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(54) **ELECTRO-OPTICAL DEVICE, PROJECTION-TYPE DISPLAY DEVICE, ELECTRONIC DEVICE, AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF THE ELECTRO-OPTICAL DEVICE**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

An electro-optical device includes a pixel electrode provided over one side of a substrate, a conductive layer provided between the substrate and the pixel electrode, and a relay electrode provided between the substrate and the conductive layer. The conductive layer includes a conduction section protruding toward the relay electrode. The conduction section is a cylindrical-shape having a bottom surface which is attached to the relay electrode. The conduction section is filled with an insulating material. The pixel electrode is electrically connected to the relay electrode through the conductive layer.

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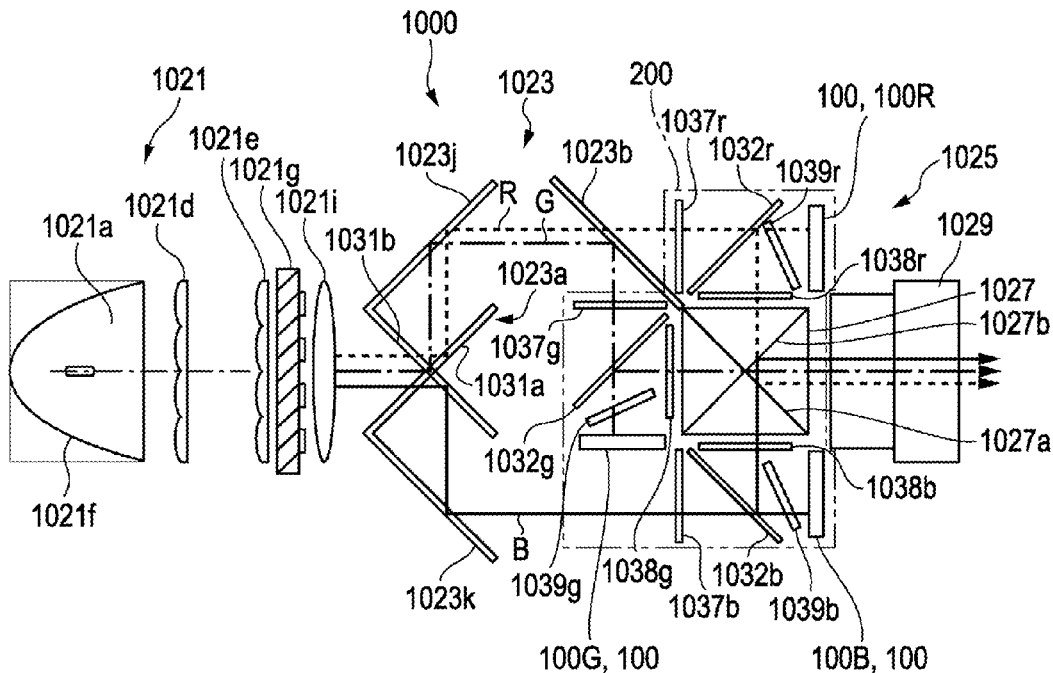


FIG. 1

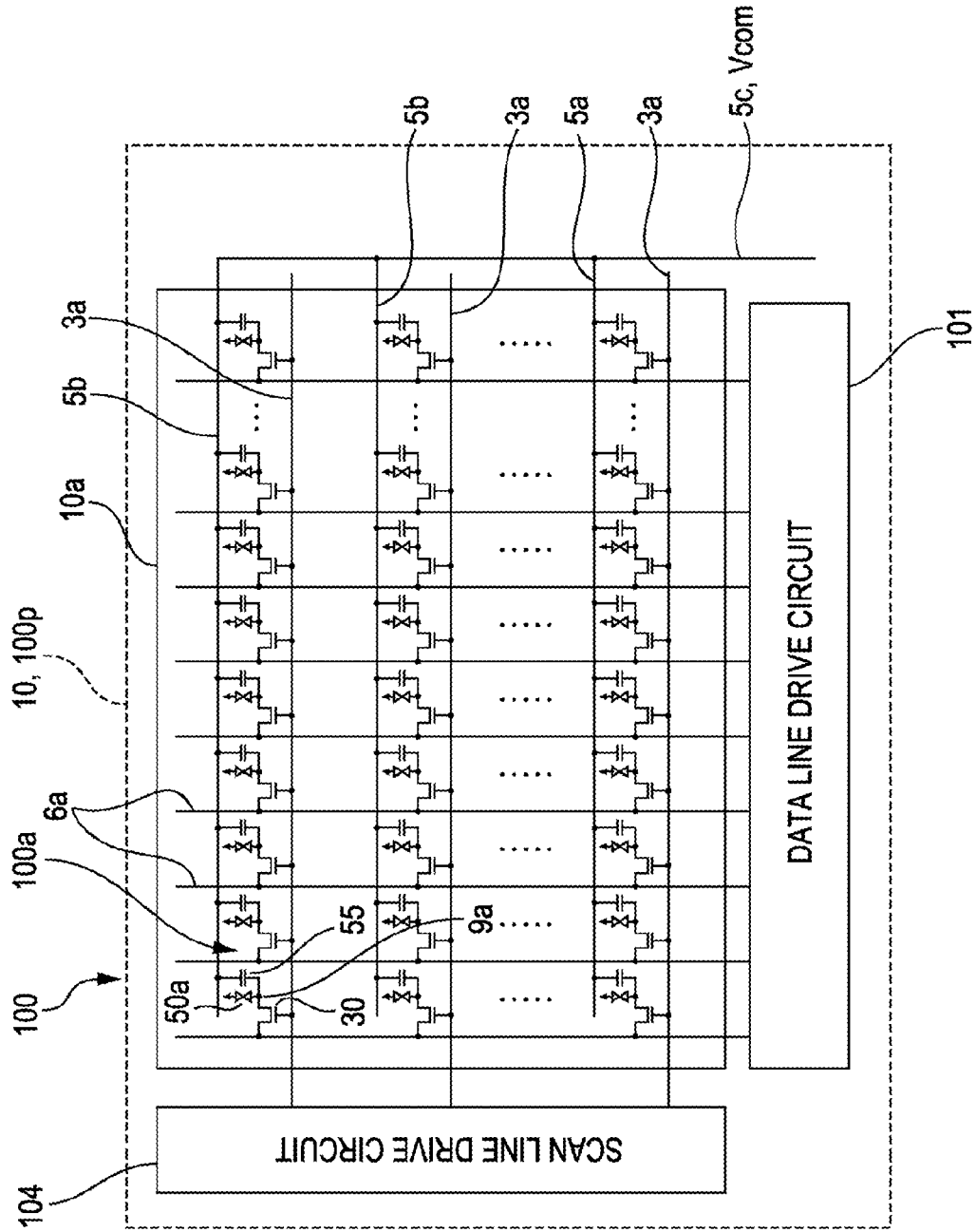


FIG. 2A

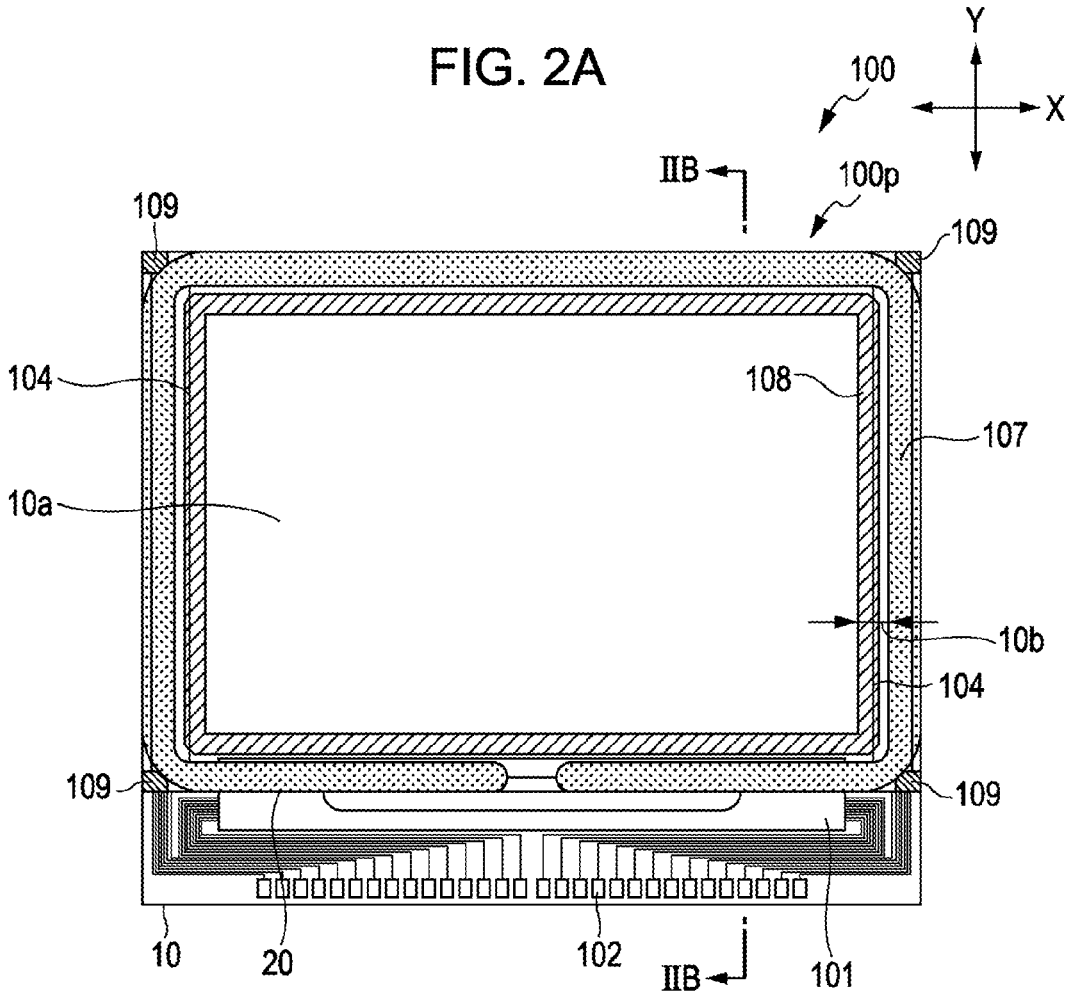
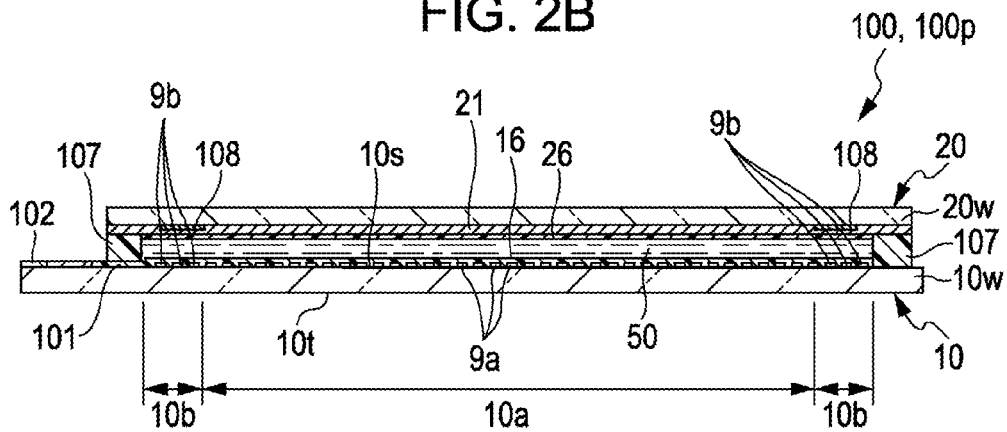
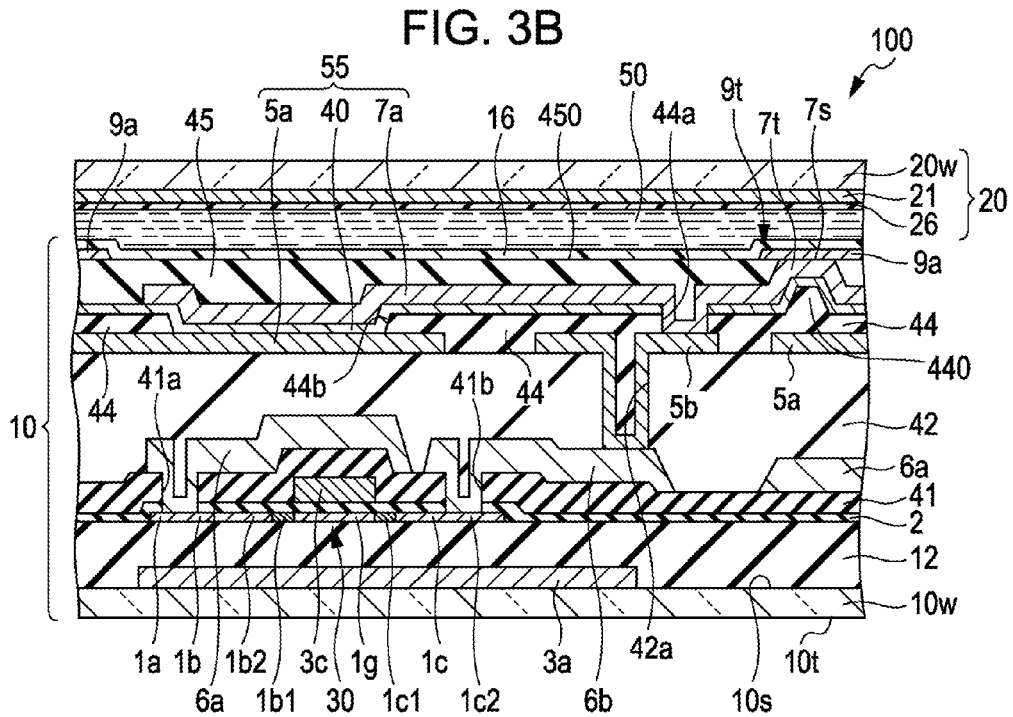
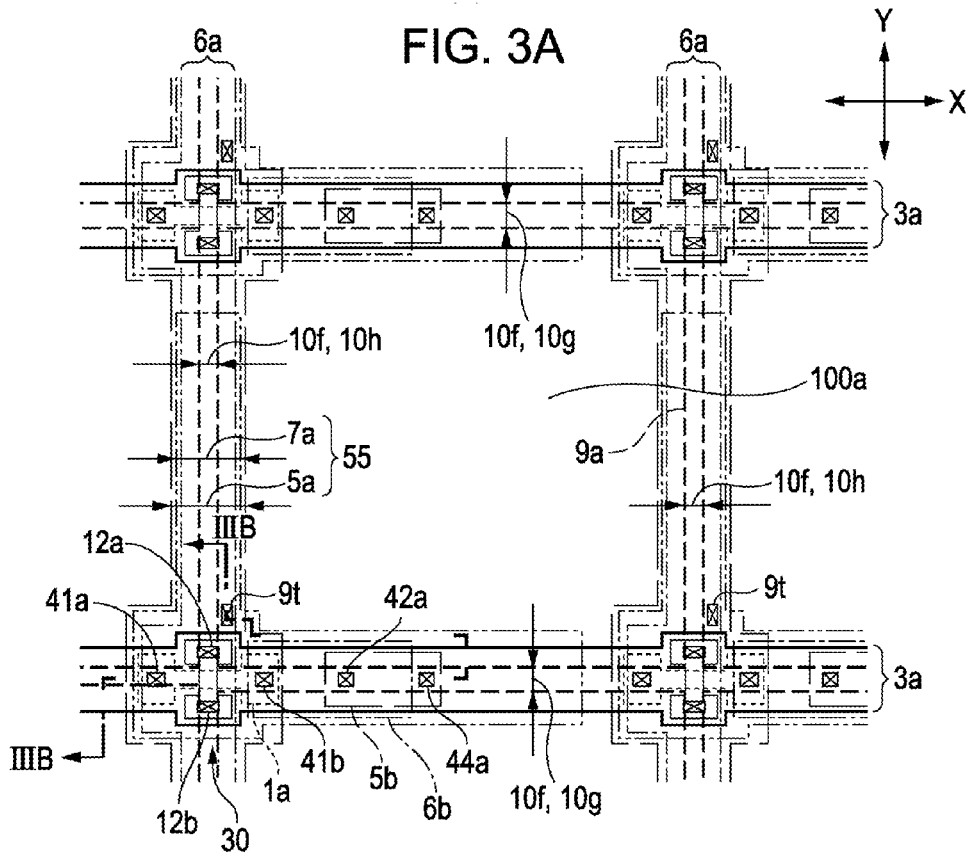


