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(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G02F 1/13394; G02F 1/13392
See application file for complete search history.

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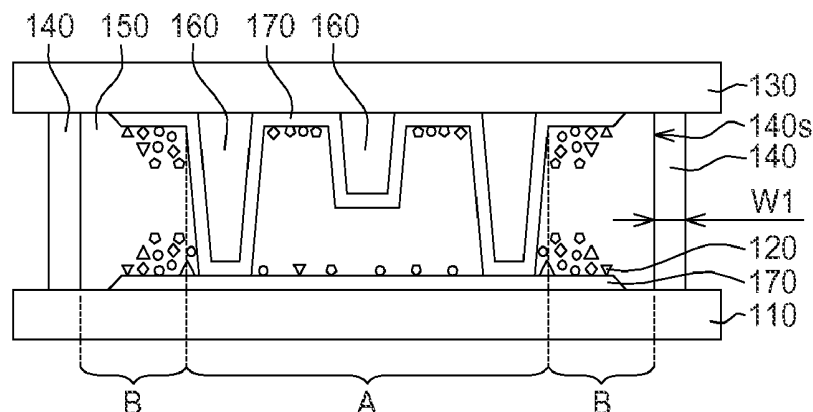
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display device is provided. The display device includes a display panel. The display panel includes a first substrate, a second substrate, at least a data line, at least a scan line, a wiring area, a liquid crystal layer, an alignment layer, a plurality of spacers, a seal, and a plurality of agglomerate polymer particles formed on the alignment layer. The first substrate has at least a pixel area having a pixel, the data line and the scan line intersected for defining the pixel area. The liquid crystal layer, the alignment layer, and the spacers are disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The wiring area is located outside the pixel area. The distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles located corresponding to at least a portion of the wiring area is higher than the distribution density of those located corresponding to the pixel area.

11 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

200



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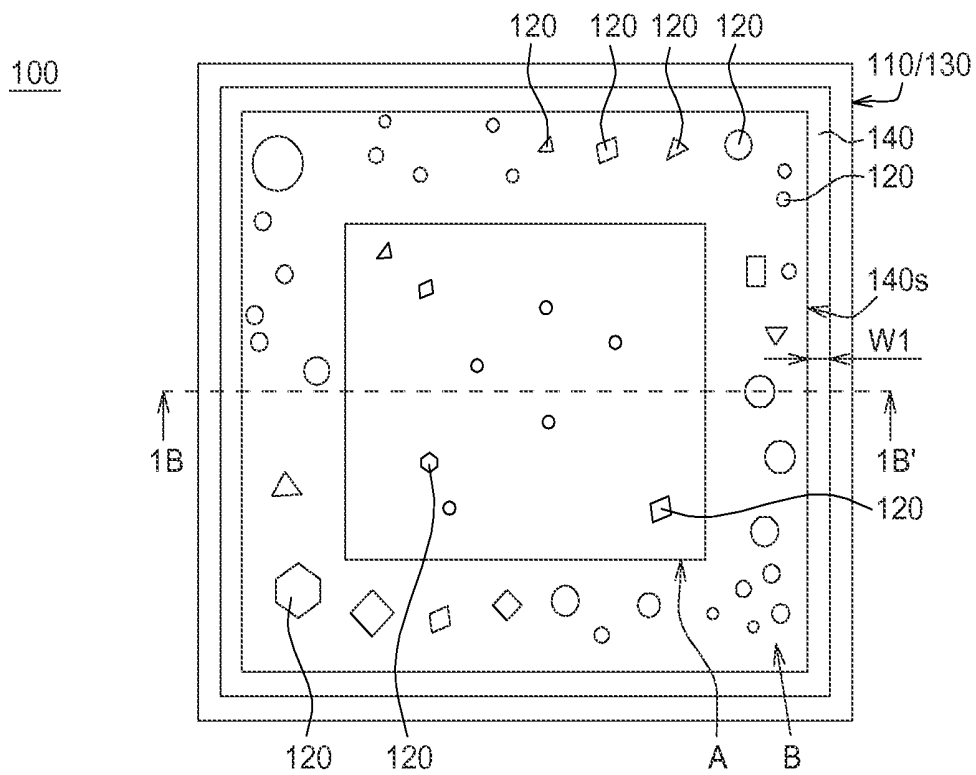


