** of the transistor **211**, for example, polycrystalline silicon can be used. However, the semiconductor layer **220** is not limited to this polycrystalline silicon, and amorphous silicon, microcrystalline silicon, single crystalline silicon, an organic semiconductor such as pentacene, an oxide semiconductor, or the like can be used for the semiconductor layer **220**.

When a single crystalline silicon is used as the semiconductor layer **220**, the single crystalline silicon can be formed by bonding the insulator **210** to a single crystalline silicon substrate with a damaged region provided at a predetermined depth from the surface, and separating the single crystal silicon substrate at the damaged region. The use of the single crystalline silicon can provide a transistor with high field-effect mobility.

Alternatively, when an oxide semiconductor is used as the semiconductor layer **220**, a composite oxide of elements selected from indium, gallium, aluminum, zinc, and tin can be used for the oxide semiconductor. The use of the oxide semiconductor can provide a transistor with an extremely low OFF current.

While a vertical junction pin diode is used as the light receiving element **212**, the light receiving element **212** is not limited to this vertical junction pin diode. The pin diode may be of a horizontal junction type (FIG. 4A). The horizontal junction diode is formed in such a way that a p-type layer **31**, an i-type layer **32**, and an n-type layer **33** are formed in a semiconductor film by ion doping or the like. The vertical junction diode is formed in such a way that the p-type layer **31** is formed from a p-type semiconductor film, the i-type layer **32** is formed from an i-type semiconductor film, and the n-type layer **33** is formed from an n-type semiconductor film. It is also acceptable that the n-type layer **33** is formed, the i-type layer **32** is formed, and the p-type layer **31** is formed in the reverse order. Each of the p-type layer **31** and the n-type layer **33** is provided with an extracting electrode (not shown). In addition, a pn diode may be used as the light receiving element **212**, and may be likewise a horizontal junction type (FIG. 4B) or a vertical junction type (FIG. 4C). In addition, a phototransistor or the like may be used. It is to be noted that the respective semiconductor layers of the light receiving element **212** may be formed with the use of microcrystalline silicon, polycrystalline silicon, single crystalline silicon, or the like.

The light-transmitting spacer **214** is provided over at least a light receiving section of the light receiving element **212**. The spacer **214** is preferably provided so as to cover the light receiving section of the light receiving element **212**. When the spacer **214** is provided so as to cover the light receiving section, the light receiving element **212** can receive the light **203** effectively without being blocked by the liquid crystal layer **222**.

The spacer **214** can be formed from an organic material and an inorganic material. Typically, a visible light curable resin, an ultraviolet curable resin, or a thermosetting resin is preferably used. For example, an acrylic resin, an epoxy resin, an amine resin, etc. can be used. It is to be noted that the spacer may have a stacked structure of multiple thin films.

In addition, the cell gap referring to the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **222** may be 5 μm or more and 30 μm or less, and the spacer **214** may be formed appropriately to have such a size that can maintain the cell gap.

The liquid crystal element **213** includes a pixel electrode **221** and a common electrode **223** as well as a liquid crystal layer **222** provided between the electrodes. In addition, a black layer **224** is provided under the pixel electrode **221**, and the pixel electrode **221** and the common electrode **223** are formed from a light-transmitting material. It is to be noted that when a light-transmitting material is used for the pixel electrode and the common electrode, the pixel electrode and the common electrode may extend to the sensor section as in the case of a spacer section **261** shown in FIG. 3B. However, even in that case, the black layer **224** is formed only in the display section. In addition, when the black layer **224** is provided so as to overlap with the transistor **211**, the transistor **211** can be prevented from being optically degraded.

When the liquid crystal element **213** in an OFF state makes the liquid crystal layer **222** in a light-blocking state, the light **203** is scattered by the liquid crystal layer **222** to produce a white display.

In addition, when the liquid crystal element **213** in an ON state makes the liquid crystal layer **222** in a light-transmitting state, the light **203** transmits through the liquid crystal element **213** so that the black layer **224** located under the pixel electrode **221** can be recognized visually. It is to be noted that in order to improve the visibility of the black layer **224**, the pixel electrode may be provided with an opening **225** as shown in FIG. 3B. In the case of providing the opening **225**, the pixel electrode **221** may be formed from a light-blocking material. In addition, when a black display is possible by absorption or reflection of light in the pixel electrode **221**, it is not necessary to provide the black layer **224**. It is to be noted that when the pixel electrode **221** has no light-transmitting property, the pixel electrode **221** is formed only in the display section.

Next, an example of a method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B will be described.

First, the thin film transistor **211** and the light receiving element **212** are prepared on the insulator **210**, where the thin film transistor **211** has a top-gate structure including a gate electrode **250**, a gate insulating film **251**, and an oxide semiconductor layer as the semiconductor layer **220**. It is to be noted that the semiconductor layer **220** of the thin film transistor **211** and a semiconductor layer of the light receiving element **212** may be prepared in accordance with the same step.