FIG. 2B





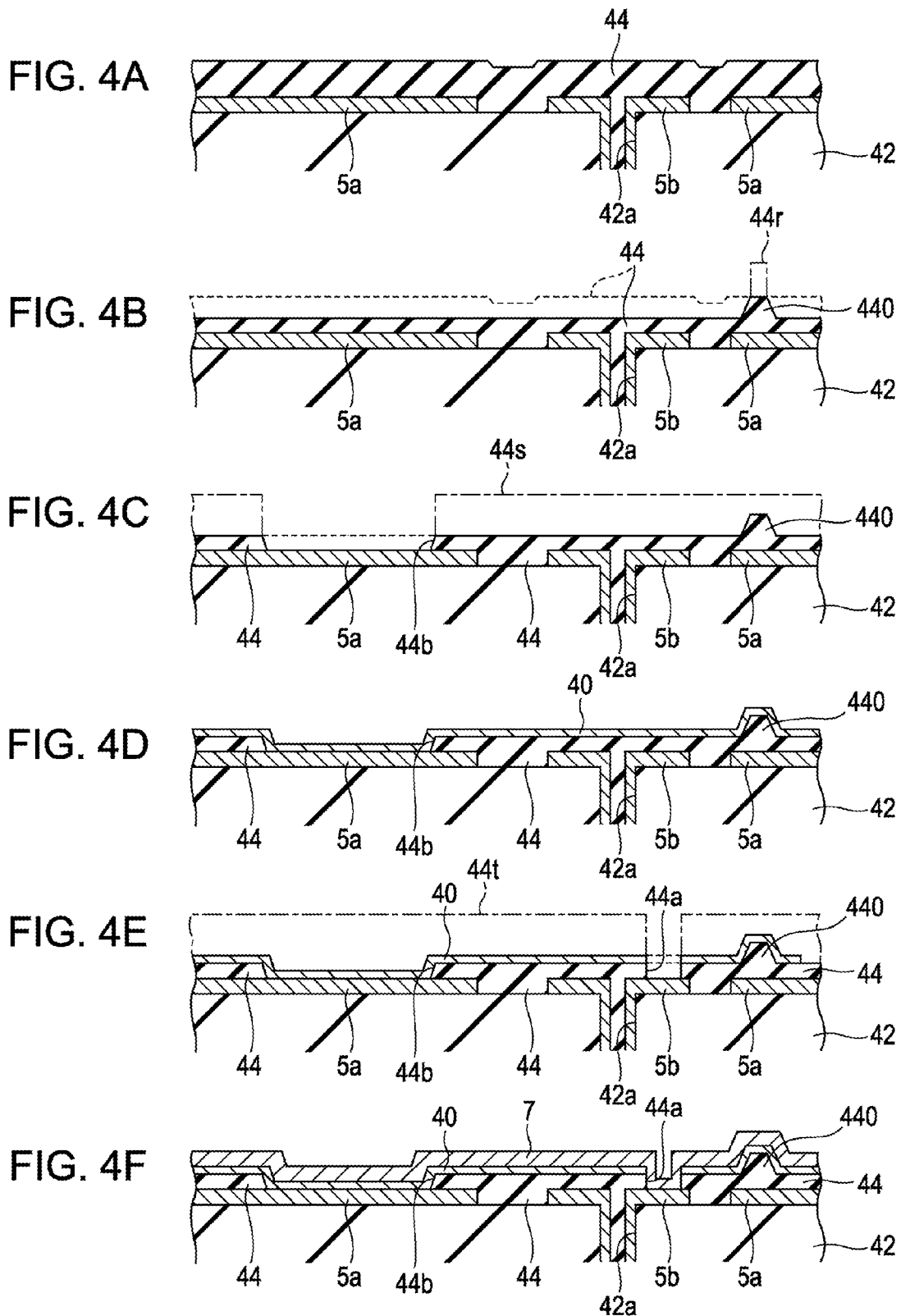


FIG. 5A

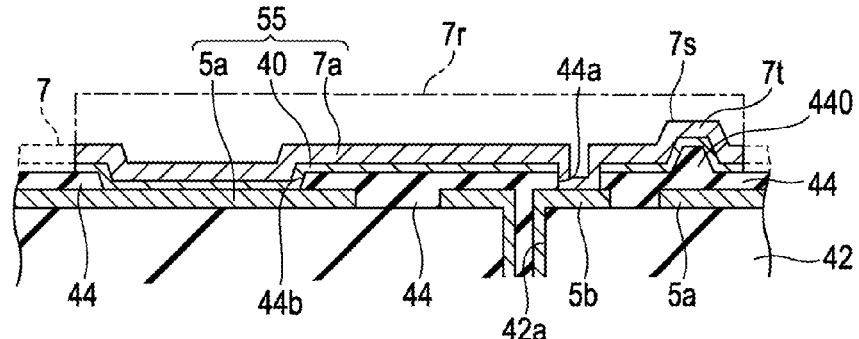


FIG. 5B

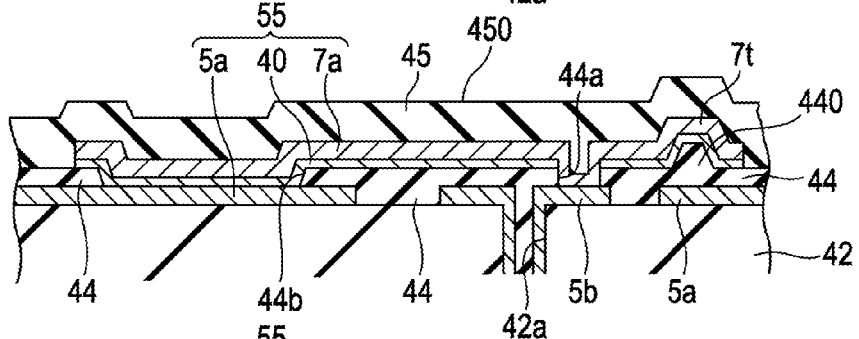


FIG. 5C

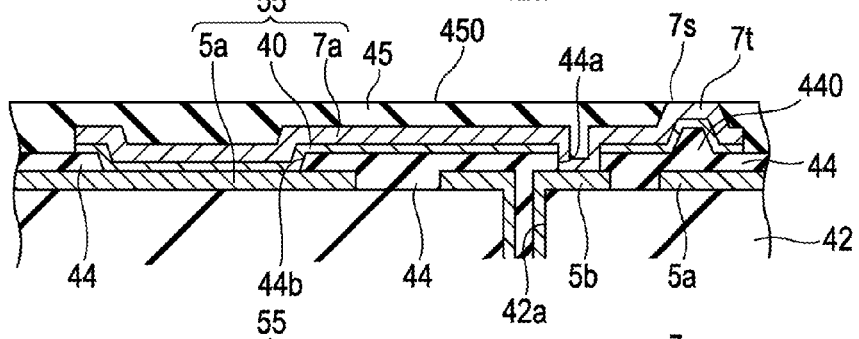


FIG. 5D

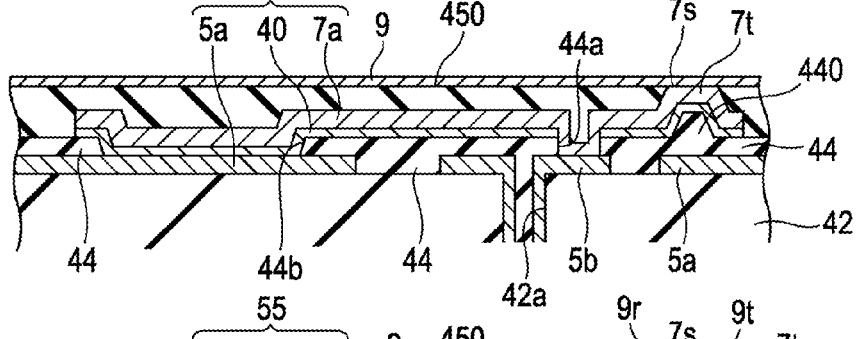


FIG. 5E

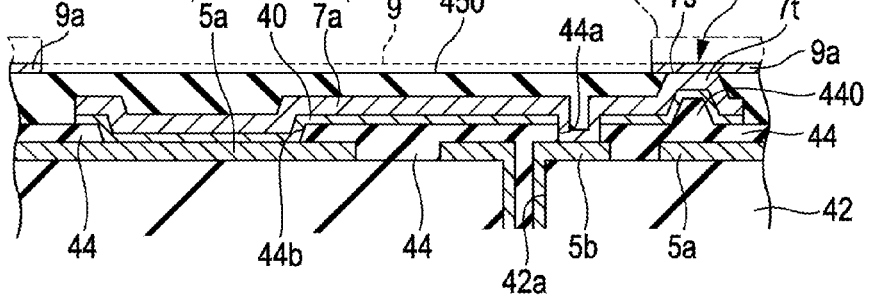


FIG. 6A

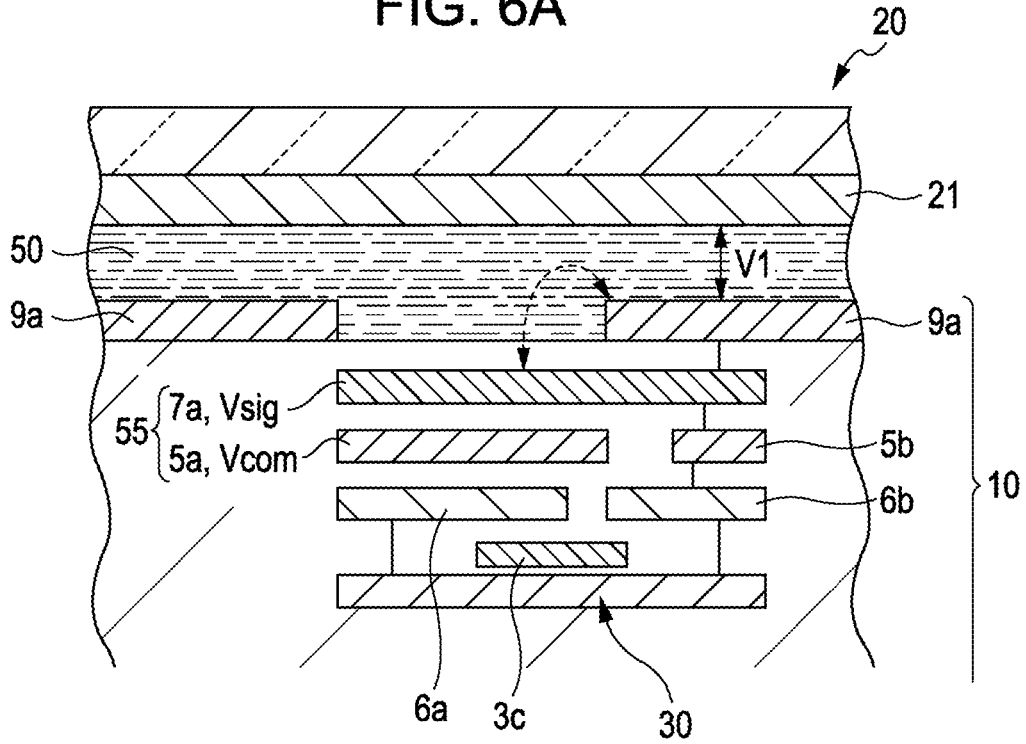
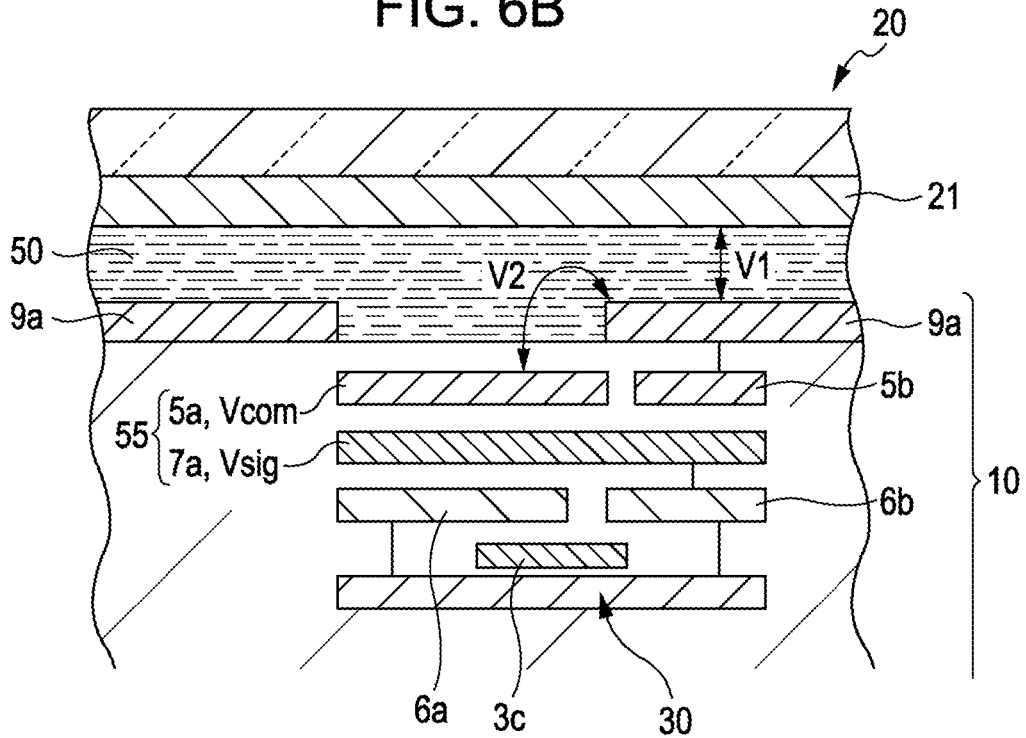
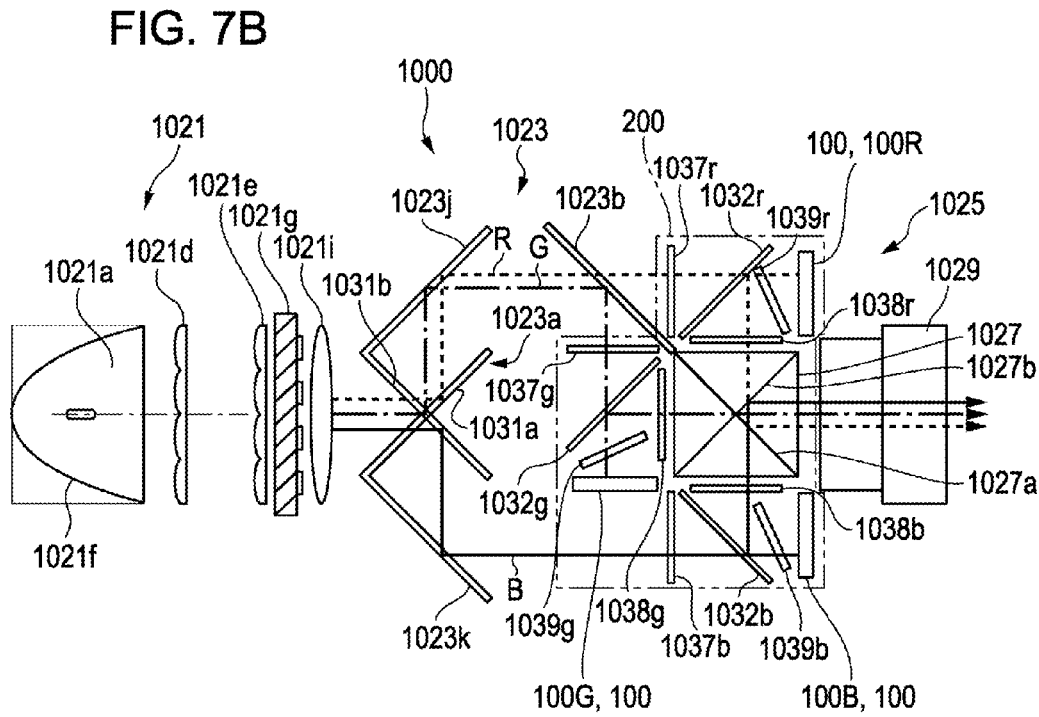
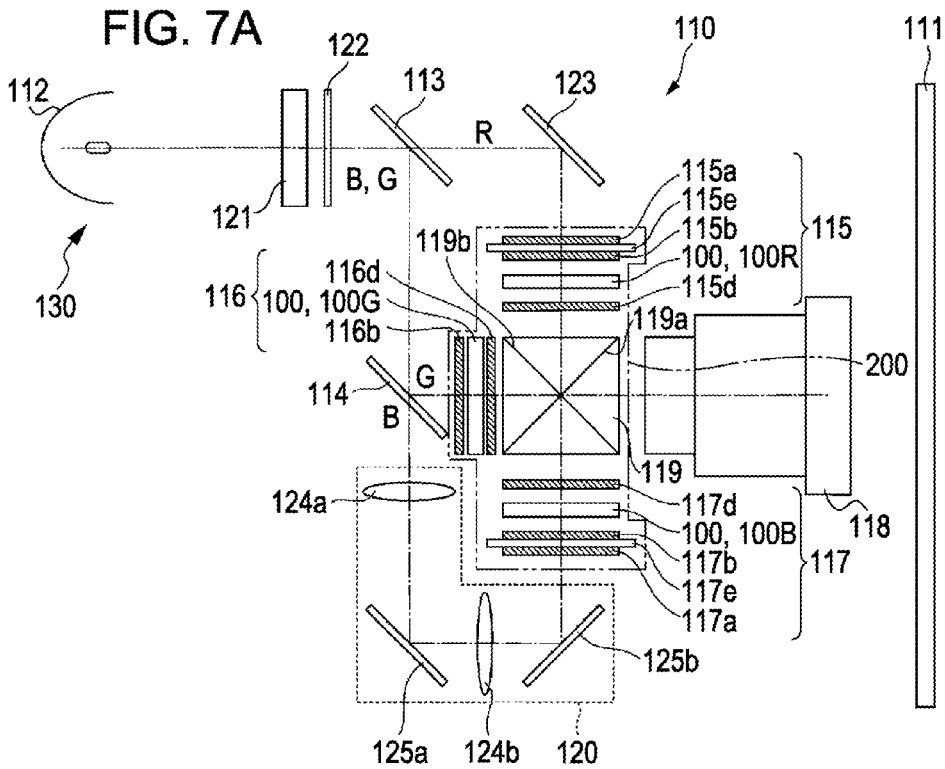


FIG. 6B





**ELECTRO-OPTICAL DEVICE,
PROJECTION-TYPE DISPLAY DEVICE,
ELECTRONIC DEVICE, AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD OF THE
ELECTRO-OPTICAL DEVICE**

[0001] The present application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/358,106 filed Nov. 21, 2016, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 14/794,735 filed on Jul. 8, 2015 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,529,220), which is a continuation application of U.S. patent Ser. No. 13/551,828 filed on Jul. 18, 2012 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,110,325), which claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2011-159619 filed on Jul. 21, 2011, which are expressly incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

[0002] The present invention relates to an electro-optical device including a liquid crystal device, a projection-type display device, and an electronic device, and more particularly to a peripheral configuration of pixel electrodes of the electro-optical device.

2. Related Art

