

Description

Title of Invention

SHIFT REGISTER, DRIVER CIRCUIT AND DISPLAY
DEVICE

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Technical Field

The present invention relates to a shift register for use in
a display device etc.

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Background Art

Patent Literature 1 discloses a technique for reducing
power consumption by, during a vertical blanking period of time,
causing no clock signal to be supplied to a shift register
included in a scan line driving circuit (keeping a clock signal
inactive).

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Citation List

Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1

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Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No.
2010-49767 A

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

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The inventors of the present invention found that, in a

case where a plurality of clock signals to be supplied to each stage of a shift register are caused not to be supplied to the each stage during a non-operation period of the shift register, the shift register probably malfunctions due to a phase relation
5 between the plurality of clock signals during an initial part of an operation period of the shift register.

An object of the present invention is to prevent malfunction of a shift register in which a plurality of clock signals are supplied to each stage.

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Solution to Problem

A shift register of the present invention is configured to include an initial stage, a first intermediate stage, a second intermediate stage, and a final stage, wherein: each of the first
15 and second intermediate stages includes (i) a first input terminal, (ii) a second input terminal, (iii) an output terminal connected to the first input terminal via an output transistor, and (iv) a setting circuit, which is connected to the second input terminal and the output transistor, for setting an electric
20 potential of a control terminal of the output transistor; the first input terminal and the second input terminal are supplied with respective clock signals different in phase from each other; the second intermediate stage includes a control circuit which is (i) connected to the setting circuit and (ii) supplied with a control
25 signal; an operation period (i) starts at a time when a shift start

signal supplied to the initial stage is activated and (ii) ends at a time when an output of the final stage changes from activation to inactivation (or an operation period starts at a time when a shift start signal is activated and ends at a time when the final stage is reset); when the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal of the second intermediate stage is initially activated after the operation period starts, the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the second intermediate stage is inactive.

By providing the setting circuit in the second intermediate stage, it is possible to prevent malfunction of the second intermediate stage even in a case where the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the second intermediate stage is inactive when the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal of the second intermediate stage is initially activated after the operation period starts.

There is also provided a driver circuit comprising the above shift register and a control line via which the control signal is supplied; a first clock line via which the clock signal is supplied to the first input terminal; and a second clock line via which the clock signal is supplied to the second input terminal.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

It is possible to prevent malfunction of a shift register in which a plurality of clock signals are supplied to each stage.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 1.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an example

configuration of a display device of the present embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 1.

5 Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through 16th stages of the shift register of Example 1.

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating (n-5)th through nth stages of the shift register of Example 1.

Fig. 6 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of the shift register of Example 1.

10 Fig. 7 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 1.

Fig. 8 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 7.

15 Fig. 9 is a circuit diagram illustrating a second modification of the shift register of Example 1.

Fig. 10 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a circuit diagram illustrating a third modification of the shift register of Example 1.

20 Fig. 12 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 11.

(a) of Fig. 13 is a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 1.

(b) of Fig. 13 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

25 (a) and (b) of Fig. 14 each are a circuit diagram

illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 2.

Fig. 15 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 2.

Fig. 16 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through
5 16th stages of the shift register of Example 2.

Fig. 17 is a circuit diagram illustrating $(n-5)^{th}$ through n^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 2.

Fig. 18 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 2.

10 (a) and (b) of Fig. 19 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 14. (c) of Fig. 19 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

Fig. 20 is a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a
15 shift register of Example 3.

Fig. 21 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 3.

Fig. 22 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through 16th stages of the shift register of Example 3.

20 Fig. 23 is a circuit diagram illustrating $(n-5)^{th}$ through n^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 3.

Fig. 24 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of the shift register of Example 3.

25 Fig. 25 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 3.

Fig. 26 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 25.

Fig. 27 is a circuit diagram illustrating a second modification of the shift register of Example 3.

5 Fig. 28 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 27.

Fig. 29 is a circuit diagram illustrating a third modification of the shift register of Example 1.

10 (a) of Fig. 30 is a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 20.

(b) of Fig. 30 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 31 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 4.

15 Fig. 32 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 4.

Fig. 33 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through 16th stages of the shift register of Example 4.

Fig. 34 is a circuit diagram illustrating $(n-5)^{th}$ through n^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 4.

20 Fig. 35 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 4.

25 (a) and (b) of Fig. 36 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 31. (c) of Fig. 36 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 37 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 5.

Fig. 38 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through n^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 5.

5 Fig. 39 is a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of the shift register of Example 5.

Fig. 40 is a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 6.

10 Fig. 41 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 6.

Fig. 42 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through 16^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 6.

Fig. 43 is a circuit diagram illustrating $(n-5)^{\text{th}}$ through n^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 6.

15 Fig. 44 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of the shift register of Example 6.

Fig. 45 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 6.

20 Fig. 46 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 45.

Fig. 47 is a circuit diagram illustrating a second modification of the shift register of Example 6.

Fig. 48 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 47.

25 Fig. 49 is a circuit diagram illustrating a third

modification of the shift register of Example 6.

Fig. 50 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 49.

5 (a) of Fig. 51 is a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 40. (b) of Fig. 51 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 52 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 7.

10 Fig. 53 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 7.

Fig. 54 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through 16th stages of the shift register of Example 7.

Fig. 55 is a circuit diagram illustrating (n-5)th through nth stages of the shift register of Example 7.

15 Fig. 56 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 7.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 57 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 52. (c) of Fig. 57 illustrates waveforms of
20 input signals.

Fig. 58 is a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 8.

Fig. 59 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 8.

25 Fig. 60 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through

16th stages of the shift register of Example 8.

Fig. 61 is a circuit diagram illustrating (n-5)th through nth stages of the shift register of Example 8.

5 Fig. 62 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of the shift register of Example 8.

Fig. 63 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 8.

Fig. 64 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 64.

10 Fig. 65 is a circuit diagram illustrating a second modification of the shift register of Example 8.

Fig. 66 is a timing chart illustrating an operation of a shift register illustrated in Fig. 65.

15 Fig. 67 is a circuit diagram illustrating a third modification of the shift register of Example 8.

(a) of Fig. 68 is a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 58.

(b) of Fig. 68 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

20 Fig. 69 is a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 9.

Fig. 70 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through eighth stages of the shift register of Example 9.

Fig. 71 is a circuit diagram illustrating ninth through 16th stages of the shift register of Example 9.

25 Fig. 72 is a circuit diagram illustrating (n-5)th through nth

stages of the shift register of Example 9.

Fig. 73 is a circuit diagram illustrating a first modification of the shift register of Example 9.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 74 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of an example configuration illustrated in Fig. 69. (c) of Fig. 74 illustrates waveforms of input signals.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 75 each are a circuit diagram illustrating a unit stage of a shift register of Example 10.

Fig. 76 is a circuit diagram illustrating first through n^{th} stages of the shift register of Example 10.

Fig. 77 is a circuit diagram illustrating a modification of the shift register of Example 10.

Fig. 78 is a view schematically illustrating an example configuration of a driver of the display device of the present embodiment.

Fig. 79 is a timing chart illustrating a modification in which lines L and I are not provided.

Fig. 80 is a timing chart illustrating a modification in which lines W and w are used.

Fig. 81 is a circuit diagram ($(n-5)^{\text{th}}$ through n^{th} stages) illustrating another modification of Example 1.

Fig. 82 is a circuit diagram ($(n-5)^{\text{th}}$ through n^{th} stages) illustrating another modification of Example 2.

Fig. 83 is a circuit diagram ($(n-5)^{\text{th}}$ through n^{th} stages)

illustrating another modification of Example 3.

Fig. 84 is a circuit diagram ((n-5)th through nth stages) illustrating another modification of Example 4.

5 Fig. 85 is a circuit diagram (ninth through 16th stages) illustrating another modification of Example 6.

Fig. 86 is a circuit diagram (ninth through 16th stages) illustrating another modification of Example 7.

Fig. 87 is a circuit diagram (ninth through 16th stages) illustrating another modification of Example 8.

10 Fig. 88 is a circuit diagram (ninth through 16th stages) illustrating another modification of Example 9.

Description of Embodiments

15 The following description will discuss an embodiment of the present invention with reference to Figs. 1 through 88. As illustrated in Fig. 2, a liquid crystal display device LCD of the embodiment of the present invention includes (i) a liquid crystal panel LCP, (ii) a gate driver GD for driving scan signal lines G1 through Gn of the liquid crystal panel LCP, (iii) a
20 source driver SD for driving data signal lines S1 through Sn of the liquid crystal panel LCP, and (iv) a display control circuit DCC for controlling the gate driver GD and the source driver SD. Note that the gate driver GD and the source driver SD may be provided monolithically with the liquid crystal panel LCP.

25 The gate driver GD includes (i) a first shift register SR1,

(ii) a plurality of lines IL1 connected to the first shift register SR1, (iii) a second shift register SR2, and (iv) a plurality of lines IL2 connected to the second shift register SR2. The first shift register SR1 and the plurality of lines IL1 are provided on one side of opposite sides of a display section DA (on a left side of Fig. 1 where short sides of the liquid crystal panel are located right and left, respectively). Signals are supplied to the first shift register SR1 via the plurality of lines IL1. The second shift register SR2 and the plurality of lines IL2 are provided on the other side of the opposite sides of the display section DA (on a right side of Fig. 1 where the short sides of the liquid crystal panel are located right and left, respectively). Signals are supplied to the second shift register SR2 via the plurality of lines IL2. The first shift register SR1 is connected to odd-numbered scan signal lines ($G1 \cdots G_{n-1}$) of the scan signal lines $G1$ through G_n . The second shift register SR2 is connected to even-numbered scan signal lines ($G2 \cdots G_n$) of the scan signal lines $G1$ through G_n .