In addition, the thin film transistor **211** can be an n-type thin film transistor or a p-type thin film transistor. Further, in the step of providing the thin film transistor **211** with n-type or p-type impurities, a p-type layer or an n-type layer for the light receiving element **212** may be formed. In addition, a bulk transistor can be adopted in place of the thin film transistor. In that case, a semiconductor substrate can be used in place of the insulator **210**.

The gate electrode **250** is formed from a single-layer or a stacked conductive layer with the use of a metal material such as molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, tungsten, aluminum, copper, neodymium, or scandium, or an alloy material which contains any of these materials as its main component.

Next, an insulating layer **252** is formed on the thin film transistor **211** and light receiving element **212**. The insulating layer **252** is formed from a single layer or stacked layers with the use of a silicon oxide film or a silicon nitride film.

Then, contact holes are formed in the insulating layer **252** and the gate insulating film **251**, and electrodes **253** (such as a source electrode and a drain electrode) are formed to be electrically connected to the thin film transistor **211**, whereas an electrode (not shown) is formed to be electrically connected to the light receiving element **212**.

The electrodes **253** and the electrode connected to the light receiving element from a single-layer or a stacked conductive layer with the use of a metal material such as aluminum, chromium, tantalum, titanium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or an alloy material which contains any of these materials as its main component.

Next, an insulating layer **254** is formed which covers the electrodes **253**. It is to be noted that the insulating layer **254** is formed as a single layer or a stacked layer with the use of a silicon oxide film, a silicon nitride film, or the like.

Then, a black layer **224** is formed on the insulating layer **254** in the display section. In addition, a contact hole is formed in the insulating layer **254**, and a pixel electrode **221** is formed on the insulating layer **254**.

For the pixel electrode **221**, a light-transmitting conductive layer can be used. In that case, the black layer **224** can be recognized through the liquid crystal element **213**. The light-transmitting conductive layer can be formed from with the use of an indium tin oxide (ITO), an indium zinc oxide (IZO) in which a zinc oxide (ZnO) is mixed in an indium oxide, a conductive material in which a silicon oxide (SiO₂) is mixed in an indium oxide, an organic indium, organotin, an indium oxide containing a tungsten oxide, an indium zinc oxide containing a tungsten oxide, an indium oxide containing a titanium oxide, or an indium tin oxide containing a titanium oxide.

In addition, a reflective conductive layer can be used for the pixel electrode **221**. In that case, an opening **225** is provided so that the underlying black layer **224** can be recognized visually from the opening **225**. The reflective conductive layer can be formed with the use of one or more among from metals such as tungsten, molybdenum, zirconium, hafnium, vanadium, niobium, tantalum, chromium, cobalt, nickel, titanium, platinum, aluminum, copper, and silver, alloys thereof, and nitrides thereof. In the case of this configuration, even when light is scattered insufficiently in the liquid crystal layer **222**, light can be reflected by the pixel electrode **221**, and a white display is thus carried out effectively.

For example, a black organic resin can be used for the black layer **224**, which can be formed by mixing a pigment-based black resin, carbon black, titanium black, or the like into a resin material such as a photosensitive or non-photosensitive polyimide. In addition, light-blocking metal films can be used which absorb light, and for example, chromium may be used.

There is no particular limitation on the method for forming the black layer **224**, and a dry method such as vapor deposition, sputtering, or CVD, or a wet method such as spin coating, dip coating, spray coating, or droplet discharging (e.g., an ink jet method, screen printing, or offset printing), may be used depending on the material. If necessary, an etching method (dry etching or wet etching) may be employed to process the material into a desired pattern. In addition, in order to prevent diffusion of contaminants from the black layer **224**, an overcoat layer **255** may be provided on the upper surface and lower surface of the black layer **224**.

It is to be noted that one or more of other colors such as red, green, blue, cyan, magenta, and yellow may be used in place of the black layer **224** to carry out a color display. The layers which have a black color or other colors are referred to as colored layers.

Next, the spacer **214** is formed in the sensor section **202** so as to overlap with the light receiving element **212**. The spacer **214** is formed in a predetermined place in accordance with a photolithography step, and also typically referred to as a photolithographic spacer, a post spacer, a pillared spacer, a columnar spacer, or a pillar spacer.

After a photosensitive organic resin layer such as acrylic or polyimide is formed by a spin coating method or a printing method over the entire surface of the substrate, a photolithography step is carried out to form a photosensitive organic resin layer on the substrate, thereby forming the spacer **214**. This method can arrange the spacer in a desirable place by exposure to light, depending on the mask pattern for the exposure, thus allowing the spacer to be arranged so as to overlap with the light receiving element **212**. In addition, the placement of the spacer **214** over the light receiving element can not only maintain the cell gap but also prevent the aperture ratio from being decreased. Further, the spacer **214** can be formed in such a way that a composition containing an organic insulating material is discharged by an ink-jet method and subjected to baking. In addition, the spacer **214** may be provided on an opposed substrate. In that case, an opposed substrate **257** with a common electrode **223** provided is subjected to a photolithography step to form the spacer **214**.