[0003] The pixels with pixel electrodes are arranged in the matrix on an element substrate for use in the electro-optical device, such as a liquid crystal device and an organic electroluminescence device, and the pixel electrode is electrically connected to a conductive layer beneath the pixel electrode in the downward direction, through a contact hole formed in an insulating film (refer to JP-A-2006-317903).

[0004] The contact hole in this electro-optical device is large in horizontal size, and the electro-optical device decreases in display grade. For example, the contact hole in a liquid crystal device is so large in horizontal size that a pixel electrode has a large depression and elevation on the surface. This prevents an oriented film from being formed in a suitable manner. Furthermore, in a transmission-type liquid crystal device, an amount of display light decreases because light cannot pass through the contact hole. Furthermore, an area of the depression and elevation does not contribute to display, because the reflection direction of light is in disorder there, when the pixel electrode has the large depression and elevation on the surface in a reflection-type liquid crystal device.

[0005] On the other hand, a configuration is commonly employed that buries a plug in a contact hole in an inter-layer insulating film, and electrically connects the pixel electrode and an electrode beneath the pixel electrode (that is, in the downward direction), through this plug buried in the contact hole in the inter-layer insulating film (refer to JP-A-2011-64849). With this configuration, the contact hole is made smaller in horizontal size, thereby preventing the large depression and elevation from being formed on the surface of the pixel electrode.