[Example 1]

Fig. 1 illustrates an example configuration of a unit circuit UC_m of an m^{th} stage (where m is a natural number) in first and second shift registers SR1 and SR2 of Example 1. Note that the m^{th} stage where m is an odd number is included in the first shift register SR1, whereas the m^{th} stage where m is an even number is included in the second shift register SR2.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the unit circuit UC_m has four input terminals CK1 through CK4, a set terminal ST_m, a reset terminal RT_m, an output terminal OT_m, a control terminal CT_m, an initialization terminal LT_m, N-channel transistors M1 through M12, and a capacitor C1. The output terminal OT_m is connected to an mth scan signal line G_m of the liquid crystal panel.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the transistor M10 has (i) a drain connected to the input terminal CK1, (ii) a source connected to one electrode of the capacitor C1, a drain of the transistor M11, a drain of the transistor M12, and the output terminal OT_m, and (iii) a gate (node nA) connected to the other electrode of the capacitor C1, a drain of the transistor M9, a drain of the transistor M8, a gate of the transistor M6, a source of the transistor M1, and a drain of the transistor M2. The transistor M8 has a gate (node nB) connected to a source of the transistor M4, a drain of the transistor M7, a drain of the transistor M3, a drain of the transistor M6, and a source of the transistor M5. The transistors M2, M3, M6 through M9, M11, and M12 have respective sources connected to a low power supply electric potential VSS (VGL). The transistor M1 has a drain and a gate which are connected to the set terminal ST_m. The transistor M5 has a drain and a gate which are connected to the input terminal CK2. The transistor M4 (control transistor) has a drain and a gate which are connected to the control terminal CT_m.

The transistors M2, M3, and M12 have respective gates connected to the initialization terminal LTm. The transistor M7 has a gate connected to the input terminal CK3. The transistor M9 has a gate connected to the reset terminal RTm. The transistor M11 has a gate connected to the input terminal CK4.

Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 through 5 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of the first and second shift registers of Example 1. As illustrated in Figs. 3 through 5, the plurality of lines IL1 illustrated in Fig. 2 include (i) lines (trunks) A through D via which respective clock signals CKA through CKD (four phases) are supplied, (ii) lines (trunks) X and Y via which respective (gate) start pulse signals SPX and SPY (two phases) are supplied, (iii) a line (trunk) L via which an initialization signal INTL is supplied, and (iv) a line (power supply line) P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied. The plurality of lines IL2 illustrated in Fig. 2 include (i) lines (trunks) a through d via which respective clock signals CKa through CKd (four phases) are supplied, (ii) lines (trunks) x and y via which respective (gate) start pulse signals SPx and Spy (two phases) are supplied, (iii) a line (trunk) l via which an initialization signal INTl is supplied, and (iv) a line (power supply line) P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied. Note that the total number of the scan signal lines of the liquid crystal panel LCP is, for example, 1286 (1280 scan signal lines in the display section, no dummy

scan signal line on an upper side of the display section, and six dummy scan signal lines on a lower side of the display section). That is, it is assumed that $n = 1286$. In other words, the total number of the stages included in the first and second shift registers SR1 and SR2 is $1286 = 8 \times 160 + 6$. Note that there is particularly no problem even if the six dummy scan signal lines are not provided.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line A via which a clock signal CKA is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line D via which a clock signal CKD is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line C via which a clock signal CKC is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line B via which a clock signal CKB is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line a via which a clock signal CKa is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line d via which a clock signal CKd is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line c via which a clock signal CKc is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line b via which a clock signal CKb is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 3$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line C via which a clock signal CKC is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line A via which a clock signal

CKA is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line B via which a clock signal CKB is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line D via which a clock signal CKD is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 4$ has

5 (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line c via which a clock signal CKc is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line a via which a clock signal CKa is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line b via which a clock signal CKb is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4

10 connected to the line d via which a clock signal CKd is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 5$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line B via which a clock signal CKB is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line C via which a clock signal

15 CKC is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line D via which a clock signal CKD is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line A via which a clock signal CKA is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 6$ has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line b via which a

20 clock signal CKb is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line c via which a clock signal CKc is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line d via which a clock signal CKd is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line a via which a clock signal CKa is supplied.

25 A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 7$ (where k is 0 (zero)

or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line D via which a clock signal CKD is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line B via which a clock signal CKB is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line A via which a clock signal CKA is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line C via which a clock signal CKC is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 8$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line d via which a clock signal CKd is supplied, (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line b via which a clock signal CKb is supplied, (iii) an input terminal CK3 connected to the line a via which a clock signal CKa is supplied, and (iv) an input terminal CK4 connected to the line c via which a clock signal CKc is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 5$ to $(n-6)$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to an output terminal $OT(m-4)$ of an $(m-4)^{th}$ stage and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal $OT(m+6)$ of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal OT_7 of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 2$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal OT_8 of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit

UC_m where $m = 3$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line Y via which a start pulse signal SPY is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal OT₉ of an (m+6)th stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 4$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line y via which a start pulse signal SPy is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal OT₁₀ of an (m+6)th stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = (n-5)$, $(n-3)$, or $(n-1)$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to an output terminal OT_(m-4) of an (m-4)th stage and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to the line L via which an initialization signal INTL is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = (n-4)$, $(n-2)$, or n has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to an output terminal OT_(m-4) of an (m-4)th stage and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to the line l via which an initialization signal INTl is supplied.

Fig. 6 illustrates fluctuations in electric potential (signal waveforms) of the lines A through D, the lines a through d, the lines X and Y, the lines x and y, the lines L and l, the lines P, the scan signal lines G₁ through G_n (connected to the respective stages), nodes nA (of the respective stages), and nodes nB (of the respective stages), which are illustrated in Figs. 1 through 5. As illustrated in Fig. 6, all of (i) clock signals CKA through CKD which are supplied via the respective lines A through D, (ii) clock signals CKa through CKd which are supplied via the respective lines a through d, (iii) start pulse signals SPX, SPY,

SPx, and SPy which are supplied via the respective lines X, Y, x, and y, and (iv) initialization signals INTL and INTl which are supplied via the respective lines L and I become "High" during an active period which extends for four horizontal scan periods.

5 All of the clock signals CKA through CKD and the clock signals CKa through CKd are inactive (show Low) during a non-operation period NT of the shift registers before a start of an operation period PT of the shift registers (before a rising edge of the start pulse signal SPX). Assume that a period during
10 which the scan signal lines of the display section are scanned is a vertical scan period. In this case, the vertical scan period is included in the operation period PT, whereas the non-operation period NT is included in a vertical blanking period.

The start pulse signal SPx is later than the start pulse
15 signal SPX by one horizontal scan period. The start pulse signal SPY is later than the start pulse signal SPx by one horizontal scan period. The start pulse signal SPy is later than the start pulse signal SPY by one horizontal scan period.

In synchronization with a falling edge of the start pulse
20 signal SPX (inactivation of the start pulse signal SPX), the clock signal CKA rises (becomes active). The clock signal CKa is later than the clock signal CKA by one horizontal scan period. The clock signal CKC is later than the clock signal CKa by one horizontal scan period. The clock signal CKc is later than the
25 clock signal CKC by one horizontal scan period. The clock

signal CKB is later than the clock signal CKc by one horizontal scan period. The clock signal CKb is later than the clock signal CKB by one horizontal scan period. The clock signal CKD is later than the clock signal CKb by one horizontal scan period.
5 The clock signal CKd is later than the clock signal CKD by one horizontal scan period.

In this case, a clock signal CKA to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 of the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an
10 operation period starts, while a clock signal CKD to be supplied to the input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$) is still inactive (while a node nB of the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$) is showing "Low", and a transistor M8 of the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$) is in an OFF state).

15 Paying attention to this point, the inventors of the present invention configure the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$), which belongs to a second intermediate stage, to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4 and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line X via which a start
20 pulse signal SPX is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 (see Figs. 1, 4, and 5). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX (when an operation period PT starts), (i) the node nB is caused to show "High" whereby the
25 transistor M8 can be turned on, and (ii) a node nA (a gate of a

transistor M10) can be charged to show “Low”. This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CKD is still inactive when the clock signal CKA initially rises after the operation period starts.

Similarly, a clock signal CK_a to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 of the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CK_d to be supplied to the input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 2$) is still inactive. Therefore, this unit circuit UC_m is also configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4 and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SP_x is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 (see Figs. 1, 4, and 5). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_x, (i) a node nB is caused to show “High” whereby a transistor M8 can be turned on, and (ii) a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) can be charged to show “Low”. This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CK_d is still inactive when the clock signal CK_a initially rises after the operation

period starts.

It is possible to reduce loads (e.g., dullness) of start pulse signals SPX and SPx, by supplying the start pulse signals SPX and SPx to only the unit circuits UC_m where $m = 1, 2, 8k + 1$, and $8k + 2$ respectively (where k is not less than 1 (one)).

Note that the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ or 2 has the set output terminal ST_m (connected to a gate of and a drain of a transistor M1) to which a start pulse signal (SPX or SPx) is supplied. Therefore, the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ or 2 is configured to include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M4 and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4. In a case of the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 3, 8k + 4, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)), a clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK2 is active (while the clock signal is at least not inactive). This rarely causes such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by a gate of and a drain of a transistor M10) in response to an initial rising edge of the clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 after the

operation period starts. Therefore, the unit circuit UC_m is configured to include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M₄ and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M₄. By providing, in the unit circuit UC_m, the adjustment circuit AC which is identical in configuration to the control circuit SC, it is possible for the first through nth stages to have identical loads around respective transistors M₄. This makes it possible to prevent waveforms of output signals supplied to the scan signal lines from differing from one stage to another.