Next, the liquid crystal layer **222** is formed with the use of a liquid crystal layer where liquid crystals are dispersed in a polymer.

As the liquid crystals, nematic liquid crystals can be used. In addition, a light curing resin can be used as the polymer. The light curing resin may be a monofunctional monomer such as acrylate or a methacrylate; a polyfunctional monomer such as a diacrylate, a triacrylate, a dimethacrylate, or a trimethacrylate; or a mixture thereof. Furthermore, the light curing resin may have liquid crystallinity, non-liquid crystallinity, or both of them. The light curing resin can be selected appropriately depending on the wavelength with which a photopolymerization initiator to be used reacts, and an ultraviolet curable resin can be typically used.

For example, the liquid crystal layer **222** can be formed in such a way that a liquid crystal material containing liquid crystals using nematic liquid crystals, an uncured resin, and a photopolymerization initiator is irradiated for curing with light with which the light curing resin and the photopolymerization initiator react.

The photopolymerization initiator may be a radical polymerization initiator which generates radicals by light irradiation, an acid generator which generates an acid by light irradiation, or a base generator which generates a base by light irradiation.

As the method for forming the liquid crystal layer **222**, a method with dispenser (dropping method), or an injection method after bonding the opposed substrate may be used.

Next, the opposed substrate **257** with the common electrode **223** provided is bonded to the insulator **210** with a sealing material interposed therebetween.

For the common electrode **223**, a light-transmitting conductive material is used. For example, the common electrode **223** can be formed with the use of an indium tin oxide (ITO), an indium zinc oxide (IZO) in which a zinc oxide (ZnO) is mixed with an indium oxide, a conductive material in which a silicon oxide (SiO₂) is mixed with an indium oxide, organic indium, organotin, an indium oxide containing a tungsten oxide, an indium zinc oxide containing a tungsten oxide, an indium oxide containing a titanium oxide, or an indium tin oxide containing a titanium oxide. It is to be noted that the

common electrode **223** may extend to the sensor section because the common electrode **223** has a light-transmitting property.

In addition, the opposed substrate **257** provided on the visual recognition side is thus formed with the use of a light-transmitting material. The light-transmitting material may be a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a plastic substrate, etc.

This embodiment can be implemented in combination with any of the other embodiments as appropriate.
(Embodiment 3)

In this embodiment, examples of electronic devices will be described.

FIGS. **5A** and **5B** illustrate electronic papers (also referred to as electronic books, or the like). The respective uses of display devices **4101** and **4102** disclosed in this specification for main bodies **4001** and **4002** can provide electronic papers which have comparable visibility to papers and have a touch recognition function.

In addition, the present invention can be applied to not only electronic papers but also electronic devices such as a television illustrated in FIG. **5C**, a cellular phone illustrated in FIG. **5D**, a personal computer illustrated in FIG. **5E**, and a game machine illustrated in FIG. **5F**. The respective uses of display devices **4103** to **4106** disclosed in this specification for main bodies **4003** to **4006** can provide electronic devices which have comparable visibility to papers and have a touch recognition function.

This embodiment can be implemented in combination with any of the other embodiments as appropriate.
(Embodiment 4)

In this embodiment, an examples of electronic devices will be described.

FIG. **6** illustrates a writing board (e.g., a black board or a white board). A main body **9001** can be provided with a display device **9101** disclosed in this specification.

In this case, the surface of the display device **9101** can be freely subjected to writing with the use of a marker pen or the like.

It is to be noted that it is easy to erase letters if the letters are written with the use of a marker pen or the like containing no fixer.

In addition, the surface of the display device **9101** preferably has adequate smoothness in order to make it easier to remove the ink of marker pen.

For example, the surface of the display device **9101** has adequate smoothness if the surface has a glass substrate or the like.

Furthermore, a transparent synthetic resin sheet or the like may be attached to the surface of the display device **9101**.

Preferably, acrylic, for example, is used as the synthetic resin. In this case, the surface of the synthetic resin sheet is preferably made smooth.

Moreover, while the display device **9101** displays specific images, pictures or letters can be drawn or written on the surface. Then, the display device **9101** can combine the drawn pictures or written letters with the displayed image, because the display device **9101** has a function as a scanner.

Furthermore, since a photosensor is used, sensing is possible even when time passes after drawing or writing is performed. However, when a resistive film touch sensor, a capacitance touch sensor, and the like are used, sensing can be performed only at the same time as drawing or writing.