[0006] However, in the conducting structure that uses the plug, it is necessary to additionally prepare a metal material, which is not in common use for the electro-optical device, such as tungsten, in order to form the plug. This increases the manufacturing cost. Furthermore, it is necessary to perform a step of sputtering metal to thicken a metal film for the plug and a step of smoothing an inter-layer insulating film by a

chemical machinery polishing method, until the contact hole is filled. The sputtering step of these steps decreases productivity because it takes too much time to sputter metal to thicken the metal film for the plug.

SUMMARY

[0007] An advantage of some aspects of the invention is to provide an electro-optical device that has a conduction portion of a pixel electrode, not occupying a large area, formed by using a film formed for other purposes, and therefore has not a large depression and elevation on a surface of the pixel electrode, a projection-type display device, and an electronic device.

[0008] According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a plurality of pixel electrodes provided over one side of a substrate, a first insulating film, provided between the substrate and the plurality of pixel electrodes, including pillar-shaped protrusions protruding toward the pixel electrodes in positions overlapping the pixel electrodes when viewed from above, a conductive layer, provided between the first insulating film and the pixel electrodes, including a conduction section overlapping highest surfaces of the pillar-shaped protrusions when viewed from above, and a second insulating film, provided between the conductive layer and the pixel electrodes, exposing one side of the conduction section, the one side in the direction of the pixel electrode, wherein the pixel electrodes are deposited on one side of the second insulating film, the one side in the direction of the pixel electrode, thereby resulting in the pixel electrode being electrically connected to the conduction section.

[0009] According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing an electro-optical device including forming a first insulating film over one side of a substrate, forming a pillar-shaped protrusion protruding upward on the first insulating film by partly etching a surface of the first insulating film, forming a conductive layer on the first insulating film including an area for forming the pillar-shaped protrusion, forming a second insulating film on the conductive layer, exposing as a conduction section a portion overlapping the highest surface of the pillar-shaped protrusion when viewed from above, in the conductive layer, by removing the second insulating film in the downward direction, and forming a pixel electrode on the second insulating film including the exposed portion of the conduction section.

[0010] The pillar-shaped protrusions, protruding toward the pixel electrodes in a position overlapping the pixel electrodes are formed on the first insulating film provided between the pixel electrodes and the substrate. These highest surfaces of the pillar-shaped protrusions overlap the conduction section of the conductive layer when viewed from above. Furthermore, the second insulating film is provided between the conductive layer and the pixel electrode, but the conduction section is exposed on the surface of the second insulating film in the direction of the pixel electrode. For this reason, the pixel electrodes are electrically connected to the conduction section, when the pixel electrodes are laminated on the second insulating film. For this reason, a contact portion is smaller in horizontal size, and the pixel electrode does not have a large depression and elevation on the surface, compared to the structure that connects the pixel electrode and the conductive layer by using a contact hole formed in the insulating film. Furthermore, the pixel electrode is electrically connected by using a film formed for

other purposes in the electro-optical device, such as a conductive layer and an insulating film, and special metal for a plug does not need to be thickly deposited.

[0011] The surface of the conduction section in the direction of the pixel electrode and the surface of the second insulating film in the direction of the pixel electrode may make up one plane surface in succession. In this configuration, the pixel electrode is made to be formed on the plane surface.

[0012] The electro-optical device may further include a capacity electrode layer, provided between the conductive layer and the substrate, and a dielectric layer, provided between the capacity electrode layer and the conductive layer, with a storage capacitance being formed from the capacity electrode layer, the dielectric layer, and the conductive layer. That is, the pixel electrode may be electrically connected by using an electrode layer (the conductive layer) making up the storage capacitance.

[0013] In the electro-optical device, the first insulating film may be provided between the capacity electrode layer and the conductive layer, and an opening may be provided in an area where the capacity electrode layer and the conductive layer overlap each other when viewed from above. In this configuration, although the dielectric layer is thin, the short circuit between the highest portion of the first insulating film and the capacity electrode layer may be prevented by the first insulating film.

[0014] In the electro-optical device, in the pixel electrodes, the conductive layer and the capacity electrode layer may be provided in an area that overlaps an area between the adjacent pixel electrodes when viewed from above. In this configuration, since the conductive layer is positioned nearer the pixel electrode than the capacity electrode layer, liquid crystal orientation is not disturbed by potential occurring between the pixel electrode and the capacity electrode layer.

[0015] In the electro-optical device, the pillar-shaped protrusion may be provided in a position that overlaps the capacity electrode layer when viewed from above. In this configuration, since the pillar-shaped protrusion and the conduction section are provided at a high level, a film-thick portion of the capacity electrode layer may be electrically connected to the pixel electrode, in an easy manner.

[0016] The electro-optical device for use in a liquid crystal device, may have a configuration that holds a liquid crystal layer between the substrate and an opposite substrate opposite to the substrate.

[0017] The electro-optical device to which an aspect of the invention is applied may be used in a variety of display devices for a variety of electronic devices, such as a direct-view display device. Furthermore, the electro-optical device to which the aspect of the invention is applied may be used in a projection-type display device. This projection-type display device includes a light source unit emitting light to be incident on the electro-optical device, and a projection optical system projecting light modulated by the electro-optical device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers reference like elements;

[0019] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an electrical configuration of an electro-optical device to which an aspect of the invention is applied.

[0020] FIGS. 2A and 2B are explanatory views of a liquid crystal panel used in the electro-optical device to which the aspect of the invention is applied.

[0021] FIGS. 3A and 3B are explanatory views of pixels of the electro-optical device to which the aspect of the invention is applied.

[0022] FIGS. 4A to 4F are explanatory views of the essential steps of a manufacturing process of the electro-optical device to which the aspect of the invention is applied.

[0023] FIGS. 5A to 5E are explanatory views of the essential steps of the manufacturing process of the electro-optical device to which the aspect of the invention is applied.

[0024] FIGS. 6A and 6B are explanatory views showing the effects of the electro-optical device to which the aspect of the invention is applied.

[0025] FIGS. 7A and 7B are diagrams illustrating schematic configurations of a projection-type display device to which the aspect of the invention is applied, and an optical unit.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0026] The embodiments are now described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Among a variety of electro-optical devices, the liquid crystal device and a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal device are described, focusing on the case where the aspect of the invention is applied in connecting electrically a pixel electrode 9a and a second electrode layer 7a (a conductive layer). Furthermore, layers and members are enlarged to recognizable degrees in each of the figures, and thus vary in scale from figure to figure. Furthermore, the roles of a source and a drain are in practice interchanged when a direction of electrical current flowing through a pixel transistor is reversed. However, one side (a source drain area in the direction of the pixel), to which the pixel electrode is electrically connected, is defined as a drain, and the other side (a source drain area in the direction of the data line), to which a data line is electrically connected, is defined as a source. Furthermore, when describing a layer formed on an element substrate, the term 'the upward direction' or 'the surface direction' is used to mean the direction opposite to the direction in which the substrate body of the element substrate is positioned (the direction of the opposite substrate), and the term 'the downward direction' is used to mean the direction in which the substrate body of the element substrate is positioned (the direction opposite to the direction in which the opposite substrate is positioned).

Description of Electro-Optical Device (Liquid Crystal Device)

Whole Configuration

[0027] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an electrical configuration of the electro-optical device to which an aspect of the invention is applied. FIG. 1 is only an electrical block diagram and therefore schematically shows a layout, such as a direction in which a capacity electrode layer extends.

[0028] As shown in FIG. 1, the electro-optical device 100 (a liquid crystal device) according to the invention includes a liquid crystal panel 100p of a TN (Twisted Nematic) mode and a VA (Vertical Alignment) mode. The liquid crystal

panel **100p** has an image display area **10a** (a pixel area) in the middle, where a plurality of pixels **100a** are arranged in the matrix. In the liquid crystal panel **100p**, a plurality of data lines **6a** and a plurality of scan lines **3a** extend in rows and columns within the image display area **10a** on the element substrate **10** (refer to FIGS. 2A and 2B), which is described below, and the pixels **100a** are formed in a position corresponding to an intersection where the data line **6a** and the scan line **3a** cross each other. A pixel transistor **30**, made from an effect type transistor and a pixel electrode **9a** to be described below, is formed on each of the plurality of the pixels **100a**. The data line **6a** is electrically connected to a source of the pixel transistor **30**. The scan line **3a** is electrically connected to a gate of the pixel transistor **30**. The pixel electrode **9a** is electrically connected to a drain of the pixel transistor **30**.

[0029] A scan line drive circuit **104** and a data line drive circuit **101** are provided outside of the image display area **10a** on the element substrate **10**. The data line drive circuit **101** is electrically connected to each of data lines **6a** and sends an image signal, received from an image process circuit, sequentially to each of the data lines **6a**. The scan line drive circuit **104** is electrically connected to each of scan lines **3a** and sequentially sends a scan signal to each of the scan lines **3a**.

[0030] The pixel electrode **9a** in each pixel **100a** is opposite to a common electrode formed on the opposite substrate **20** (refer to FIGS. 2A and 2B) to be described below, through a liquid crystal layer, and makes up the liquid crystal capacitance **50a**. Furthermore, a storage capacitance **55** is added to each pixel **100a**, in parallel with the liquid crystal capacitance **50a**, to prevent a change in an image signal retained in the liquid crystal capacitance **50a**. In the embodiment, a first electrode layer **5a** straddling the plurality of pixels **100a** is formed as an electrode capacity layer to make up the storage capacitance **55**. In the embodiment, the first electrode layer **5a** is electrically connected to a common potential line **5c** to which common potential V_{com} is applied.

Configuration of Liquid Crystal Panel **100p**

[0031] FIGS. 2A and 2B are explanatory views of the liquid crystal panel **100p** for use in the electro-optical device **100** to which the aspect of the invention is applied. FIG. 2A is a top view of the liquid crystal panel **100p** and elements of the liquid crystal panel **100p**, when viewed from the opposite substrate. FIG. 2B is a cross sectional view of the liquid crystal panel **100p** and the elements of the liquid crystal panel **100p** cut along line IIB-IIB.

[0032] As shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the liquid crystal panel **100p** is made by attaching an element substrate **10** (an element substrate for use in the electro-optical device) and the opposite substrate **20** to each other, with a given distance in between, by using a sealant **107** provided in a frame shape along the edge of the opposite substrate **20**. The sealant **107** is an adhesive made of a material such as a photopolymer or a thermosetting resin. The sealant **107** is mixed with a gap-maintaining material, such as a glass fiber or a glass bead to maintain the given distance between the two substrates.

[0033] In this configuration, in the liquid crystal panel **100p**, the element substrate **10** and the opposite substrate **20** are all in the rectangular form, and thus the image display area **10a**, as described referring to FIG. 1, is provided in the

rectangular form in the near middle of the liquid crystal panel **100p**. Accordingly, the sealant **107** is provided in the near rectangular form, and a periphery area **10b** in the near rectangular form is provided in the picture frame between an inner peripheral line of the sealant **107** and an outer peripheral line of the image display area **10a**. In the element substrate **10**, a data line drive circuit **101** and a plurality of terminals **102** are formed along one outside part of the element substrate **10**, but outside of the image display area **10a**, and a scan line drive circuit **104** is formed along the other outside part adjacent to the one outside part. A flexible wiring substrate (not shown) is connected to the terminal **102**. A variety of potential and a variety of signals are input to the element substrate **10** through the flexible wiring substrate.

[0034] The pixel transistor **30**, described referring to FIG. 1, and the pixel electrode **9a**, electrically connected to the pixel transistor **30**, are formed in the matrix on the image display area **10a**, on one side **10s** of the one side **10s** and other side **10t** of the element substrate **10**, and an oriented film **16** is formed on the pixel electrode **9a**, in the upward direction. This is described below in more detail.