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC₁ (see Fig. 3) of the first stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX supplied via the line X, (i) a transistor M₁ is turned on whereby a node nA (nA₁ in Fig. 6) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M₆ and M₁₀ are turned on. A node nB (nB₁ in Fig. 6) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M₈ is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from an output terminal OT₁. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node

nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal OT7 of a unit circuit UC7 of the seventh stage. The unit circuit UC1 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal OTn of a unit circuit UCn of a final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT1 to show "Low". Note that, at and after the rising edge of the initialization signal INTL, clock signals CKA through CKD and clock signals CKa through CKd stop (are kept inactive "Low").

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC5 (see Fig. 3) of the fifth stage. When the unit circuit UC1 of the first stage outputs a pulse from the output terminal OT1, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA5 in Fig. 6) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB5 in Fig. 6) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKB supplied via the line B in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is

further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKB to be outputted from an output terminal OT5. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKB, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKC supplied via the line C (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal OT11 of a unit circuit UC11 of the 11th stage. The unit circuit UC5 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from the output terminal OTn of the unit circuit UCn of the final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT5 to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC9 (see Fig. 4) of the ninth stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a node nB (nB9 in Fig. 6) is caused to show "High" whereby a transistor M8 is turned on, and (ii) a node nA (nA9 in Fig. 9) is charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT9 in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal CKA after an operation period starts. Thereafter, when the unit circuit UC5 of the fifth stage outputs a pulse from

the output terminal OT5, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby the node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. The node nB is caused to show "Low" whereby the transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from the output terminal OT9. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal OT15 of a unit circuit UC15 of the 15th stage. The unit circuit UC9 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT9 to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of the unit circuit UC_n (see Fig. 5) of the nth stage. When a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT(n-4) of a unit circuit UC(n-4) of the (n-4)th stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors

M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKb supplied via the line b in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKb to be outputted from the output terminal OTn. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKb, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTl supplied via the line l (when a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nA is caused to show "Low" (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UCn completes a reset. In synchronization with timing at which the node nA is caused to show "Low", the node nB and the output terminal OTn are charged to show "Low".

Figs. 3 through 5 illustrate a case where a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of a control circuit SC are connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The drain of and the gate of the transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 7). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal

SPx (see Fig. 8 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 7). This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

5 Figs. 3 through 5 illustrate a case where only the unit circuit U_{Cm} where $m = 8k + 1$ and the unit circuit U_{Cm} where $8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) each includes the control circuit SC. The case is illustrative only. Each unit circuit U_{Cm} where $m = 5$ to n may include a control circuit SC, whereas each unit circuit U_{Cm} where $m = 1$ to 4 may include an
10 adjustment circuit AC (see Fig. 9 and Fig. 10 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 9). With this configuration, it is possible to prevent, in all stages, a malfunction which will be caused in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal
15 after an operation period starts. In a case of a configuration illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10, a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may also be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from a line (X or x) (see Fig. 11). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W
20 connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx (see Fig. 12 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric
25 potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig.

11). This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 through 5 illustrate a case where the lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), the initialization terminal LT_m of the unit circuit UC_m may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) of Fig. 13). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines (X and x), two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from the output terminal of the final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (b) of Fig. 13). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 2]

Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 through 5 illustrate a case where an adjustment circuit AC is provided in each unit circuit other than the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ and the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)). The case is illustrative only. As illustrated in (a) and (b) of Fig. 14, it is possible to configure (i) each unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k$

+ 1 or $8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4, and (ii) each unit circuit UC $_j$ where $j = 1, 2, 8k + 3, 8k + 4, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)) to include no adjustment circuit AC. Figs. 15 through 17 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers, each of unit circuits of the respective first through n^{th} stages being configured as illustrated in (a) or (b) of Fig. 14. Note that see Fig. 6 as to a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Figs. 15 through 17. Example 2 reduces the number of transistors included in each of the first and second shift registers. It is therefore possible to increase a production yield.

Figs. 15 through 17 illustrate a case where a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 of the control circuit SC are connected to a line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The drain of and the gate of the transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 18). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes it possible to reduce

loads of the start pulse signals.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 14, and Figs. 15 through 17 illustrate a case where lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), each of initialization terminals L_{Ti} and L_{Tj} may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) and (b) of Fig. 19). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines (X and x), two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal of a final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (c) of Fig. 19). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 3]

Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 through 5 illustrate a case where the unit circuit UC_m of the mth stage (where m = 1 to n) includes the transistor M4. The case is illustrative only. As illustrated in Fig. 20, a unit circuit UC_m may include a transistor M_z (instead of a transistor M4). As illustrated in Fig. 20, a transistor M10 has (i) a drain connected to an input terminal CK1, (ii) a source connected to one electrode of a capacitor C1, a drain of a

transistor M11, a drain of a transistor M12, and an output terminal OT_m, and (iii) a gate (node nA) connected to the other electrode of the capacitor C1, a drain of a transistor M9, a drain of a transistor M8, a drain of the transistor M_z, a gate of a transistor M6, a source of a transistor M1, and a drain of a transistor M2. The transistor M8 has a gate (node nB) connected to a drain of a transistor M7, a drain of a transistor M3, a drain of the transistor M6, and a source of a transistor M5. The transistors M_z, M2, M3, M6 through M9, M11, and M12 have respective sources which are connected to a low power supply electric potential VSS (VGL). The transistor M1 has a drain and a gate which are connected to a set terminal ST_m. The transistor M5 has a drain and a gate which are connected to an input terminal CK2. The transistor M_z (control transistor) has a gate connected to a control terminal CT_m. The transistors M2, M3, and M12 have respective gates which are connected to an initialization terminal LT_m. The transistor M7 has a gate connected to an input terminal CK3. The transistor M9 has a gate connected to a reset terminal RT_m. The transistor M11 has a gate connected to an input terminal CK4.

Figs. 21 through 23 illustrate a configuration of first through nth stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers of Example 3. Note that Figs. 21 through 23 are identical to Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 through 5 in connection relationship between (i) lines A through D, lines a through d, lines X and Y, lines x and

y, lines L and l, and lines P and (ii) the four input terminals CK1 through CK4, the set terminal ST_m, the reset terminal RT_m, the output terminal OT_m, the control terminal CT_m, and the initialization terminal LT_m, all of which belong to the unit circuit UC_m (where m = 1 to n).

Fig. 24 illustrates fluctuations in electric potential (signal waveform) of the lines A through D, the lines a through d, the lines X and Y, the lines x and y, the lines L and l, and the lines P, scan signal lines G1 through Gn (connected to the respective first through nth stages), nodes nA (of the respective stages), and nodes nB (of the respective stages), all of which are illustrated in Figs. 21 through 23. As illustrated in Fig. 24, (i) clock signals CKA through CKD which are supplied via the respective lines A through D, (ii) clock signals CKa through CKd which are supplied via the respective lines a through d, (iii) start pulse signals SPX, SPY, SPx, and SPy which are supplied via the respective lines X, Y, x, and y, and (iv) initialization signals INTL and INTl which are supplied via the respective lines L and l are identical to those illustrated in Fig. 6.

In this case, a clock signal CKA to be supplied to an input terminal CK1 of a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKD to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m is still inactive (while a node nB is showing "Low", and a transistor M8 is in an OFF

state).

Paying attention to this point, the inventors of the present invention configure the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$), which belongs to a second intermediate stage, to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z (see Figs. 20 through 23). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX (when an operation period PT starts), it is possible to turn on the transistor M_z , and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CKD is still inactive when the clock signal CKA initially rises after the operation period starts.

Similarly, a clock signal CKa to be supplied to an input terminal CK1 of a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKd to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m is still inactive. Therefore, this unit circuit UC_m is configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z , and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx is

supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z (see Figs. 20 through 23). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_x, it is possible to turn on the transistor M_z, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CK_d is still inactive when the clock signal CK_a initially rises after the operation period starts.

Note that a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ or 2 has a set output terminal ST_m (connected to a gate of and a drain of a transistor M1 of the unit circuit UC_m) via which a start pulse signal (SP_X or SP_x) is supplied. Therefore, the unit circuit UC_m is configured to (i) include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M_z and (ii) have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z. In a case of a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 3, 8k + 4, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7, \text{ or } 8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)), a clock signal to be supplied to an input terminal CK1 initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 is

active (while the clock signal is at least not inactive). This rarely causes such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by a gate of and a drain of a transistor M10) in response to an initial rising edge of the clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 after the operation period starts. Therefore, the unit circuit UC_m is configured to (i) include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M_z and (ii) have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z. By providing, in the unit circuit UC_m, the adjustment circuit AC which is identical in configuration to the control circuit SC, it is possible for the first through nth stages to have identical loads around respective transistors M_z.

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC1 (see Fig. 21) of the first stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX supplied via the line X, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA1 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB1 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This

causes a pulse (pulse width: $4H$) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from an output terminal OT1. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal OT7 of a unit circuit UC7 of the seventh stage. The unit circuit UC1 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal OTn of a unit circuit UCn of a final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT1 to show "Low". Note that, at and after the rising edge of the initialization signal INTL, clock signals CKA through CKD and clock signals CKa through CKd stop (are kept inactive "Low").