FIG. 1A

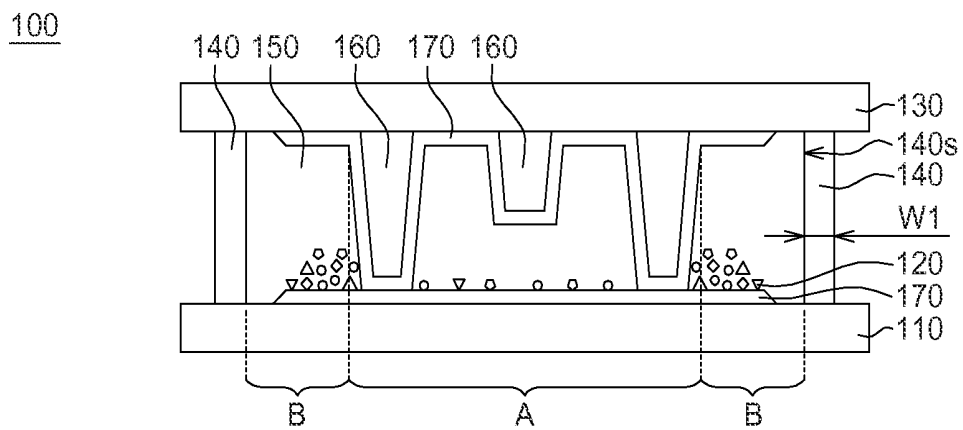


FIG. 1B

200

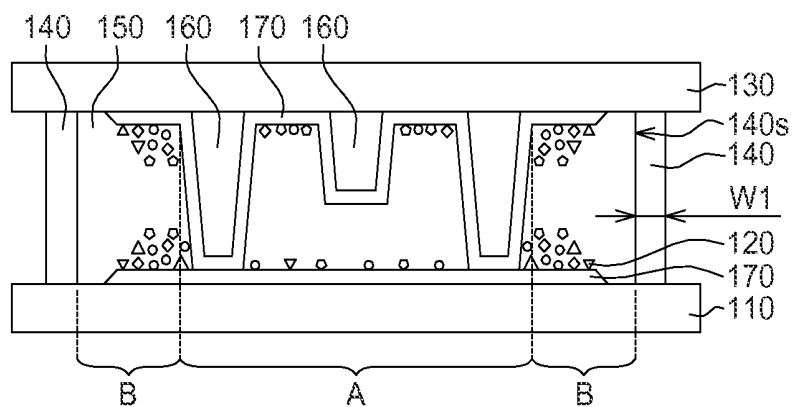


FIG. 2.