[0035] Furthermore, a dummy pixel electrode **9b** (refer to FIG. 2B), which was formed at the same time as the pixel electrode **9a**, is formed in a peripheral area **10b** on one side **10s** of the element substrate **10**. The dummy pixel electrode **9b** may be electrically connected to a dummy pixel transistor, or direct to wiring without the dummy pixel transistor being provided. Otherwise, the dummy pixel electrode **9b** may be in a floating state. In the floating state, potential is not applied to the dummy pixel electrode **9b**. This dummy pixel electrode **9b** contributes to reducing height positions of both of the image display area **10a** and the peripheral area **10b** to the same level and to smoothing the surface on which to form an oriented film **16**, when smoothing the surface on which to form the oriented film **16** on the element substrate **10**. Furthermore, disturbance of the orientation of liquid crystal molecules may be prevented in the peripheral end of the image display area **10a**, when the dummy pixel electrode **9b** is set to given potential.

[0036] A common electrode **21** is formed on one side of the opposite substrate **20**, that is, on the one side opposite to the element substrate **10**. An oriented film **26** is formed on the common electrode **21**. The common electrode **21** is formed in such a manner as to straddle almost the entire surface of the opposite substrate **20**, or the plurality of the pixels **100a** as a plurality of strip electrodes. Furthermore, a light-shielding layer **108** is formed beneath the common electrode **21**, in the downward direction (that is, in the direction of opposing the element substrate **10**), on one side of the opposite substrate **20**. In the embodiment, the light-shielding layer **108** is formed on the picture frame extending along the outer peripheral line of the image display area **10a**, and has a function of forming a border. At this point, the outer peripheral line of the light-shielding layer **108** is located a given distance away from the inner peripheral line of the sealant **107**, and thus the light-shielding layer **108** and the sealant **107** do not overlap each other. The light-shielding layer **108** may be formed as a black matrix part in, for example, an area overlapping an inter-pixel area interposed between the adjacent pixel electrodes **9a**, on the opposite substrate **20**.

[0037] In this configuration of the liquid crystal panel **100p**, an inter-substrate conduction electrode **109** for elec-

trical conduction between the element substrate **10** and the opposite substrate **20**, is formed in an area overlapping a corner part of the opposite substrate **20**, outside of the sealant **107**, on the element substrate **10**. The inter-substrate conduction material **109a**, including conductive particles, is provided on this inter-substrate conduction electrode **109**, and the common electrode **21** of the opposite substrate **20** is electrically connected to the element substrate **10**, through the inter-substrate conduction material **109a** and the inter-substrate conduction electrode **109**. For this reason, common potential Vcom, provided from the element substrate **10**, is applied to the common electrode **21**. The sealant **107** is provided along the outer peripheral line of the opposite substrate **20**, in such a manner as to keep the sealant **107** in almost the same width. For this reason, the sealant **107** is in the near rectangular form. However, the sealant **107** is provided in such a manner as to pass inward to avoid the inter-substrate conduction electrode **109** in the area overlapping the corner part of the opposite substrate **20**, and the corner part of the sealant **107** is in the form of an arc.

[0038] In this configuration, the electro-optical device **100** may make up a transmission-type liquid crystal device, when the pixel electrode **9a** and the common electrode **21** are formed using a translucent conducting layer such as an ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) layer and an IZO (Indium Zinc Oxide) layer. In contrast, the electro-optical device **100** may make up a reflection-type liquid crystal device, when the common electrode **21** is formed using the translucent conducting layer such as the ITO layer and the IZO layer, and the pixel electrode **9a** is formed using a reflective conducting layer such as an aluminum layer. In the case where the electro-optical device **100** is a reflection type, incident light from the opposite substrate **20** is modulated to display an image while it reflects off the element substrate **10** and is emitted. In the case where the electro-optical device **100** is a transmission type, incident light from one of the element substrate **10** and the opposite substrate **20** is modulated to display an image while the incident light penetrates the other and is emitted.

[0039] The electro-optical device **100** may serve as a color display device for an electronic device such as a mobile computer, or a portable telephone. In this case, a color filter (not shown) and a protective film are formed on the opposite substrate **20**. Furthermore, in the electro-optical device **100**, a phase difference film, a polarizing plate and others are provided in a given direction with respect to the liquid crystal panel **100p**, separately depending on a kind of a liquid crystal layer **50** in use, a normal white mode and a normal black mode. In addition, the electro-optical device **100** may serve as a light valve for RGB in a projection-type display device (a liquid crystal projector), which is described below. In this case, a color filter isn't formed, because each light of the colors, which were separated through a dichroic mirror for RGB color separation, is made to be incident on each of the electro-optical devices **100** for RGB, as the incident light.

[0040] In this embodiment, the electro-optical device **100** is described, focusing on the case where the electro-optical device **100** is a transmission-type liquid crystal device that is served as the light valve for RGB, in the projection-type display device to be described below, and incident light from the opposite substrate **20** penetrates the element substrate **10** and is emitted. Furthermore, in the embodiment, the electro-optical device **100** is described, focusing on a case where the

electro-optical device **100** includes a liquid crystal panel **100p** of VA mode that uses nematic liquid crystal compound with negative dielectric anisotropy, as a liquid crystal layer **50**.

Specific Configuration of Pixel

[0041] FIGS. 3A and 3B are explanatory views of the pixels of the electro-optical device **100** to which the aspect of the invention is applied. FIG. 3A is a top view of the adjacent pixels in the element substrate **10**. FIG. 3B is a cross sectional view of the electro-optical device **100** cut in a position corresponding to line IIIB-IIIB in FIG. 3A. In FIG. 3A, the following areas are indicated by the corresponding lines.

[0042] A scan line **3a** is indicated by a thick solid line. A semiconductor layer **1a** is indicated by a thin short dotted line. The data line **6a** and a drain electrode **6b** are indicated by an alternate long and short dash line. The first electrode layer **5a** and a relay electrode **5b** are indicated by a long thin dotted line. The second electrode layer **7a** is indicated by a chain double-dashed line. The pixel electrode **9a** is indicated by a thick short dotted line.

[0043] As shown in FIG. 3A, a pixel electrode **9a**, rectangular in shape, is formed on each of the pixels **100a**, and data lines **6a** and scan lines **3a** are formed along an area overlapping an inter-pixel area **10f** interposed between the adjacent pixel electrodes **9a**, in the element substrate **10**. More specifically, the scan line **3a** extends along an area overlapping a first inter-pixel area **10g** extending in the first direction (in the X direction), and the data line **6a** extends along an area overlapping a second inter-pixel area **10h** extending in the second direction (in the Y direction), on an inter-pixel area **10f**. Each of the data line **6a** and the scan line **3a** extends in the straight line, and the pixel transistor **30** is formed in an area where the data line **6a** and the scan line **3a** intersect. As described referring to FIG. 1, the first electrode layer **5a** (a capacity electrode layer) is formed on the element substrate **10**, in such a manner that the first electrode layer **5a** overlaps the data line **6a**.

[0044] As shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, the element substrate **10** includes a substrate body **10w** of translucency, such as a quartz substrate and a glass substrate, a pixel electrode **9a** formed in the direction of the liquid crystal layer **50** over the substrate body **10w** of (upward from one side **10S** of the substrate body **10w**), pixel transistor **30** for pixel switching, and an oriented film **16**, as main components. The opposite substrate **20** includes a substrate body **20w** of translucency, such as a quartz substrate and a glass substrate, the common electrode **21**, formed on a surface of the substrate body **20w** in the direction of a liquid crystal layer **50** (on the one side opposite to the element substrate **10**), and an oriented film **26**, as main elements.

[0045] The scan line **3a** is formed on one side of the substrate body **10w**, from a conducting layer such as a conductive polysilicon film, a metal silicide film, a metal film, or metal film chemical compound, on the element substrate **10**. In the embodiment, the scan line **3a** may include a light shielding conductive film such as tungsten silicide (WSi_x), and functions as a light shielding film for a pixel transistor **30**. In the embodiment, the scan line **3a** is made from tungsten silicide, approximately 200 nm in thickness. An insulating film, such as a silicon oxide film, may be provided between the substrate body **10w** and the scan line **3a**.

[0046] An insulating film 12, such as a silicon oxide film, is formed on the scan line 3a, in the upward direction, and the pixel transistor 30 having the semiconductor layer 1a is formed on the surface of the insulating layer 12, on the one side 10s of the substrate body 10w. In the embodiment, the insulating layer 12 has, for example, a two-layer structure which is composed of a silicon oxide film formed by a low pressure CVD method of using tetraethoxysilane ($\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_4$), or by a plasma CVD method of using tetraethoxysilane and oxygen gas, and a silicon oxide film (a HTO (High Temperature Oxide) film) formed by a high temperature CVD method.

[0047] The pixel transistor 30 includes the semiconductor layer 1a and a gate electrode 3c. The semiconductor layer 1a faces the long side direction in the extension direction of the scan line 3a in an intersection area where the scan line 3a and the data line 6a intersect. The gate electrode 3c extends in the direction perpendicular to the lengthwise direction of the semiconductor layer 1a, and overlaps the middle part of the semiconductor layer 1a in the lengthwise direction. Furthermore, the pixel transistor 30 includes a gate insulating layer 2 of translucency between the semiconductor layer 1a and the gate electrode 3c. The semiconductor layer 1a includes a channel area 1g facing a gate electrode 3c through the gate insulating layer 2, and includes a source area 1b and a drain area 1c next to both sides of the channel area 1g, respectively. In the embodiment, the pixel transistor 30 has an LDD structure. Therefore, the source area 1b and drain area 1c have low concentration areas 1b1 and 1c1, with the channel area 1g in between, respectively, and have high concentration areas 1b2 and 1c2, next to the low concentration area 1b1 and 1c1, respectively. The concentration area 1b1 and 1c1 are positioned between the channel area 1g and the high concentration 1b2 and between the channel area 1g and the high concentration 1c2.

[0048] The semiconductor layer 1a includes, for example, a polycrystalline silicon film. The gate insulating layer 2 has a two-layer structure. This two-layer structure consists of a first gate insulating layer 2a, which is a silicon oxide film formed by thermal oxidation of the semiconductor layer 1a, and a second gate insulating layer 2b, which is a silicon oxide film formed by, for example, the CVD method. The gate electrode 3c is formed from a polysilicon film of conductivity, a metal silicide film, a metal film, or a conductive layer such as a metal film chemical compound. With the semiconductor layer 1a in between, the gate electrode 3c is electrically connected to the scan line 3a, through contact holes 12a and 12b passing through the second gate insulating layer 2b and the insulating layer 12. In the embodiment, the gate electrode 3c has a two-layer structure, which consists of a conductive polysilicon film, approximately 100 nm in thickness and a tungsten silicide film, approximately 100 nm in thickness.

[0049] In the embodiment, light reflecting off the other components after penetrating the electro-optical device 100 is incident on the semiconductor layer 1a, and thus malfunction due to photoelectric current takes place in the pixel transistor 30. In the embodiment, the scan line 3a is formed like a light shielding film, in order to prevent this. However, the scanning line may be formed on the gate insulating layer 2, and one portion of the scanning line may serve as the gate electrode 3c. In this case, the scan line 3a, as shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, is formed for the purpose of light shielding only.

[0050] An inter-layer insulating film 41 of translucency, which is made from, for example, a silicon oxide film, is formed on the gate electrode 3c, in the upward direction, and a data line 6a and a drain electrode 6b are formed on an inter-layer insulating film 41, from the same kind of insulating film. The inter-layer insulating film 41, for example, is made from a silicon oxide film formed by a plasma CVD method of using silane gas (SH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O).

[0051] The data line 6a and the drain electrode 6b are made from a conductive layer, such as a conductive polysilicon film, a metal silicide film, a metal film, or a metal film chemical compound. In the embodiment, the data line 6a and the drain electrode 6b have a four-layer structure, which is built by depositing a titanium (Ti) film, 20 nm in thickness, titanium nitride (TiN) film, 50 nm in thickness, aluminum (Al) film, 350 nm in thickness, and TiN film, 150 nm in thickness, in this order. The data line 6a is electrically connected to a source area 1b (a source drain area to the side of the data line) through a contact hole 41a passing through an inter-layer insulating film 41 and a second gate insulating layer 2b. The drain electrode 6b is formed in such a manner as to partly overlap the drain area 1c of the semiconductor layer 1a (a source drain area to the side of the pixel electrode) in an area overlapping the first inter-pixel area 10g, and is electrically connected to the drain area 1c through a contact hole 41b passing through the inter-layer insulating film 41 and the second gate insulating layer 2b.

[0052] An inter-layer insulating film 42 of translucency, which is made from, for example, the silicon oxide film, is formed on the data line 6a and the drain electrode 6b, in the upward direction. The inter-layer insulating film 42, for example, is made from the silicon oxide film formed by, for example, a plasma CVD method of using tetraethoxysilane and oxygen gas.