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC5 (see Fig. 21) of the fifth stage. When the unit circuit UC1 of the first stage outputs a pulse from the output terminal OT1, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA5 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB5 in Fig. 24) is caused

to show “Low” whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKB supplied via the line B in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKB to be outputted from an output terminal OT5. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKB, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show “High” and “Low” respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKC supplied via the line C (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal OT11 of a unit circuit UC11 of the 11th stage. The unit circuit UC5 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from the output terminal OTn of the unit circuit UCn of the final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT5 to show “Low”.

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC9 (see Fig. 22) of the ninth stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a transistor Mz is turned on, and (ii) a node nA (nA9 in Fig. 24) is charged to show “Low”. This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT9 in response to an initial

rising edge of a clock signal CKA after an operation period starts. Thereafter, when the unit circuit UC5 of the fifth stage outputs a pulse from the output terminal OT5, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby the node nA is caused to show "High",
5 and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB9 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width:
10 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from the output terminal OT9. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off),
15 in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal OT15 of a unit circuit UC15 of the 15th stage. The unit circuit UC9 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors
20 M2, M3, and M12 are turned on in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT9 to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of the unit circuit UCn (see Fig. 23) of the nth stage. When a pulse is
25 outputted from an output terminal OT(n-4) of a unit circuit

UC(n-4) of the (n-4)th stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKb supplied via the line b in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKb to be outputted from the output terminal OTn of the unit circuit UCn. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKb, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTI supplied via the line l (when a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nA is caused to show "Low" (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UCn completes a reset. In synchronization with timing at which the node nA is caused to show "Low", the node nB and the output terminal OTn are charged to show "Low".

Figs. 21 through 23 illustrate a case where a gate of a transistor Mz of a control circuit SC is connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The gate of the transistor Mz of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X and x) (see Fig. 25). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized

with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx (see Fig. 26 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 25). This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 21 through 23 illustrate a case where only the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ and the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) each includes the control circuit SC. The case is illustrative only. Each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 5$ to n may include a control circuit SC, whereas each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ to 4 may include an adjustment circuit AC (see Fig. 27 and Fig. 28 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 27). With this configuration, it is possible to prevent, in all stages, a malfunction which will be caused in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal after an operation period starts. In a case of a configuration illustrated in Figs. 27 and 28, a gate of a transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may also be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from a line (X or x) (see Fig. 29). Note that see Fig. 28 as to a fluctuation in electric potential of each section illustrated in Fig. 29. With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal

SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

5 Fig. 20 through 23 illustrate a case where the lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), the initialization terminal LT_m of the unit circuit UC_m may be
10 connected to line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) of Fig. 30). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines (X and x), two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an
15 output terminal of a final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (b) of Fig. 30). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

20 [Example 4]

 Figs. 20 through 23 illustrate a case where an adjustment circuit AC is provided in each unit circuit other than the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ and the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)). The
25 case is illustrative only. As illustrated in (a) and (b) of Fig. 31,

it is possible to configure (i) each unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 1$ or $i = 8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z , and (ii) each unit circuit UC_j where $j = 1, 2, 8k + 3, 8k + 4, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)) to include no adjustment circuit AC. Figs. 32 through 34 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers, each of unit circuits of the respective first through n^{th} stages being configured as illustrated in (a) or (b) of Fig. 31. Note that see Fig. 24 as to a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Figs. 32 through 34. Example 4 reduces the number of transistors included in each of the first and second shift registers. It is therefore possible to increase a production yield.

Figs. 32 through 34 illustrate a case where a gate of the transistor M_z of the control circuit SC is connected to a line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The gate of the transistor M_z of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 35). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes

it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

(a) and (b) of Fig. 31, and Figs. 32 through 34 illustrate a case where lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), each of initialization terminals LT_i and LT_j may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) and (b) of Fig. 36). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines X and x, two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal of a final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (c) of Fig. 36). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 5]

A configuration is available in which a control terminal CT_m is connected to a gate of a transistor M2 which is employed instead of the transistor M_z of Example 4 as a control transistor. That is, as illustrated in (a) and (b) of Fig. 37, (i) each unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 1$ or $8k + 2$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) may be configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M2 and to have a control terminal CT_m connected

to a gate of the transistor M2, and (ii) each unit circuit UC_j where $j = 1, 2, 8k + 3, 8k + 4, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)) may be configured so that an initialization terminal TL_i is connected to a gate of a transistor M2.

Fig. 38 illustrates a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers of Example 5. Note that Fig. 38 is identical to Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 through 5 in connection relationship between (i) lines A through D, lines a through d, lines X and Y, lines x and y, lines L and l, and lines P and (ii) four input terminals CK1 through CK4, a set terminal ST_m , a reset terminal RT_m , an output terminal OT_m , a control terminal CT_m , and an initialization terminal LT_m , all of which belong to a unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 1$ to n). Note also that see Fig. 24 as to a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 38.

In this case, a clock signal CKA to be supplied to an input terminal CK1 of a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKD to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m is still inactive (while a node nB is showing "Low", and a transistor M8 is in an OFF state).

Paying attention to this point, the inventors of the present invention configure the unit circuit UC_i (where $i = 8k +$

1), which belongs to a second intermediate stage, so that the control circuit CT_i which is connected to the gate of the transistor M₂ is connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied (see Figs. 37 and 38). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX (when an operation period PT starts), it is possible to turn on the transistor M₂, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M₁₀) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M₁₀) even if the clock signal CKD is still inactive when the clock signal CKA initially rises after the operation period starts.

Similarly, the unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 2$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) is configured so that the control circuit CT_i which is connected to the gate of the transistor M₂ is connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SP_x is supplied (see Figs. 37 and 38). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_x, it is possible to turn on the transistor M₂, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M₁₀) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M₁₀) even if a clock signal CK_d is still inactive when a clock signal CK_a initially rises after an

operation period starts.

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC7 (see Fig. 38) of the seventh stage. When a pulse is outputted from an output terminal of a unit circuit of the third stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA7 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB7 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKD to be outputted from an output terminal OT7. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKD, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKB supplied via the line B (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output of a pulse from an output terminal of a unit circuit of the 13th stage. The unit circuit UC7 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal OTn of a unit circuit UCn of a final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output

terminal OT7 to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC9 (see Fig. 38) of the ninth stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a transistor M2 is
5 turned on, and (ii) a node nA (nA9 in Fig. 24) is charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT9 in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal CKA after an operation period starts. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output
10 terminal OT5 of a unit circuit UC5 of the fifth stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby the node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB9 in Fig. 24) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a
15 clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from the output terminal OT9. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is
20 decreased. Subsequently, the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off), in response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D (when the transistor M8 and a transistor M9 are turned on) in synchronization with an output
25 of a pulse from an output terminal OT15 of a unit circuit UC15

of the 15th stage. The unit circuit UC9 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M3 and M12 are turned on in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL. This charges the node nB and the output terminal OT9 to show "Low".

5 Fig. 38 illustrates a case where the gate of the transistor Mz of the control circuit SC is connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The gate of the transistor M2 of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different
10 from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 39). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is
15 synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

[Example 6]

Fig. 40 illustrates a configuration of a unit circuit UC_m of an mth stage (where m is a natural number) in first and second
20 shift registers SR1 and SR2 of Example 6. Note that the mth stage where m is an odd number is included in the first shift register SR1, whereas the mth stage where m is an even number is included in the second shift register SR2.

As illustrated in Fig. 40, the unit circuit UC_m has two
25 input terminals CK1 and CK2, a set terminal ST_m, a reset

terminal RT_m, an output terminal OT_m, a control terminal CT_m,
an initialization terminal LT_m, N-channel transistors M1
through M12, and a capacitor C1. The output terminal OT_m is
connected to an mth scan signal line G_m of a liquid crystal
panel.

As illustrated in Fig. 40, the input terminal CK1 is
connected to a drain of the transistor M10 and a gate of the
transistor M7. The transistor M10 has (i) a source connected to
one electrode of the capacitor C1, a drain of the transistor M11,
a drain of the transistor M12, and the output terminal OT_m,
and (ii) a gate (node nA) connected to the other electrode of the
capacitor C1, a drain of the transistor M9, a drain of the
transistor M8, a gate of the transistor M6, a source of the
transistor M1, and a drain of the transistor M2. The transistor
M8 has a gate (node nB) connected to a source of the transistor
M4, a drain of the transistor M7, a drain of the transistor M3, a
drain of the transistor M6, and a source of the transistor M5.
The transistors M2, M3, M6 through M9, M11, and M12 have
respective sources connected to a low power supply electric
potential VSS (VGL). The transistor M1 has a drain and a gate
which are connected to the set terminal ST_m. The input
terminal CK2 is connected to (i) a drain of and a gate of the
transistor M5 and (ii) a gate of the transistor M11. The
transistor M4 (control transistor) has a drain and a gate which
are connected to the control terminal CT_m. The transistors M2,

M3, and M12 have respective gates connected to the initialization terminal LTm. The transistor M9 has a gate connected to the reset terminal RTm. The transistor M11 has a gate connected to the input terminal CK2.

5 Figs. 40 through 43 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of the first and second shift registers of Example 6. Similar to Example 1, in Example 6, a plurality of lines IL1 (see Fig. 2) include (i) lines (trunks) A through D via which respective clock signals CKA through CKD
10 (four phases) are supplied, (ii) lines (trunks) X and Y via which respective (gate) start pulse signals SPX and SPY (two phases) are supplied, (iii) a line (trunk) L via which an initialization signal INTL is supplied, and (iv) a line (power supply line) P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied (see
15 Figs. 41 through 43). Further, a plurality of lines IL2 (see Fig. 2) include (i) lines (trunks) a through d via which respective clock signals CKa through CKd (four phases) are supplied, (ii) lines (trunks) x and y via which respective (gate) start pulse signals SPx and Spy (two phases) are supplied, (iii) a line (trunk) l via
20 which an initialization signal INTl is supplied, and (iv) a line (power supply line) P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied (see Figs. 41 through 43).