This embodiment can be implemented in combination with any of the other embodiments as appropriate.

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application serial no. 2010-099491 filed with Japan Patent Office on Apr. 23, 2010, and Japanese Patent Application serial no. 2010-

099556 filed with Japan Patent Office on Apr. 23, 2010, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

a display section comprising:

a first portion of a first substrate;

a first portion of an insulating layer over the first portion of the first substrate;

a liquid crystal element over the first portion of the insulating layer; and

a first portion of a second substrate over the liquid crystal element, and a sensor section comprising:

a second portion of the first substrate;

a light receiving element over the second portion of the first substrate;

a second portion of the insulating layer over the light receiving element; and

a spacer over the second portion of the insulating layer, wherein the liquid crystal element comprises a first electrode, a liquid crystal layer over the first electrode, and a second electrode over the liquid crystal layer, wherein the liquid crystal layer comprises a liquid crystal and a polymer,

wherein the liquid crystal is dispersed in the polymer,

wherein the spacer is capable of transmitting a light,

wherein the spacer and the light receiving element are overlapped with each other,

wherein the spacer comprises a region where the spacer and the liquid crystal layer are not overlapped with each other in a direction normal to a surface of the first substrate, and

wherein the liquid crystal layer is in contact with a side surface of the spacer.

2. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the spacer maintains a thickness of the liquid crystal layer.

3. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the display section comprises a coloring layer between the first portion of the insulating layer and the first electrode.

4. A display device according to claim 1,

wherein the liquid crystal layer comprises a polymer dispersed liquid crystal or a polymer network liquid crystal.

5. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the display section comprises a transistor between the first portion of the first substrate and the first portion of the insulating layer.

6. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the display section comprises a coloring layer between the first portion of the insulating layer and the first electrode and a transistor between the first portion of the first substrate and the first portion of the insulating layer.

7. A display device according to claim 1,

wherein the light receiving element is configured to detect an infra-red light.

8. A display device comprising:

a display section comprising:

a first portion of a first substrate;

a first portion of an insulating layer over the first portion of the first substrate;

a liquid crystal element over the first portion of the insulating layer; and

a first portion of a second substrate over the liquid crystal element,

and

a sensor section comprising:

a second portion of the first substrate;

13

a light receiving element over the second portion of the first substrate;
 a second portion of the insulating layer over the light receiving element; and
 a spacer over the second portion of the insulating layer, wherein the liquid crystal element comprises a first electrode, a liquid crystal layer over the first electrode, and a second electrode over the liquid crystal layer, wherein the liquid crystal layer comprises a liquid crystal and a polymer,
 wherein the liquid crystal is dispersed in the polymer,
 wherein the spacer is capable of transmitting a light,
 wherein the light receiving element is a vertical junction pin diode,
 wherein the spacer and the light receiving element are overlapped with each other,
 wherein the spacer comprises a region where the spacer and the liquid crystal layer are not overlapped with each other in a direction normal to a surface of the first substrate, and
 wherein the liquid crystal layer is in contact with a side surface of the spacer.

9. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the spacer maintains a thickness of the liquid crystal layer.

10. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the display section comprises a coloring layer between the first portion of the insulating layer and the first electrode.

14

11. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the liquid crystal layer comprises a polymer dispersed liquid crystal or a polymer network liquid crystal.

12. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the display section comprises a transistor between the first portion of the first substrate and the first portion of the insulating layer.

13. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the display section comprises a coloring layer between the first portion of the insulating layer and the first electrode and a transistor between the first portion of the first substrate and the first portion of the insulating layer.

14. A display device according to claim 8,

wherein the spacer is in contact with a second portion of the second substrate.

15. A display device according to claim 8,

wherein the display section comprises a transistor between the first portion of the first substrate and the first portion of the insulating layer, and

wherein the transistor is electrically connected to the first electrode.

16. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the light receiving element is configured to detect an infra-red light.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有透光隔板下的光接收元件的显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US8836906	公开(公告)日	2014-09-16
申请号	US13/090299	申请日	2011-04-20
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1339 G02F1/1333 G02F1/135		
CPC分类号	G02F1/1339 G02F1/13338		
代理机构(译)	尼克松皮博迪律师事务所		
优先权	2010099491 2010-04-23 JP 2010099556 2010-04-23 JP		
其他公开文献	US20110261308A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一个目的是通过组合液晶分散在聚合物中的液晶层和发光元件，提供具有高可视性并具有高精度的触摸识别功能的显示装置。在使用液晶层分散在聚合物中的液晶层的显示装置中，提供透光间隔物以便与具有触摸识别功能的光接收元件重叠。透光隔离物可以防止入射在光接收元件上的光被液晶分散，同时保持液晶层中的单元间隙，从而以高可视性实现高精度的触摸识别功能。