[0053] The first electrode layer 5a and the relay electrode 5b are formed on the inter-layer insulating film 42 in the upward direction, from the same kind of insulating film. The first electrode layer 5a and the relay electrode 5b are made from a conductive polysilicon film, a metal silicide film, a metal film, a metal film chemical compound, or others. In the embodiment, the first electrode layer 5a and the relay electrode 5b have a two-layer structure, which consists of an Al film, approximately 350 nm in thickness and a TiN film, approximately 150 nm in thickness. Like the data line 6a, the first electrode layer 5a extends along an area overlapping the second inter-pixel area 10h. The relay electrode 5b is formed in such a manner as to partly overlap a drain electrode 6b in an area overlapping the first inter-pixel area 10g, and is electrically connected to a drain electrode 6b through a contact hole 42a passing through the inter-layer insulating film 42.

[0054] An insulating film 44 of translucency (a first insulating film) is formed as an etching stopper layer on the first electrode layer 5a and the relay electrode 5b, in the upward direction, and an opening 44b is formed in an area overlapping the first electrode layer 5a on the insulating film 44. In the embodiment, the insulating film 44 is made from, for example, the silicon oxide film formed by, for example, a plasma CVD method of tetraethoxysilane and oxygen gas. At this point, the opening 44b, not shown in FIG. 3A, is L-shaped, in such a manner as to have a portion extending along an area overlapping the first inter-pixel area 10g, starting from an intersection area where the data line 6a and the scan line 3a intersect, and a portion extending along an

area overlapping the second inter-pixel area **10h**, starting from an intersection area where the data line **6a** and the scan line **3a** intersect.

[0055] A dielectric layer **40** of translucency is formed on the insulating film **44**, in the upward direction, and the second electrode layer **7a** is formed on the dielectric layer **40**, in the upward direction. The second electrode layer **7a** is made from a conductive polysilicon film, a metal silicide film, a metal film, a metal film chemical compound, or others. In the embodiment, the second electrode layer **7a** is made from a TiN film, approximately 300 nm in thickness. Silicon compound, such as a silicon oxide film and a silicon nitride film, may serve as the dielectric layer **40**. In addition, a dielectric layer of high conductivity, such as an aluminum oxide film, a titanium oxide film, a tantalum oxide film, a niobium oxide film, a hafnium oxide film, a lanthanum oxide film, and a zirconium oxide film, may serve as the dielectric layer **40**. The second electrode layer **7a** is L-shaped, in such a manner as to have a portion extending along an area overlapping the first inter-pixel area **10g**, starting from an intersection area where the data line **6a** and the scan line **3a** intersect, and a portion extending along an area overlapping the second inter-pixel area **10h**, starting from the intersection area where the data line **6a** and the scan line **3a** intersect. Therefore, in the region of the second electrode layer **7a**, a portion extending along the area overlapping the second inter-pixel area **10h** overlaps the first electrode layer **5a**, with the dielectric layer **40** in between, around the opening **44b** in the insulating film **44**. In the embodiment, the first electrode layer **5a**, the dielectric layer **40**, and the second electrode layer **7a** make up the storage capacitance **55** in an area overlapping the first inter-pixel area **10g**, in this manner.

[0056] Furthermore, in the region of the second electrode layer **7a**, a portion extending along an area overlapping the first inter-pixel area **10g** partly overlaps the relay electrode **5b**, and is electrically connected to the relay electrode **5b** through a contact hole **44a** passing through the dielectric layer **40** and the insulating film **44**.

[0057] An inter-layer insulating film **45** of translucency is formed on the second electrode layer **7a**, in the upward direction, and the pixel electrode **9a**, made from a conductive layer of translucency such as an ITO film approximately 20 nm in thickness, is formed on the inter-layer insulating film **45**, in the upward direction. The inter-layer insulating film **45**, for example, is made from a silicon oxide film formed by, for example, a plasma CVD method of using tetraethoxysilane and oxygen gas. The pixel electrode **9a** partly overlaps the second electrode layer **7a** near an intersection area where the data line **6a** and scan line **3a** intersect, and pixel electrode **9a** and is electrically connected to the pixel electrode **9a** and the second electrode layer **7a**, in a contact portion **9t**, which is described below.

[0058] The oriented film **16** is formed on the surface of the pixel electrode **9a**. The oriented film **16** is made from a polymeric film such as polyimide, or from an oblique deposition film such as a silicon oxide film. In the embodiment, the oriented film **16** is an inorganic oriented film (a vertical oriented film), made from an oblique deposition film, such as SiO_x ($x < 2$), SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , Al_2O_3 , In_2O_3 , Sb_2O_3 , Ta_2O_5 , or others.

[0059] In the opposite substrate **20**, the common electrode **21**, made from a conductive film of translucency such as ITO film, is, in the direction of the liquid crystal layer **50** (in the direction of facing the element substrate **10**), formed on the

surface of a substrate body **20w** of translucency, such as a quartz substrate and a glass substrate, and the oriented film **26** is formed in such a manner as to cover this common electrode **21**. Like the oriented film **16**, the oriented film **26** is made from a polymeric film such as polyimide, or from an oblique deposition film such as a silicon oxide film. In the embodiment, the oriented film **26** is an inorganic oriented film (a vertical oriented film) made from the oblique deposition film, such as SiO_x ($x < 2$), SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , Al_2O_3 , In_2O_3 , Sb_2O_3 , Ta_2O_5 , or others. These oriented films **16** and **26** cause the vertical orientation of nematic liquid crystal compound with negative dielectric anisotropy in the liquid crystal layer **50**, so that the liquid crystal panel **100p** operates in the VA mode of normal black.

[0060] A complementary transistor circuit, having a re-channel type transistor for driving and a p-channel type transistor for driving, is included in the data line drive circuit **101** and the scan line drive circuit **104**, above described referring to FIGS. **1** to **2B**. At this point, the transistor for driving may be formed by using process steps of manufacturing the pixel transistor **30**. For this reason, an area where the data line drive circuit **101** and the scan line drive circuit **104** are formed, has the almost same configuration as the cross sectional area shown in FIG. **3B**, in the element substrate **10**.

Peripheral Configuration of Pixel Electrode **9a**

[0061] In the embodiment, a pillar-shaped protrusion **440**, protruding toward a pixel electrode **9a**, is first formed in a position overlapping the pixel electrode **9a** in the insulating film **44** (the first insulating film), in forming a contact portion **9t** connecting electrically between the pixel electrode **9a** and the second electrode layer **7a**, in the electro-optical device **100**. Furthermore, the second electrode layer **7a** (conductive layer) is formed in an area overlapping the pillar-shaped protrusion **440** in the second electrode layer **7a**. A portion overlapping the pillar-shaped protrusion **440** when viewed from above becomes a conduction section **7t** connecting electrically to the pixel electrode **9a**. The inter-layer insulating film **45** (the second insulating film) is formed on the second electrode layer **7a**, and a surface **7s** of a conduction section **7t** is exposed on a surface **450** of the inter-layer insulating film **45**. Therefore, a pixel electrode **9a** formed on the surface **450** of the inter-layer insulating film **45** gets in contact with the surface **7s** of the conduction section **7t**, and thus is electrically connected to the second electrode layer **7a**.

[0062] At this point, the surface **450** of the inter-layer insulating film **45** becomes plane, and thus the surface **450** of the inter-layer insulating film **45** and the surface **7s** of the conduction section **7t** in succession makes up one plane. For this reason, the pixel electrode **9a** is formed on a plane surface, and thus the surface of the pixel electrode **9a** is plane. Therefore, the oriented film **16** is formed on a plane surface, next to the surface of the pixel electrode **9a**.

[0063] In the embodiment, the pillar-shaped protrusion **440** is formed at a position overlapping the first electrode layer **5a** and the data line **6a**, when viewed from above. For this reason, the pillar-shaped protrusion **440** is positioned over a film-thick portion of the first electrode layer **5a** and the film-thick portion of the data line **6a**.

[0064] In the embodiment, the first electrode layer **5a**, to which common potential V_{com} is applied, and the second electrode layer **7a**, to which the potential V_{sig} is applied, are

formed in an area overlapping an area (the second inter-pixel area **10h**) between the pixel electrodes **9a** adjacent in the first direction (in the X direction), but the second electrode layer **7a** is positioned over the first electrode layer **5a** (to the side of the pixel electrode **9a**), in the upward direction. At this point, the potential V_{sig} applied to the second electrode layer **7a** is the same as that applied to the pixel electrode **9a**. The scan line **3a**, to which the scan signal is applied, and the second electrode layer **7a**, to which the potential V_{sig} is applied, are formed in an area overlapping an area (the first inter-pixel area **10g**) between the pixel electrodes **9a** adjacent in the second direction (in the Y direction), but the second electrode layer **7a** is positioned over the scan line **3a** (to the side of the pixel electrode **9a**) in the upward direction. At this point, the potential V_{sig} applied to the second electrode layer **7a** is the same as that applied to the pixel electrode **9a**.

Manufacturing Method of the Electro-Optical Device **100**

[0065] FIGS. **4A** to **5E** are explanatory views of showing the essential steps of a manufacturing process of the electro-optical device **100** to which the aspect of the invention is applied. The steps are actually performed on a large-sized substrate which is to be divided into a plurality of element substrates **10** in the subsequent step, but is below described in terms of the element substrate **10** regardless of the size of the substrate. Furthermore, the proceeding steps of forming the first electrode layer **5a** are well known in the art and therefore are not described below.

[0066] In the manufacturing process of the electro-optical device **100** according to the embodiment, in the step of forming the element substrate **10**, the insulating film **44** (the first insulating film) is formed from a silicon oxide film, approximately 600 nm in thickness by, for example, a plasma CVD method of tetraethoxysilane and oxygen gas, in the step of forming the first insulating film, after the first electrode layer **5a** and the relay electrode **5b** are formed by a well-known method as shown in FIG. **4A**. The first electrode layer **5a** has a two-layer structure, which consists of an Al film, approximately 350 nm in thickness and a Ti film, approximately 150 nm in thickness.

[0067] Next, a mask **44r** is formed in a position overlapping an area where the pixel electrode **9a** needs to be formed, and, under this condition, the surface of the insulating film **44** is etched, in the insulating film **44** in a step of forming the pillar-shaped protrusion as shown in FIG. **4B**. As a result, the pillar-shaped protrusion **440**, protruding upward, is formed on the insulating film **44**. This etching may be performed by a RIE (reactive ion etching) method of using fluorine-series gas such as CF_4 (tetrafluoromethane) and CHF_3 (methane trifluoride), and therefore is high in etching anisotropy. In addition, the etching ensures easy control of an amount of etching. Therefore, the pillar-shaped protrusion **440** may be formed on the insulating film **44**, in an easy manner and without any failure.

[0068] Next, in a step of forming an opening, as shown in FIG. **4C**, a mask **44s**, for making an opening in an area where the opening **44b** needs to be formed, is formed on the surface of the insulating film **44**, and, under this condition, the opening **44b** is formed by etching the insulating film **44**.

[0069] Next, as shown in FIG. **4D**, a dielectric layer **40** is formed on the insulating film **44**, in the upward direction, in a step of forming a dielectric layer.

[0070] Next, in a step of forming a contact hole, as shown in FIG. **4E**, a mask **44t**, for making an opening in an area where a contact hole **44a** needs to be formed, is formed on the surface of the dielectric layer **40**, and, under this condition, the contact hole **44a** is formed in a position overlapping the relay electrode **5b** by etching the dielectric layer **40** and the insulating film **44**.

[0071] Next, as shown in FIG. **5A**, a mask **7r** is formed in an area where the second electrode layer **7a** needs to be formed, and, under this condition, the second electrode layer **7a** is formed by etching the dielectric layer **40** and the conductive layer **7**, after a conductive layer **7** was formed on the surface of the dielectric layer **40** in a step of forming a conductive layer, as shown in FIG. **4F**. At this point, a portion overlapping the highest surface of the pillar-shaped protrusion **440** in the second electrode layer **7a** becomes a conduction section **7t**, when this step is performed, the insulating film **44** exists as an etching stopper layer, in a position overlapping the highest portion of the second electrode layer **7a**. For this reason, short circuit between the first electrode layer **5a** and the second electrode layer **7a** may be prevented by the insulating film **44**, although the dielectric layer **40** is thin. In the embodiment, the second electrode layer **7a**, is made from, for example, a TiN film, approximately 300 nm in thickness.