 A unit circuit UCm where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to
25 the line A via which a clock signal CKA is supplied, and (ii) an

input terminal CK2 connected to the line B via which a clock signal CKB is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line a via which a clock signal CKa is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line b via which a clock signal CKb is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 3$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line C via which a clock signal CKC is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line D via which a clock signal CKD is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 4$ has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line c via which a clock signal CKc is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line d via which a clock signal CKd is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 5$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line B via which a clock signal CKB is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line A via which a clock signal CKA is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 6$ has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line b via which a clock signal CKb is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line a via which a clock signal CKa is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 7$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line D via which a clock signal CKD is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line C via which a clock

signal CKC is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 8$ (where k is 0 (zero) or a positive integer) has (i) an input terminal CK1 connected to the line d via which a clock signal CKd is supplied, and (ii) an input terminal CK2 connected to the line c via which a clock signal CKc is supplied.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 5$ to $(n-6)$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to an output terminal $OT(m-4)$ of an $(m-4)^{th}$ stage and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal $OT(m+6)$ of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal $OT7$ of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 2$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal $OT8$ of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 3$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line Y via which a start pulse signal SPY is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal $OT9$ of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 4$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the line y via which a start pulse signal SPy is supplied and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to an output terminal $OT10$ of an $(m+6)^{th}$ stage. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = (n-5)$, $(n-3)$, or $(n-1)$ has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to an output terminal $OT(m-4)$ of an $(m-4)^{th}$ stage and

(ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to the line L via which an initialization signal $INTL$ is supplied. A unit circuit UC_m where $m = (n-4)$, $(n-5)$, or n has (i) a set terminal ST_m connected to the output terminal $OT(m-4)$ of an $(m-4)^{th}$ stage and (ii) a reset terminal RT_m connected to the line l via which an initialization signal $INTl$ is supplied.

Fig. 44 illustrates fluctuations in electric potential (signal waveforms) of the lines A through D , the lines a through d , the lines X and Y , the lines x and y , the lines L and l , the lines P , scan signal lines $G1$ through Gn (connected to the respective stages), nodes nA (of the respective stages), and nodes nB (of the respective stages), which are illustrated in Figs. 41 through 43. Fig. 44 is identical to Fig. 6.

In this case, a clock signal CKA to be supplied to the input terminal $CK1$ of the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKB to be supplied to the input terminal $CK2$ of the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$) is still inactive (while a node nB is showing "Low", and a transistor $M8$ is in an OFF state).

Paying attention to this point, the inventors of the present invention configure the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$), which belongs to a second intermediate stage, to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor $M4$ and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line X via which a start

pulse signal SPX is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 (see Fig. 42). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX (when an operation period PT starts), (i) a node nB is caused to show "High" whereby a transistor M8 can be turned on, and (ii) a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) can be charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CKB is still inactive when the clock signal CKA initially rises after the operation period starts.

Similarly, a clock signal CKa to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 of the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKb to be supplied to the input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 2$) is still inactive. Therefore, this unit circuit UC_m is also configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4 and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 (see Fig. 42). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPx, (i) a node nB is caused to show "High" whereby a transistor M8 can be turned on, and (ii) a node nA (a

gate of a transistor M10) can be charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OTm (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CKb is still inactive when the clock signal CKa initially rises after the operation period starts.

Similarly, the unit circuit UCm where $m = 8k + 3$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) is configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4 and to have a control terminal CTm connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied, the control terminal CTm being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 (see Fig. 42). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a node nB is caused to show "High" whereby a transistor M8 can be turned on, and (ii) a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) can be charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OTm (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if a clock signal CKD is still inactive when a clock signal CKC initially rises after an operation period starts.

Moreover, the unit circuit UCm where $m = 8k + 4$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) is configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4 and to have a control terminal CTm connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx

is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 (see Fig. 42). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_x, (i) a node nB is caused to show "High" whereby a transistor M8 can be turned on, and (ii) a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) can be charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if a clock signal CKD is still inactive when a clock signal CKC initially rises after an operation period starts.

It is possible to reduce loads (e.g., dullness) of start pulse signals SP_X and SP_x, by supplying the start pulse signals SP_X and SP_x to only the unit circuits UC_m where $m = 1$ through 4, $8k + 1$, $8k + 2$, $8k + 3$, and $8k + 4$, respectively (where k is not less than 1 (one)).

Note that the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ to 4 has the set output terminal ST_m (connected to a gate of and a drain of a transistor M1) via which a start pulse signal (SP_X, SP_x, SP_Y, or SP_y) is supplied. Therefore, the unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ to 4 is configured to (i) include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M4 and (ii) have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a

drain of and a gate of the transistor M4. In a case of the unit circuit U_{Cm} where $m = 8, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)), a clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK2 is active (while the clock signal is at least not inactive). This rarely causes such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by a gate of and a drain of a transistor M10) in response to an initial rising edge of the clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 after the operation period starts. Therefore, the unit circuit U_{Cm} is configured to (i) include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M4 and (ii) have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4. By providing, in the unit circuit U_{Cm}, the adjustment circuit AC which is identical in configuration to the control circuit SC, it is possible for the first through n^{th} stages to have identical loads around respective transistors M4. This makes it possible to prevent waveforms of output signals supplied to the scan signal lines from differing from one stage to another.

The following description will discuss an operation of a

unit circuit UC1 (see Fig. 41) of the first stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX supplied via the line X, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA1 in Fig. 44) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB1 in Fig. 44) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from an output terminal OT1. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT7 of a unit circuit UC7 of the seventh stage (when a transistor 9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC1 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal OTn of a unit circuit UCn of a final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT1 to show "Low". Note that, at and after the rising edge of the initialization signal INTL, clock signals CKA through CKD and clock signals CKa through CKd stop (are kept inactive "Low").

The following description will discuss an operation of a

unit circuit UC5 (see Fig. 41) of the fifth stage (a first intermediate stage). When the unit circuit UC1 of the first stage outputs a pulse from the output terminal OT1, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA5 in Fig. 44) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB5 in Fig. 44) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKB supplied via the line B in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKB to be outputted from an output terminal OT5. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKB, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT11 of a unit circuit UC11 of the 11th stage (a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC5 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from the output terminal OTn of the unit circuit UCn of the final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT5 to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC9 (see Fig. 42) of the ninth stage (a second

intermediate stage). In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a node nB (nB9 in Fig. 44) is caused to show “High” whereby a transistor M8 is turned on, and (ii) a node nA (nA9 in Fig. 44) is charged to show “Low”. This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT9 in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal CKA after an operation period starts. Thereafter, when the unit circuit UC5 of the fifth stage outputs a pulse from the output terminal OT5, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby the node nA is caused to show “High”, and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. The node nB is caused to show “Low” whereby the transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from the output terminal OT9. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT15 of a unit circuit UC15 of the 15th stage (when a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA are caused to show “High” and “Low” respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC9 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT9

to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of the unit circuit UC_n (see Fig. 43) of the n^{th} stage. When a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT($n-4$) of a unit circuit UC($n-4$) of the ($n-4$)th stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKb supplied via the line b in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKb to be outputted from the output terminal OT_n. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKb, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTl supplied via the line l (when a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nA is caused to show "Low" (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC_n completes a reset. In synchronization with timing at which the node nA is caused to show "Low", the node nB and the output terminal OT_n are charged to show "Low".

Figs. 41 through 43 illustrate a case where a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of a control circuit SC are connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The drain of and the gate of the transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may be connected

to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 45). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx (see Fig. 46 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 45). This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 41 through 43 illustrate a case where only the unit circuits UC_m where $m = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3$, and $8k + 4$ respectively (where k is not less than 1 (one)) each include the control circuit SC. The case is illustrative only. Each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 5$ to n may include a control circuit SC, whereas each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ to 4 may include an adjustment circuit AC (see Fig. 47 and Fig. 48 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 47). With this configuration, it is possible to prevent, in all stages, a malfunction which will be caused in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal after an operation period starts. In a case of a configuration illustrated in Figs. 47 and 48, a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may also be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from a line (X or x) (see Fig. 49).

With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx (see Fig. 50 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 49). This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 40 through 43 illustrate a case where the lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), the initialization terminal LT_m of the unit circuit UC_m may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) of Fig. 51). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines (X and x), two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from the output terminal of the final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (b) of Fig. 51). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 7]

Figs. 40 through 43 illustrate a case where an adjustment circuit AC is provided in each unit circuit other than the unit circuits UC_m where $m = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3$, and $8k + 4$ respectively (where k is not less than 1 (one)). The case is illustrative only. As illustrated in (a) and (b) of Fig. 52, it is possible to configure (i) each unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3$, or $8k + 4$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M4, and (ii) each unit circuit UC_j where $j = 1$ to $4, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)) to include no adjustment circuit AC. Figs. 53 through 55 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers, each of unit circuits of the respective first through n^{th} stages being configured as illustrated in (a) or (b) of Fig. 52. Note that see Fig. 44 as to a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Figs. 53 through 55. Example 7 reduces the number of transistors included in each of the first and second shift registers. It is therefore possible to increase a production yield.

Figs. 53 through 55 illustrate a case where a drain of and a gate of the transistor M4 of the control circuit SC are connected to a line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The drain of and the gate of the transistor M4 of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or

x) (see Fig. 56). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 52 through 55 illustrate a case where lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), each of initialization terminals L_{Ti} and L_{Tj} may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) and (b) of Fig. 57). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines X and x, two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal of a final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (c) of Fig. 57). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 8]

Figs. 40 through 43 illustrate a case where the unit circuit UC_m of the mth stage (where m = 1 to n) includes the

transistor M4. The case is illustrative only. As illustrated in Fig. 58, a unit circuit U_{Cm} may include a transistor M_z (instead of the transistor M4). As illustrated in Fig. 58, a drain of a transistor M10 and a gate of a transistor M7 are connected to an input terminal CK1. The transistor M10 has (i) a source connected to one electrode of a capacitor C1, a drain of a transistor M11, a drain of a transistor M12, and an output terminal OT_m, and (ii) a gate (node nA) connected to the other electrode of the capacitor C1, a drain of a transistor M9, a drain of a transistor M8, a drain of the transistor M_z, a gate of the transistor M6, a source of a transistor M1, and a drain of a transistor M2. The transistor M8 has a gate (node nB) connected to a drain of the transistor M7, a drain of a transistor M3, a drain of the transistor M6, and a source of a transistor M5. The transistors M_z, M2, M3, M6 through M9, M11, and M12 have respective sources connected to a low power supply electric potential VSS (VGL). The transistor M1 has a drain and a gate which are connected to a set terminal ST_m. The transistor M5 has a drain and a gate which are connected to an input terminal CK2. The transistor M11 has a gate connected to the input terminal CK2. The transistor M_z (control transistor) has a gate connected to a control terminal CT_m. The transistors M2, M3, and M12 have respective gates connected to an initialization terminal LT_m. The transistor M9 has a gate connected to a reset terminal RT_m.

Figs. 59 through 61 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers of Example 8. Note that Figs. 59 through 61 are identical to Figs. 40 through 43 in connection relationship between (i) lines A through D, lines a through d, lines X and Y, lines x and y, lines L and l, and lines P and (ii) the two input terminals CK1 and CK2, the set terminal ST_m , the reset terminal RT_m , the output terminal OT_m , the control terminal CT_m , and the initialization terminal LT_m , all of which belong to the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 1$ to n).

Fig. 62 illustrates fluctuations in electric potential (signal waveforms) of the lines A through D, the lines a through d, the lines X and Y, the lines x and y, the lines L and l, and the lines P, scan signal lines G_1 through G_n (connected to the respective stages), nodes nA (of the respective stages), and nodes nB (of the respective stages), all of which are illustrated in Figs. 59 through 61. As illustrated in Fig. 62, (i) clock signals CKA through CKD which are supplied via the respective lines A through D, (ii) clock signals CKa through CKd which are supplied via the respective lines a through d, (iii) start pulse signals SPX, SPY, SPx, and SPy which are supplied via the respective lines X, Y, x, and y, and (iv) initialization signals INTL and INTl which are supplied via the respective lines L and l are identical to those illustrated in Fig. 44 (Fig. 6).

In this case, a clock signal CKA to be supplied to an input

terminal CK1 of a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKB to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m is still inactive (while a node nB is showing "Low", and a transistor M8 is in an OFF state).

Paying attention to this point, the inventors of the present invention configure the unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 1$), which belongs to a second intermediate stage, to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z (see Fig. 60). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX (when an operation period PT starts), it is possible to turn on the transistor M_z , and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CKB is still inactive when the clock signal CKA initially rises after the operation period starts.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 2$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) is also configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z and to have a control terminal

CT_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SP_x is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z (see Fig. 60). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_x, it is possible to turn on the transistor M_z, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if a clock signal CK_b is still inactive when a clock signal CK_a initially rises after an operation period starts.

A circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 3$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) is also configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SP_X is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z (see Fig. 60). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_X, it is possible to turn on the transistor M_z, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if a clock signal CK_D is still inactive when a clock signal CK_C initially rises after an operation period starts.

A unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 4$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) is also configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SP_x is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z (see Fig. 60). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SP_x , it is possible to turn on the transistor M_z , and to charge a node n_A (a gate of a transistor M_{10}) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M_{10}) even if a clock signal CK_d is still inactive when a clock signal CK_c initially rises after an operation period starts.

Note that each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ to 4 has a set output terminal ST_m (connected to a gate of and a drain of a transistor M_1) via which a start pulse signal (SP_X , SP_x , SP_Y , or SP_y) is supplied. Therefore, the each unit circuit UC_m is configured to (i) include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M_z and (ii) have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential V_{SS} is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M_z . In a case of each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 5$, $8k + 6$, $8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less

than 0 (zero)), a clock signal to be supplied to an input terminal CK1 initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 is active (while the clock signal is at least not inactive). This rarely causes such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by a gate of and a drain of a transistor M10) in response to an initial rising edge of the clock signal to be supplied to the input terminal CK1 after the operation period starts. Therefore, the each unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$) is configured to (i) include, instead of a control circuit SC, an adjustment circuit AC that includes a transistor M_z and (ii) have a control terminal CT_m connected to a corresponding one of the lines P via which a low power supply electric potential VSS is supplied, the control terminal CT_m being connected to a gate of the transistor M4. By providing, in the each unit circuit UC_m, the adjustment circuit AC which is identical in configuration to the control circuit SC, it is possible for the first through n^{th} stages to have identical loads around respective transistors M_z.

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC5 (see Fig. 60) of the fifth stage (a first intermediate stage). When a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT1 of a unit circuit UC1 of the first stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA5 in Fig. 62) is

caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB5 in Fig. 62) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKB supplied via the line B in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKB to be outputted from an output terminal OT5. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKB, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT11 of a unit circuit UC11 of the 11th stage (when a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC5 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal OTn of a unit circuit UCn of a final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT5 to show "Low".

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC9 (see Fig. 60) of the ninth stage (a second intermediate stage). In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a transistor Mz is turned on, and (ii) a node nA (nA9 in Fig. 62) is charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal

OT9 in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal CKA after an operation period starts. Thereafter, when the unit circuit UC5 of the fifth stage outputs a pulse from the output terminal OT5, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby the node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted from the output terminal OT9. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT15 of a unit circuit UC15 of the 15th stage (when a transistor M9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC9 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT9 to show "Low".

Figs. 59 through 61 illustrate a case where the gate of the transistor Mz of the control circuit SC is connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The gate of the transistor M4 of the

control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 63). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx (see Fig. 64 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 63). This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 59 through 61 illustrate a case where only the unit circuits UC_m where $m = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3,$ and $8k + 4$, respectively (where k is not less than 1 (one)) each include the control circuit SC. The case is illustrative only. Each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 5$ to n may include a control circuit SC, whereas each unit circuit UC_m where $m = 1$ to 4 may include an adjustment circuit AC (see Fig. 65 and Fig. 66 that illustrates a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 65). With this configuration, it is possible to prevent, in all stages, a malfunction which will be caused in response to an initial rising edge of a clock signal after an operation period starts. In a case of a configuration illustrated in Figs. 65 and 66, a gate of a transistor M4 of the control circuit SC of the each unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 1$ to 4) may also be connected to a line (W or w) which is different

from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 67) With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. Note that see Fig. 64 as to a fluctuation in electric potential of each section illustrated in Fig. 67. This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 59 through 61 illustrate a case where the lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), the initialization terminal LTm of the unit circuit Ucm may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) of Fig. 68). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines (X and x), two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from the output terminal of the final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (b) of Fig. 68). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 9]

Figs. 59 through 61 illustrate a case where an adjustment circuit AC is provided in each unit circuit other than the unit circuits UC_m where $m = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3$, and $8k + 4$ respectively (where k is not less than 1 (one)). The case is illustrative only. As illustrated in (a) and (b) of Fig. 69, it is possible to configure (i) each unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3$, or $8k + 4$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M_z , and (ii) each unit circuit UC_j where $j = 1, 2, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)) to include no adjustment circuit AC. Figs. 70 through 72 illustrate a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers, each of unit circuits of the respective first through n^{th} stages being configured as illustrated in (a) or (b) of Fig. 69. Note that see Fig. 62 as to a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Figs. 70 through 72. Example 9 reduces the number of transistors included in each of the first and second shift registers. It is therefore possible to increase a production yield.

Figs. 70 through 72 illustrate a case where a gate of the transistor M_4 of the control circuit SC is connected to a line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The gate of the transistor M_4 of the control circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 73). With this

configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

Figs. 58 through 61 illustrate a case where lines (L and l) via which respective initialization signals INTL and INTl are supplied are provided. The case is illustrative only. Without any lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), each of initialization terminals L_{Ti} and L_{Tj} may be connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied (see (a) and (b) of Fig. 74). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, via the lines (X and x), two initialization pulses ((i) a first pulse (pulse width: 4H) which rises in synchronization with a falling edge of a pulse outputted from an output terminal of a final stage, and (ii) a second pulse identical in type to the first pulse, a rising edge of the second pulse being later than that of the first pulse by one horizontal scan period) (see (c) of Fig. 74). This makes it possible to reduce the number of lines via which signals are inputted.

[Example 10]

A configuration is available in which a control terminal CT_m is connected to a gate of a transistor M₂ which is employed instead of the transistor M_z of Example 9 as a control transistor.

That is, as illustrated in (a) and (b) of Fig. 75, (i) each unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 1, 8k + 2, 8k + 3$, or $8k + 4$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) may be configured to include a control circuit SC that includes a transistor M2 and to have a control terminal CT_m connected to a gate of the transistor M2, and (ii) each unit circuit UC_j where $j = 1, 2, 8k + 5, 8k + 6, 8k + 7$, or $8k + 8$ (where k is not less than 0 (zero)) may be configured so that a gate of a transistor M2 is connected to an initialization terminal TL_i .