[0072] Next, in a step of forming a second insulating film, as shown in FIG. **5B**, the inter-layer insulating film **45** (the second insulating film) is formed from a silicon oxide film, approximately 2000 nm in thickness, by a plasma CVD method of using tetraethoxysilane and oxygen gas.

[0073] Next, in a step of exposing a conduction section, as shown in FIG. **5C**, the surface **7s** of the conduction section **7t** of the second electrode layer **7a** is exposed by removing the inter-layer insulating film **45** from the surface **450**. In this step of exposing the conduction section, for example, a surface of the inter-layer insulating film **45** is polished. In this polishing step, chemical mechanical polishing may be performed, and thus, a smooth polished surface may be accomplished at high speed by action of chemical composition contained polishing liquid and by the relative movement between a polishing agent and the element substrate **10**. More specifically, polishing apparatus performs polishing by producing the relative movement between a surface plate to which a polishing cloth (a pad) is attached, and a holder holding the element substrate **10**. The polishing cloth may be made from non-woven fabric, foamed polyurethane, porous fluorocarbon resin, and other materials. At this point, for example, a polishing agent is provided between the polishing cloth and the element substrate **10**. The polishing agent includes a cerium oxide particle with an average diameter of 0.01 μm to 20 μm , acrylic acid ester derivative as a dispersing agent, and water. As a result, the surface **450** of the inter-layer insulating film **45** becomes plane, and is at the same level as the surface **7s** of the conduction section **7t**.

[0074] Furthermore, a so-called etch back method may be alternatively used in removing the inter-layer insulating film **45** from the surface **450** in the downward direction to expose the surface **7s** of the conduction section **7t** of the second electrode layer **7a**. In this etch back method, dry etching is performed on a resin layer and the inter-layer insulating film **45** at the same speed, until the surface **7s** of the conduction section **7t** is exposed, after forming the resin layer on the surface of the inter-layer insulating film **45**.

[0075] Next, in a step of forming a pixel electrode, a mask 9r, as shown in FIG. 5E, is formed in an area where a pixel electrode 9a needs to be formed, and, under this condition, the pixel electrode 9a is formed by etching a conductive film 9 for the pixel electrode, after forming the conductive film 9 for the pixel electrode, such as an ITO film, approximately 20 nm in thickness, on the surface of the inter-layer insulating film 45, by using, for example, the sputtering method, as shown in FIG. 5D. As a result, the pixel electrode 9a comes in contact with the surface 7s of the conduction section 7t of the second electrode layer 7a, and thus is electrically connected to the second electrode layer 7a.

[0076] Thereafter, an oriented film 16 is formed as shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B. Subsequent steps are performed by using well-known methods and therefore are not described.

Main Effects of the Embodiment

[0077] As is above described, in the electro-optical device 100 and the manufacturing method of the electro-optical device 100 according to the embodiment, the pillar-shaped protrusion 440, protruding at the position overlapping the pixel electrode 9a toward the pixel electrode 9a, is formed on the insulating film 44 (the first insulating film) provided below the pixel electrode 9a (between the pixel electrode 9a and the substrate body 10w), in the downward direction, and thus the conduction section 7t of the second electrode layer 7a (the conductive layer) overlaps the highest surface of this pillar-shaped protrusion 440. Furthermore, the inter-layer insulating film 45 (the second insulating film) is provided between the second electrode layer 7a and the pixel electrode 9a, but the conduction section 7t is exposed on the surface 450 of the inter-layer insulating film 45. For this reason, the pixel electrode 9a is electrically connected to the conduction section 7t, when the pixel electrode 9a is deposited on the inter-layer insulating film 45. For this reason, the contact portion is smaller in horizontal size, the pixel electrode does 9a does not have a large depression and elevation on the surface, compared to the structure that connects the pixel electrode and the conductive layer by using the contact hole formed in the insulating film. Furthermore, conduction of the pixel electrode 9a may be done by using the film formed in the electro-optical device 100 for other purposes, such as the second electrode layer 7a, the insulating film (the insulating film 44 and the inter-layer insulating film 45), and others. That is, conduction of the pixel electrode 9a may be done by using the insulating film 44 that functions as the etching stopper layer, and the second electrode layer 7a making up the storage capacitance 55. Therefore, in the embodiment, there is no need to deposit thickly a special thick metal for the plug.

[0078] Furthermore, in the embodiment, the pixel electrode 9a may be formed on the plane surface, since the surface 7s of the conduction section 7t and the surface 450 of the inter-layer insulating film 45, which adjoin each other in succession, are at the same level. Therefore, the surface of the pixel electrode 9a is made to be plane. Therefore, the oriented film 16 may be formed on the plane surface of the pixel electrode 9a, and thus the oriented film 16 may be formed in a suitable manner. Furthermore, the pillar-shaped protrusion 440 is formed at the position overlapping the first electrode layer 5a and the data line 6a, when viewed from above. For this reason, since the pillar-shaped protrusion 440 is positioned over the film-thick portion of the first electrode layer 5a and the film-thick portion of the data line

6a, the conduction section 7t is easy to expose on the surface of the inter-layer insulating film 45. This provides a condition suitable for the formation of the contact portion 9t of the pixel electrode 9a.

Other Effects of the Embodiment

[0079] FIGS. 6A and 6B are explanatory views showing the effects of the electro-optical device 100 to which the aspect of the invention is applied. FIG. 6A is a schematic configuration of the pixel electrodes in the electro-optical device 100. FIG. 6B is a schematic configuration of the pixel electrodes in the comparative example.

[0080] As shown in FIGS. 3A, 3B, in the electro-optical device 100 according to the embodiment, the second electrode layer 7a (the conductive layer) and the first electrode layer 5a (the capacity electrode layer) are provided in an area overlapping the area (the second inter-pixel area 10f) between the pixel electrodes 9a adjacent in the X direction. However, as shown in FIG. 6A, in this embodiment, the second electrode layer 7a is positioned over the first electrode layer 5a in the upward direction (near the pixel electrode 9a). For this reason, the orientation of the liquid crystal layer 50 is not disturbed by electric potential occurring between the pixel electrode 9a and the first electrode layer 5a.

[0081] More specifically, as shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B, in the electro-optical device 100, the orientation of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 50 is controlled by a longitudinal electric field (indicated by an arrow V1) between the pixel electrode 9a in the element substrate 10 and the common electrode 21 to which the common potential Vcom is applied in the opposite substrate 20, and optical modulation is performed on each pixel. At this point, the common potential Vcom is applied to the first electrode layer 5a and the potential Vsig is applied to the second electrode layer 7a. The potential Vsig applied to the second electrode layer 7a is the same as that applied to the pixel electrode 9a. For this reason, as is shown in the comparative example of FIG. 6B, when the first electrode layer 5a is positioned over second electrode layer 7a in the upward direction (near the pixel electrode 9a), an unnecessary electric field (indicated by an arrow V2) occurs between the highest portion of the pixel electrode 9a and the first electrode layer 5a, and thus disturbance of potential distribution occurs near the highest portion of the pixel electrode 9a.

[0082] In contrast, in the embodiment, the second electrode layer 7a is positioned over the first electrode layer 5a in the upward direction (near the pixel electrode 9a). Since the unnecessary electric field, indicated by the arrow V2, does not occur for this reason, the disturbance of the potential distribution does not occur near the highest portion of the pixel electrode 9a, and thus the distribution of liquid crystal molecules may be controlled even near the highest portion of the pixel electrode 9a, in a suitable manner. Even though an electric field occurs in an area between the pixel electrode 9a and the second electrode layer 7a (the area is positioned near the pixel electrode 9a), this electric field does not cause critical effects, because potential difference is small, compared to the potential (common potential Vcom) applied to the first electrode layer 5a.

Other Embodiments

[0083] In the embodiment, the example is above described in which the aspect of the invention is applied to the

transmission-type electro-optical device **100**, but the aspect of the invention may be applied to the reflection-type electro-optical device **100**.

[0084] Furthermore, the example is described in which the aspect of the invention is applied to the electro-optical device **100**, but the aspect of the invention may be applied to other electro-optical devices, such as an organic electroluminescence device.

Example of Equipping Electronic Device with Electro-Optical Device

Configuration Example of Projection-Type Display Device and Optical Unit

[0085] FIGS. 7A and 7B are schematic configurations of a projection-type display device to which the aspect of the invention is applied and an optical unit. FIG. 7A is a schematic configuration of the projection-type display device using the transmission-type electro-optical device. FIG. 7B is a schematic configuration of the projection-type display device using the reflection-type electro-optical device.

[0086] A projection-type display device **110**, as shown in FIG. 7A, is an example of using a transmission-type liquid crystal panel as a liquid crystal panel. In contrast, the projection-type display device **1000**, as shown in FIG. 7B, is an example of using the reflection-type liquid crystal panel as a liquid crystal panel. However, as is below described, the projection-type display device **110** includes a light source unit **130**, a plurality of electro-optical devices **100** receiving light of different wavelength regions from the light source unit **130**, a cross dichroic prism **119** (an optical system of photosynthesis) synthesizing and emitting the light from the plurality of the electro-optical devices **100**, and a projection optical system **118** projecting the light synthesized by the cross dichroic prism **119**. Likewise, a projection-type display device **1000** includes a light source unit **1021**, a plurality of electro-optical devices **100** receiving light of different wavelength regions from the light source unit **1021**, a cross dichroic prism **1027** (the optical system of photosynthesis) synthesizing and emitting the light from the plurality of the electro-optical devices **100**, and a projection optical system **1029** projecting the light synthesized by the cross dichroic prism **1027**. Furthermore, an optical unit **200**, including the electro-optical device **100** and the cross dichroic prism **119** (the optical system of photosynthesis), is used in the projection-type display device **110**. Likewise, an optical **200**, including the electro-optical device **100** and the cross dichroic prism **1027** (the optical system of photosynthesis), is used in the projection-type display device **1000**.

First Example of Projection-Type Display Device

[0087] The projection-type display device **110**, as shown in FIG. 7A, projects light onto a screen **111** prepared by a viewer, and the viewer sees the light reflected by the screen **111**. The projection-type display device **110** is a so-called screen-reflected type. The projection-type display device **110** includes a light source unit **130** including a light source **112**, dichroic mirrors **113** and **114**, liquid crystal light valves **115**, **116**, and **117**, a projection optical system **118**, a cross dichroic prism **119** (the optical system of photosynthesis), and a relay system **120**.

[0088] The light source **112** includes an extra-high pressure mercury lamp supplying light including red light R, green light G, and blue light B. The dichroic mirror **113** has a configuration that allows red light R from the light source **112** to penetrate, but reflects green light G and blue light B from the light source **112**. Furthermore, the dichroic mirror **114** has a configuration that allows blue light B, reflected by the dichroic mirror **113**, to penetrate, but reflects green light G, reflected by the dichroic mirror **113**. In this way, the dichroic mirrors **113** and **114** make up a color separation optical system that separates light emitted from the light source **112** into red light R, green light G, and blue light B. [0089] At this point, an integrator **121** and a polarization conversion element **122** are arranged in this order from the light source **112** between the dichroic mirror **113** and the light source **112**. The integrator **121** has a configuration that makes uniform the illumination distribution of light emitted from the light source **112**. Furthermore, the polarization conversion element **122** has a configuration that converts light emitted from the light source **112** into polarized light having a specific vibration direction, such as s polarized light.

[0090] The liquid crystal light valve **115** is a transmission-type electro-optical device that modulates red light R that penetrates the dichroic mirror **113**, but reflects off a reflecting mirror **123**, in response to an image signal. The liquid crystal light valve **115** includes a $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **115a**, a first polarizing plate **115b**, the electro-optical device **100** (a liquid crystal panel **100R** for red), and a second polarization **115d**. At this point, the red light R that is incident on the liquid crystal light valve **115** does not experience any change in polarized light and therefore maintains s polarized light even though the red light R penetrated the dichroic mirror **113**.

[0091] The $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **115a** is an optical element that converts s polarized light, that is incident on the liquid crystal light valve **115**, into p polarized light. Furthermore, the first polarizing plate **115b** is a polarizing plate that blocks s polarized light and allows p polarized light to penetrate. The electro-optical device **100** (a liquid crystal panel **100R** for red) has a configuration that converts p polarized light into s polarized light (circularly polarized light or elliptically polarized light in the case of a half tone), by modulation that is in response to the image signal. In addition, the second polarizing plate **115d** is a polarizing plate that blocks p polarized light and allows s polarized light to penetrate. Therefore, the liquid crystal light valve **115** has a configuration that modulates red light R in response to the image signal, and emits the modulated red light R toward the cross dichroic prism **119**.