Fig. 76 illustrates a configuration of first through n^{th} stages ($m = 1$ to n) of first and second shift registers of Example 10. Note that Fig. 76 is identical to Figs. 40 through 43 in connection relationship between (i) lines A through D, lines a through d, lines X and Y, lines x and y, lines L and l, and lines P and (ii) two input terminals CK1 and CK2, a set terminal ST_m , a reset terminal RT_m , an output terminal OT_m , a control terminal CT_m , and an initialization terminal LT_m , all of which belong to a unit circuit UC_m (where $m = 1$ to n). Note also that see Fig. 62 as to a fluctuation in electric potential (signal waveform) of each section illustrated in Fig. 76.

In this case, a clock signal CKA to be supplied to an input terminal CK1 of a unit circuit UC_m where $m = 8k + 1$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) initially rises after an operation period starts, while a clock signal CKD to be supplied to an input terminal CK2 of the unit circuit UC_m is still inactive (while a node nB is showing "Low", and a transistor M8 is in an OFF

state).

Paying attention to this point, the inventors of the present invention configure the unit circuit UC_i (where $i = 8k + 1$), which belongs to a second intermediate stage, so that the control circuit CT_i connected to the gate of the transistor M2 is connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied (see Figs. 75 and 76). With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX (when an operation period PT starts), it is possible to turn on the transistor M2, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OTm (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if the clock signal CKB is still inactive when the clock signal CKA initially rises after the operation period starts.

The unit circuit UC_i where $i = 8k + 2$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) is also configured so that the control circuit CT_i connected to the gate of the transistor M2 is connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx is supplied. With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPx, it is possible to turn on the transistor M2, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OTm (due to a parasitic

capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if a clock signal CKb is still inactive when a clock signal CKa initially rises after an operation period starts.

5 The circuit U_{Cm} where $m = 8k + 3$ (where k is not less than 1 (one)) is also configured so that the control circuit CT_i connected to the gate of the transistor M2 is connected to the line X via which a start pulse signal SPX is supplied. With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse
10 signal SPX, it is possible to turn on the transistor M2, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the
15 transistor M10) even if a clock signal CKD is still inactive when a clock signal CKC initially rises after an operation period starts.

 The unit circuit U_{Ci} where $i = 8k + 4$ (k is not less than 1 (one)) is also configured so that the control circuit CT_i
20 connected to the gate of the transistor M2 is connected to the line x via which a start pulse signal SPx is supplied. With this configuration, in response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPx, it is possible to turn on the transistor M2, and to charge a node nA (a gate of a transistor M10) so as to show
25 "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is

outputted from an output terminal OT_m (due to a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10) even if a clock signal CK_d is still inactive when a clock signal CK_c initially rises after an operation period starts.

The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC7 (see Fig. 76) of the seventh stage. When a pulse is outputted from an output terminal of a unit circuit of the third stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby a node nA (nA7 in Fig. 62) is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A node nB (nB7 in Fig. 62) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKD supplied via the line D in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKD to be outputted from an output terminal OT7. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKD, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT13 of a unit circuit UC13 of the 13th stage (when a transistor 9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC7 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M2, M3, and M12 are turned on, in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL in synchronization with a falling edge

of a pulse outputted from an output terminal OT_n of a unit circuit UC_n of a final stage. This charges the node nA, the node nB, and the output terminal OT7 to show "Low".

5 The following description will discuss an operation of a unit circuit UC9 (see Fig. 76) of the ninth stage. In response to a rising edge of a start pulse signal SPX, (i) a transistor M2 is turned on, and (ii) a node nA (nA9 in Fig. 62) is charged to show "Low". This prevents such a malfunction that a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT9 in response to an initial
10 rising edge of a clock signal CKA after an operation period starts. Thereafter, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT5 of a unit circuit UC5 of the fifth stage, (i) a transistor M1 is turned on whereby the node nA is caused to show "High", and (ii) transistors M6 and M10 are turned on. A
15 node nB (nB9 in Fig. 62) is caused to show "Low" whereby a transistor M8 is turned off. In response to a rising edge of a clock signal CKA supplied via the line A in this state, an electric potential of the node nA is further increased. This causes a pulse (pulse width: 4H) of the clock signal CKA to be outputted
20 from the output terminal OT9. In response to a falling edge of the clock signal CKA, the electric potential of the node nA is decreased. Subsequently, when a pulse is outputted from an output terminal OT15 of a unit circuit UC15 of the 15th stage (when a transistor 9 is turned on), the node nB and the node nA
25 are caused to show "High" and "Low" respectively (the

transistor M10 is turned off). The unit circuit UC9 completes a reset. Thereafter, transistors M3 and M12 are turned on in response to a rising edge of an initialization signal INTL. This charges the node nB and the output terminal OT9 to show
5 "Low".

Fig. 76 illustrates a case where the gate of the transistor Mz of the control circuit SC is connected to the line (X or x) via which a start pulse signal SPX or SPx is supplied. The case is illustrative only. The gate of the transistor M2 of the control
10 circuit SC may be connected to a line (W or w) which is different from the line (X or x) (see Fig. 77). With this configuration, it is possible to supply, to the line W connected to odd-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPX, and it is possible to supply, to the line w connected
15 to even-numbered stages, a control signal which is synchronized with a start pulse signal SPx. This makes it possible to reduce loads of the start pulse signals.

[Concerning Examples 1 through 10]

The gate driver illustrated in Fig. 2 includes (i) the lines
20 (trunks) X, Y, x, and y via which respective (gate) start pulse signals SPX, SPY, SPx, and SPy (four phases) are supplied, and (ii) the first shift register SR1 and the second shift register SR2 of Example 1 to 10. Desirably, the lines (trunks) X, Y, x, and y do not overlap the first and second shift registers SR1 and SR2
25 so that loads of the start pulse signals are reduced. For example,

in a case where the gate driver is monolithically provided on the liquid crystal panel, (i) the lines X and Y are provided between the first shift register SR1 and one of two edges (glass edge surfaces) which serve as respective short sides of a glass substrate, and (ii) the lines x and y are provided between the second shift register SR2 and the other of the two edges (see (a) of Fig. 78). Alternatively, the lines X and Y are provided between the display section DA and the first shift register SR1 (the lines A through D and the line L are provided between the one of the two edges and the first shift register SR1), and the lines x and y are provided between the display section DA and the second shift register SR2 (the lines a through d and the line l are provided between the other of the two edges and the second shift register SR2) (see (b) of Fig. 78). Note that, in a case of no frame space, lines such as the lines L and l can be provided so as to overlap the respective first and second shift registers SR1 and SR2 (see (c) of Fig. 78).

In a case where, without the lines (L and l) provided (with the lines (L and l) removed), each initialization terminal LT_m is connected to the line (X, x, Y, or y) via which a start pulse signal is supplied, it is possible to supply only one start pulse (which rises immediately before an operation period starts) to the lines (X, x, Y, and y) (see Fig. 79).

In a case where a line W/w is used, a pulse supplied to the line W/w rises before an initial clock of a clock signal (CKA)

whose phase advances most, and may not be identical in terms of time to a start pulse (see Fig. 80).

The above Examples have described a case where a control transistor included in a control circuit SC is connected to the line X or the line x. In order to reduce loads of start pulse signals, the control transistor may be selectively connected to the line X, the line x, the line Y, or the line y (so that loads are distributed not to two lines but to four lines). For example, Fig. 5 of Example 1 is modified to Fig. 81 which illustrates a case where (i) a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of a unit circuit UC(n-5) are connected to a line Y and (ii) a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of a unit circuit UC(n-4) are connected to a line y. Similarly, Fig. 17 of Example 2 is modified to Fig. 82, Fig. 23 of Example 3 is modified to Fig. 83, and Fig. 34 of Example 4 is modified to Fig. 84. Fig. 42 of Example 6 is modified to Fig. 85 which illustrates a case where (i) a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of a unit circuit UC11 are connected to a line Y and (ii) a drain of and a gate of a transistor M4 of a unit circuit UC11 are connected to a line y. Similarly, Fig. 54 of Example 7 is modified to Fig. 86, Fig. 60 of Example 8 is modified to Fig. 87, and Fig. 71 of Example 9 is modified to Fig. 88.

It is possible to employ, as each transistor of the first and second shift registers SR1 and SR2 of Example 1 to 10, a TFT (Thin Film Transistor) whose semiconductor layer is made of an oxide semiconductor such as IGZO (InGaZnOx). In a case where

the TFT is employed as the each transistor, it is considered that an electric current easily leaks due to a raise of an electric potential of a gate (node nA) of a transistor M10, the raise being caused by a parasitic capacitance PC which is formed by the gate of and a drain of the transistor M10 (this is because a TFT which includes an oxide semiconductor has an excellent ON characteristic). Therefore, it can be said that it is significant to charge the node nA so as to certainly show VSS (Low) when an operation period starts, as has been described in the above Examples. Further, a vertical blanking period (including non-operation period) is often extended so that a liquid crystal panel which includes an oxide semiconductor reduces its power consumption. During such an extended vertical blanking period, a node nA will probably discharge electric power. Therefore, it can also be said in terms of this that it is significant to charge the node nA so as to certainly show VSS when an operation period starts.