[0092] The $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **115a** and the first polarizing plate **115b** is arranged in such a manner as to be in contact with a glass plate **115e** of translucency that does not convert polarized light, and therefore the $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **115a** and the first polarizing plate **115b** may be prevented from warping due to generated heat.

[0093] The liquid crystal light valve **116** is a transmission-type electro-optical device that modulates green light G that reflected off the dichroic mirror **114** after reflecting off the dichroic mirror **113**, in response to the image signal. The liquid crystal light valve **116**, like the liquid crystal light valve **115**, includes a first polarizing plate **116b**, the electro-optical device **100** (a liquid crystal panel **100G** for green), and a second polarizing plate **116d**. The green light G that is

incident on the liquid crystal light valve **116**, is s polarized light that reflected off the dichroic mirrors **113** and **114**. The first polarizing plate **116b** is a polarizing plate that blocks p polarized light and allows s polarized light to penetrate. Furthermore, the electro-optical device **100** (the liquid crystal panel **100G** for green) has a configuration that converts s polarized light into p polarized light (circularly polarized light, or elliptically polarized light in a case of a half tune) by modulation that is in response to the image signal. The second polarizing plate **116d** is a polarizing plate that blocks s polarized light and allows p polarized light to penetrate. Therefore, the liquid crystal light valve **116** has a configuration that modulates green light G in response to the image signal, and emits the modulated green light G toward the cross dichroic prism **119**.

[0094] The liquid crystal light valve **117** is a transmission-type electro-optical device that modulates blue light B that reflected off the dichroic mirror **113**, penetrated the dichroic mirror **114**, and then passed through the relay system **120**, in response to the image signal. The liquid light valve **117**, like the liquid crystal light valves **115** and **116**, includes a $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **117a**, a first polarizing plate **117b**, the electro-optical device **100** (a liquid crystal panel **100B** for blue), and a second polarizing plate **117d**. At this point, the blue light B that is incident on the liquid light valve **117** becomes s polarized light, because the blue light B that reflected off the dichroic mirror **113** and penetrated the dichroic mirror **114** reflects off two reflecting mirrors **125a** and **125b**, which are described below, of the relay system **120**.

[0095] The $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **117a** is an optical element that converts s polarized light that was incident on the liquid light valve **117**, into p polarized light. Furthermore, the first polarizing plate **117b** is a polarizing plate that blocks s polarized light and allows p polarized light to penetrate. The electro-optical device **100** (the liquid crystal panel **100B** for blue) has a configuration that converts p polarized light into s polarized light (circularly polarized light, or elliptically polarized light in a case of a half tune) by modulating p polarized light in response to the image signal. In addition, the second polarizing plate **117d** is a polarizing plate that blocks p polarized light and allows s polarized light to penetrate. Therefore, the liquid crystal light valve **117** has a configuration that modulates blue light B in response to the image signal, and emits the modulated blue light B toward the cross dichroic prism **119**. The $\lambda/2$ phase difference plate **117a** and the first polarizing plate **117b** are arranged in such a manner as to be in contact with the glass plate **117e**.

[0096] The relay system **120** includes relay lenses **124a** and **124b**, and reflecting mirrors **125a** and **125b**. The relay lenses **124a** and **124b** are provided to prevent optical loss that is due to a long optical path of blue light B. At this point, the relay lens **124a** is arranged between the dichroic mirror **114** and the reflecting mirror **125a**. Furthermore, the relay lens **124b** is arranged between the reflecting mirrors **125a** and **125b**. The reflecting mirror **125a** is arranged in such a manner as to reflect blue light B that penetrated the dichroic mirror **114** and was emitted from the relay lens **124a**, toward the relay lens **124b**. Furthermore, the reflecting mirror **125b** is arranged in such a manner as to reflect blue light B that was emitted from the relay lens **124b**, toward the liquid light valve **117**.

[0097] The cross dichroic prism **119** is an optical system of color synthesis, in which the two dichroic films **119a** and **119b** cross at a right angle in an X shape. The dichroic film **119a** reflects blue light B and allows green light G to penetrate. The dichroic film **119b** reflects red light R and allows green light G to penetrate. Therefore, the cross dichroic prism **119** has a configuration that synthesizes red light R, green light G, and blue light B modulated in the liquid crystal light valves **115**, **116**, **117**, respectively, and emits the synthesized red light R, green light G, and blue light B toward the projection optical system **118**.

[0098] Light which is incident on the cross dichroic prism **119** from the liquid crystal light valves **115** and **117** is s polarized light, and light is p polarized light which is incident on the cross dichroic prism **119** from the liquid crystal light valve **116** is p polarized light. Light that is incident on the cross dichroic prism **119** is made to be different kinds of polarized light in this way, and thus light emitted from the liquid crystal light valves **115**, **116**, and **117** may be synthesized in the cross dichroic prism **119**. Generally, each of the dichroic films **119a** and **119b** have excellent reflection transistor characteristic of s polarized light. For this reason, red light R and blue light B that is reflected by the dichroic films **119a** and **119b** is determined as s polarized light, and green light G that penetrates the dichroic films **119a** and **119b** is determined as p polarized light. The projection optical system **118** has a configuration that includes a projection lens (not shown) and projects light synthesized by the cross dichroic prism **119** onto the screen **111**.

Second Example of Projection-Type Display Device

[0099] The projection-type display device **1000**, as shown in FIG. 7B, includes a light source unit **1021** generating light source light, a color separation light guide optical system **1023** separating the light source light emitted from the light source unit **1021** into 3 color light of red light R, green light G, and blue light B, and a light modulating unit **1025** that is illuminated by each light source light emitted from the color separation light guide optical system **1023**. Furthermore, the projection-type display device **1000** includes a cross dichroic prism **1027** (the optical system of photosynthesis) synthesizing image light emitted from the light modulating unit **1025**, and a projection optical system **1029** projecting the image light passing through the cross dichroic prism **1027** onto a screen (not shown).

[0100] In this projection-type display device **1000**, the light source unit **1021** includes a light source **1021a**, a pair of fly eye optical systems **1021d** and **1021e**, a polarized light conversion member **1021g** and a superimposing lens **1021i**. In the embodiment, the light source unit **1021** includes a reflector **1021f** with paraboloid surface and emits parallel light. Each of the fly eye optical systems **1021d** and **1021e** is made up of a plurality of element lens arranged in the matrix on the surface intersecting a system optical axis. Light-source light is separated by the plurality of the element lens, and then is individually concentrated and radiated. The polarized light conversion member **1021g** converts the light-source light emitted from the fly eye optical system **1021e** into a p polarized light component only, for example, in parallel with the drawing, and supply the p polarized light component to the optical system, down the optical path. The superimposing lens **1021i** enables each of the electro-optical

devices **100**, provided in the light modulating unit **1025**, to perform superimposed lighting in a uniform manner, by converging properly the light-source light, as a whole, that passed through the polarized light conversion member **1021g**.

[0101] The color separation light guide optical system **1023**, includes a cross dichroic mirror **1023a**, a dichroic mirror **1023b**, and reflection mirrors **1023j** and **1023k**. In the color separation light guide optical system **1023**, almost white light-source light from the light source unit **1021** is incident on the cross dichroic mirror **1023a**. The red light R, reflected by the first dichroic mirror **1031a**, as one element making up the cross dichroic mirror **1023a**, reflects off the reflection mirror **1023j**; penetrates the dichroic mirror **1023b**. Then, the red light R, polarized light as it is, is incident on the electro-optical device **100** (a liquid crystal panel **100R** for red), through a polarizing plate **1037r**, which is opposite to incident light, a wire grid polarizing plate **1032r**, which allows p polarized light to penetrate, but reflects s polarized light, and an optical compensation plate **1039r**.

[0102] Furthermore, the green light G, reflected by the first dichroic mirror **1031a**, reflects off the reflection mirror **1023j**, and then reflects off the dichroic mirror **1023b** as well. Then, the green light G, remaining as p polarized light, is incident on the electro-optical device **100** (a liquid crystal panel **100G** for green), through a polarized plate **1037g**, which is opposite to incident light, a wire grid polarizing plate **1032g**, which allows p polarized light to penetrate, but reflects s polarized light, and an optical compensation plate **1039g**.

[0103] In contrast, the blue light B, reflected by the second dichroic mirror **1031b**, as the other element making up the cross dichroic mirror **1023a**, reflects off the reflection mirror **1023k**. Then, the blue light B is incident on the electro-optical device **100** (the liquid crystal panel **100B** for blue), through a polarizing plate **1037b**, which is opposite to incident light, a wire grid polarizing plate **1032b**, which allows p polarized light to penetrate, but reflects s polarized light, and an optical compensation plate **1039b**. The optical compensation plates **1039r**, **1039g**, and **1039b** enhance the characteristics of the liquid crystal layer in a compensating manner, by controlling the incident light that is incident on the electro-optical device **100** and the polarized state of emitted light, in an optical manner.

[0104] In the projection-type display device **1000** with this configuration, each of light of 3 colors, incident after passing through the optical compensation plates **1039r**, **1039g**, and **1039b**, is modulated in the corresponding electro-optical device **100**. At this point, among modulated light emitted from the electro-optical device **100**, component light of s polarized light reflects off the wire grid polarizing plates **1032r**, **1032g**, and **1032b**, and is incident on the cross dichroic prism **1027**, through emitting-side polarizing plates **1038r**, **1038g**, and **1038b**. A first dielectric multi-layered film **1027a** and a second dielectric multi-layered film **1027b**, which intersect in an X shape, are formed in an X shape on the cross dichroic prism **1027**. The first dielectric multi-layered film **1027a** on one side reflects red light R, and the second dielectric multi-layered film **1027b** on the other side reflects blue light B. Therefore, light of 3 colors is synthesized in the cross dichroic prism **1027**, and is emitted to the projection optical system **1029**. Then, the projection optical

system **1029** projects image light of color synthesized in the cross dichroic prism **1027** on a given scale onto the screen (not shown).

Other Projection-Type Display Devices

[0105] The projection-type display device may use an LED light source emitting each light of color as the light source unit, and have a configuration that provides light of color emitted from this LED light source for a separate liquid crystal device.

Other Electronic Devices

[0106] The electro-optical device **100** to which the aspect of the invention is applied, may serve as a direct-view display device for an electronic device, such as a portable telephone, a PDA (Personal Digital Assistants), a digital camera, a liquid crystal television, a car navigation device, a television telephone, a POS terminal, a device equipped with a touch panel, and others.

What is claimed is:

1. An electro-optical device comprising:

- a pixel electrode provided over one side of a substrate;
- a conductive layer provided between the substrate and the pixel electrode; and
- a relay electrode provided between the substrate and the conductive layer,

wherein

- the conductive layer includes a conduction section protruding toward the relay electrode,
- the conduction section is a cylindrical-shape having a bottom surface which is attached to the relay electrode,
- the conduction section is filled with an insulating material, and
- the pixel electrode is electrically connected to the relay electrode through the conductive layer.

2. An electro-optical device comprising:

- a pixel electrode provided over one side of a substrate;
- a conductive layer provided between the substrate and the pixel electrode; and
- a relay electrode provided between the substrate and the conductive layer,

wherein

- the conductive layer includes a conduction section protruding toward the relay electrode,
- the conduction section is a cylindrical-shape having a bottom surface which is attached to the relay electrode,
- the pixel electrode is electrically connected to the relay electrode through the conductive layer, and
- an insulating material is positioned between the pixel electrode and the bottom surface in a normal direction of the pixel electrode.

3. An electro-optical device comprising:

- a pixel electrode provided over one side of a substrate;
- a conductive layer provided between the substrate and the pixel electrode; and
- a relay electrode provided between the substrate and the conductive layer,

wherein

- the conductive layer includes a conduction section protruding toward the relay electrode,

the conduction section is a cylindrical-shape having a bottom surface which is attached to the relay electrode,
the pixel electrode is electrically connected to the relay electrode through the conductive layer,
the conduction section is filled with an insulating material, and
a part of the insulating material is positioned between the pixel electrode and the bottom surface.

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