Needless to say, it is possible to employ, as each transistor of the first and second shift registers SR1 and SR2 of Example 1 to 10, a TFT (Thin Film Transistor) whose semiconductor layer is made of amorphous silicon or polysilicon. Such a TFT leaks larger amount of electric current in an OFF state than a TFT which includes an oxide semiconductor, and a node nA will probably discharge electric power during a vertical blanking period (even if it is not a long

vertical blanking period). Particularly, in a case where amorphous silicon is used, (i) the transistor M10 has a large parasitic capacitance, and (ii) the transistor M10 easily leaks large amount of electric current due to a raise of a drain in response to a rising edge of a clock. Therefore, it can be said that it is significant to charge the node nA so as to certainly show VSS when an operation period starts.

A shift register of the present invention is configured to include an initial stage, a first intermediate stage, a second intermediate stage, and a final stage, each of the first and second intermediate stages having (i) a first input terminal, (ii) a second input terminal, (iii) an output terminal connected to the first input terminal via an output transistor, and (iv) a setting circuit, which is connected to the second input terminal and the output transistor, for setting an electric potential of a control terminal of the output transistor, a clock signal which is supplied to the first input terminal and a clock signal which is supplied to the second input terminal being different in phase from each other, the second intermediate stage having a control circuit (i) which is connected to the setting circuit of the second intermediate stage and (ii) to which a control signal is supplied, an operation period being a period of time (i) from activation of a shift start signal which is supplied to the initial stage (ii) to a change in signal which is outputted from the final stage from activation to inactivation (or a period of time from

activation of a shift start signal to a rest of the final stage),
when a clock signal which is supplied to the first input terminal
of the second intermediate stage is initially activated after an
operation period starts, a clock signal which is supplied to the
5 second input terminal of the second intermediate stage being
inactive.

By providing the setting circuit in the second
intermediate stage, it is possible to prevent malfunction of the
second intermediate stage even in a case where a clock signal
10 which is supplied to the second input terminal of the second
intermediate stage is inactive when a clock signal which is
supplied to the first input terminal of the second intermediate
stage is initially activated after an operation period starts.

The shift register of the present invention can be
15 configured so that the clock signal supplied to the first input
terminal of the second intermediate stage, and the clock signal
supplied to the second input terminal of the second
intermediate stage are kept inactive before the operation period
starts.

20 The shift register of the present invention can be
configured so that, when the clock signal supplied to the first
input terminal of the first intermediate stage is initially
activated after the operation period starts, the clock signal
supplied to the second input terminal of the first intermediate
25 stage is not inactive.

The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the first intermediate stage does not include the control circuit.

5 The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the first intermediate stage includes an adjustment circuit which is (i) identical in configuration to the control circuit and (ii) supplied with a constant electric potential signal instead of the control signal.

10 The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the first intermediate stage includes an initialization circuit which is (i) identical in configuration to the control circuit and (ii) supplied with an initialization signal.

15 The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the control signal is the shift start signal which is supplied to the initial stage.

20 The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the setting circuit includes a first setting transistor and a second setting transistor, the second setting transistor has a control terminal connected via the first setting transistor to the second input terminal, the control terminal of the output transistor is connected to a constant electric potential source via the second setting transistor, and when the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal is active, the output transistor is turned off.

25 The shift register of the present invention can be

configured so that the control circuit includes a control transistor which (i) is connected to the control terminal of the second setting transistor and (ii) has a control terminal supplied with the control signal.

5 The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the control circuit includes a control transistor which (i) is connected to the control terminal of the output transistor and (ii) has a control terminal supplied with the control signal.

10 The shift register of the present invention can be configured so that the output transistor has a semiconductor layer made of an oxide semiconductor.

 The shift register of the present invention can be configured to further include a third intermediate stage, wherein: the third intermediate stage includes (i) a first input terminal, (ii) a second input terminal, (iii) an output terminal connected to the first input terminal via an output transistor, and (iv) a setting circuit, which is connected to the second input terminal and the output transistor, for setting an electric potential of a control terminal of the output transistor; the first input terminal and the second input terminal are supplied with respective clock signals different in phase from each other; the third intermediate stage includes a control circuit which is (i) connected to the setting circuit and (ii) supplied with a control signal; when the clock signal supplied to the first input

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terminal of the third intermediate stage is initially activated after the operation period starts, the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the third intermediate stage is inactive; and the control signal supplied to the control circuit of the second intermediate stage, and the control signal supplied to the control circuit of the third intermediate stage are supplied via respective different lines.

A driver circuit of the present invention is configured to include: the shift register; a control line via which the control signal is supplied; a first clock line via which the clock signal is supplied to the first input terminal; and a second clock line via which the clock signal is supplied to the second input terminal.

The driver circuit of the present invention can be configured so that the shift register does not overlap with the control line.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiment above. An embodiment obtained by modifying as appropriate the embodiment based on technical knowledge, and a combination of such modified embodiments are encompassed in the embodiment of the present invention.

Industrial Applicability

A liquid crystal display device of the present invention is suitably applicable to, for example, various liquid crystal displays and liquid crystal televisions.

Reference Signs List

LCD: Liquid crystal display device

SR1: First shift register

5 SR2: Second shift register

GD: Gate driver

SD: Source Driver

DCC: Display control circuit

GLm: Scan signal line (connected to an mth stage)

10 UCm: Unit circuit (of an mth stage)

CK1 through CK4: Input terminal

STm: Set terminal (of an mth stage)

CTm: Control terminal (of an mth stage)

RTm: Reset terminal (of an mth stage)

15 OTm: Output terminal (of an mth stage)

M1 through M12: Transistor

SC: Control circuit

AC: Adjustment circuit

20 A through D: Lines via which respective clock signals CKA
through CKD are supplied

a through d: Lines via which respective clock signals CKa
through CKd are supplied

X and Y: Lines via which respective start pulse signals SPX and
SPY (control signals) are supplied

25 x and y: Lines via which respective start pulse signals SPx and

SPy (control signals) are supplied

L and l: Lines via which respective initialization signals INTL
and INTl are supplied

P: Line via which a power supply electric potential (VSS) is
5 supplied

W and w: Lines via which control signals are supplied

PT: Operation period

NT: Non-operation period

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Claims

Claim 1

A shift register, comprising an initial stage, a first intermediate stage, a second intermediate stage, and a final stage, wherein:

each of the first and second intermediate stages includes (i) a first input terminal supplied with a clock signal, (ii) a second input terminal supplied with a clock signal different in phase from the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal, (iii) an output terminal connected to the first input terminal via an output transistor, and (iv) a setting circuit, which is connected to the second input terminal and the output transistor, for setting an electric potential of a control terminal of the output transistor;

the second intermediate stage includes a control circuit which is (i) connected to the setting circuit and (ii) supplied with a control signal;

an operation period (i) starts at a time when a shift start signal supplied to the initial stage is activated and (ii) ends at a time when an output of the final stage changes from activation to inactivation; and

when the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal of the second intermediate stage is initially activated after the operation period starts, the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the second intermediate stage is inactive.

Claim 2

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal of the second intermediate stage, and the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the second intermediate stage are kept inactive before the operation period starts.

Claim 3

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein, when the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal of the first intermediate stage is initially activated after the operation period starts, the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the first intermediate stage is not inactive.

Claim 4

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first intermediate stage does not include the control circuit.

Claim 5

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first intermediate stage includes an adjustment circuit which is (i) identical in configuration to the control circuit and (ii) supplied with a constant electric potential signal instead of the control signal.

Claim 6

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first intermediate stage includes an initialization circuit which is (i)
5 identical in configuration to the control circuit and (ii) supplied with an initialization signal.

Claim 7

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the shift
10 start signal serves as the control signal.

Claim 8

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the setting circuit includes a first setting transistor and a second
15 setting transistor,

the second setting transistor has a control terminal connected via the first setting transistor to the second input terminal,

the control terminal of the output transistor is connected
20 to a constant electric potential source via the second setting transistor, and

when the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal is active, the output transistor is turned off.

Claim 9

The shift register as set forth in claim 8, wherein the control circuit includes a control transistor which (i) is connected to the control terminal of the second setting transistor and (ii) has a control terminal supplied with the control signal.

Claim 10

The shift register as set forth in claim 8, wherein the control circuit includes a control transistor which (i) is connected to the control terminal of the output transistor and (ii) has a control terminal supplied with the control signal.

Claim 11

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, wherein the output transistor has a semiconductor layer made of an oxide semiconductor.

Claim 12

The shift register as set forth in claim 1, further comprising a third intermediate stage, wherein:

the third intermediate stage includes (i) a first input terminal, (ii) a second input terminal, (iii) an output terminal connected to the first input terminal via an output transistor, and (iv) a setting circuit, which is connected to the second input terminal and the output transistor, for setting an electric

potential of a control terminal of the output transistor;

the first input terminal and the second input terminal are supplied with respective clock signals different in phase from each other;

5 the third intermediate stage includes a control circuit which is (i) connected to the setting circuit and (ii) supplied with a control signal;

when the clock signal supplied to the first input terminal of the third intermediate stage is initially activated after the
10 operation period starts, the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal of the third intermediate stage is inactive; and

the control signal supplied to the control circuit of the second intermediate stage, and the control signal supplied to the control circuit of the third intermediate stage are supplied
15 via respective different lines.

Claim 13

A driver circuit, comprising:

a shift register as set forth in any one of claims 1 through
20 12;

a control line via which the control signal is supplied;

a first clock line via which the clock signal is supplied to the first input terminal; and

a second clock line via which the clock signal is supplied
25 to the second input terminal.

Claim 14

The driver circuit as set forth in claim 13, wherein the shift register does not overlap with the control line.

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Claim 15

A display device, comprising a shift register as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 12.

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