300

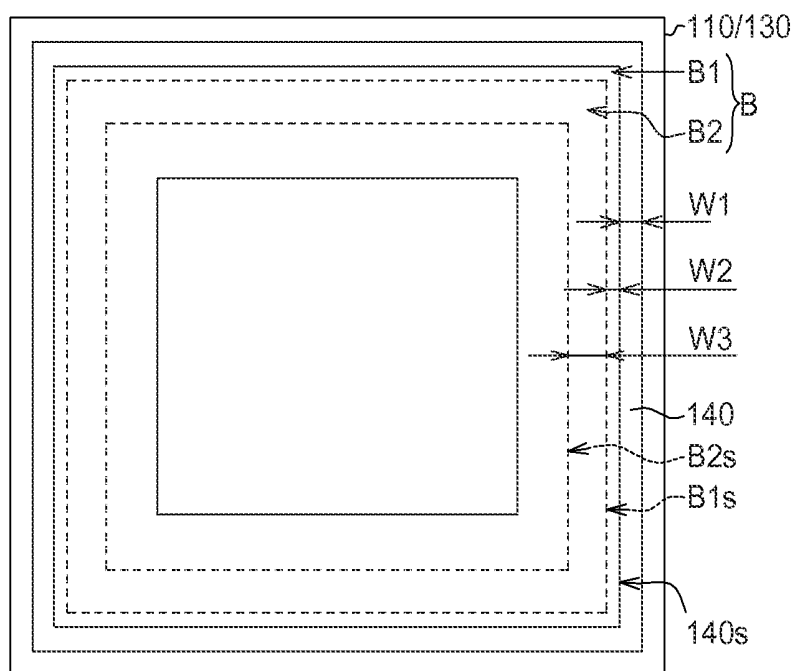


FIG. 3

400

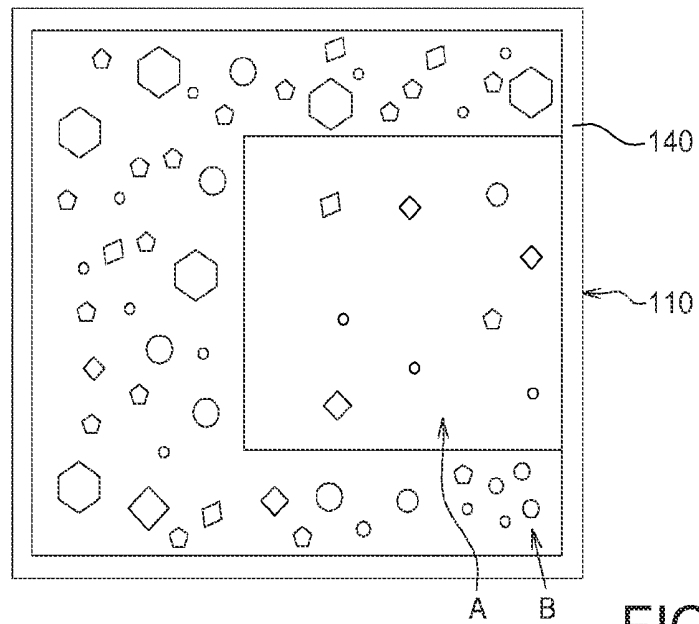


FIG. 4

500

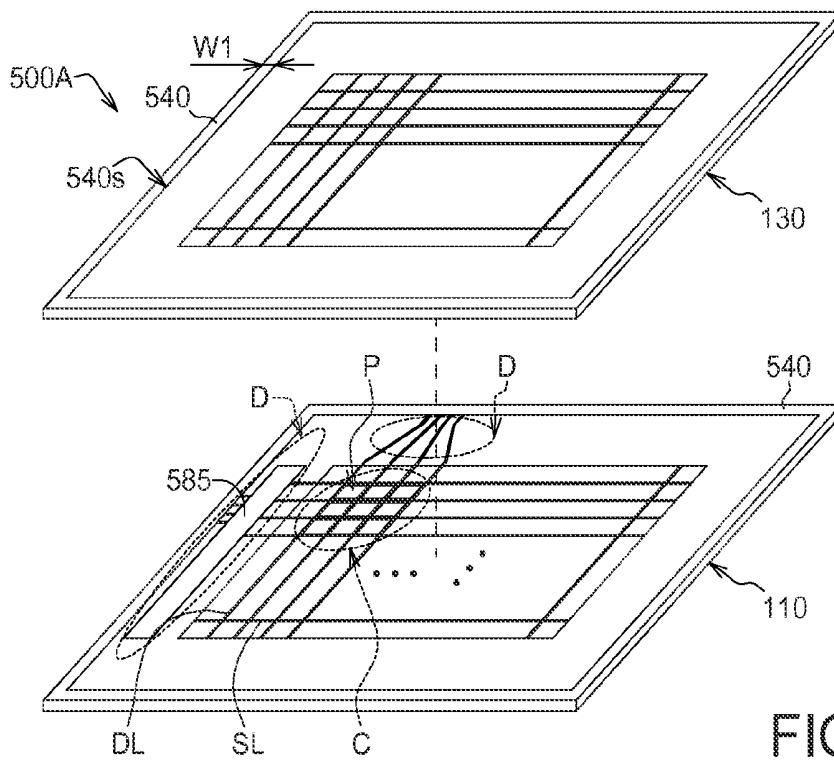


FIG. 5

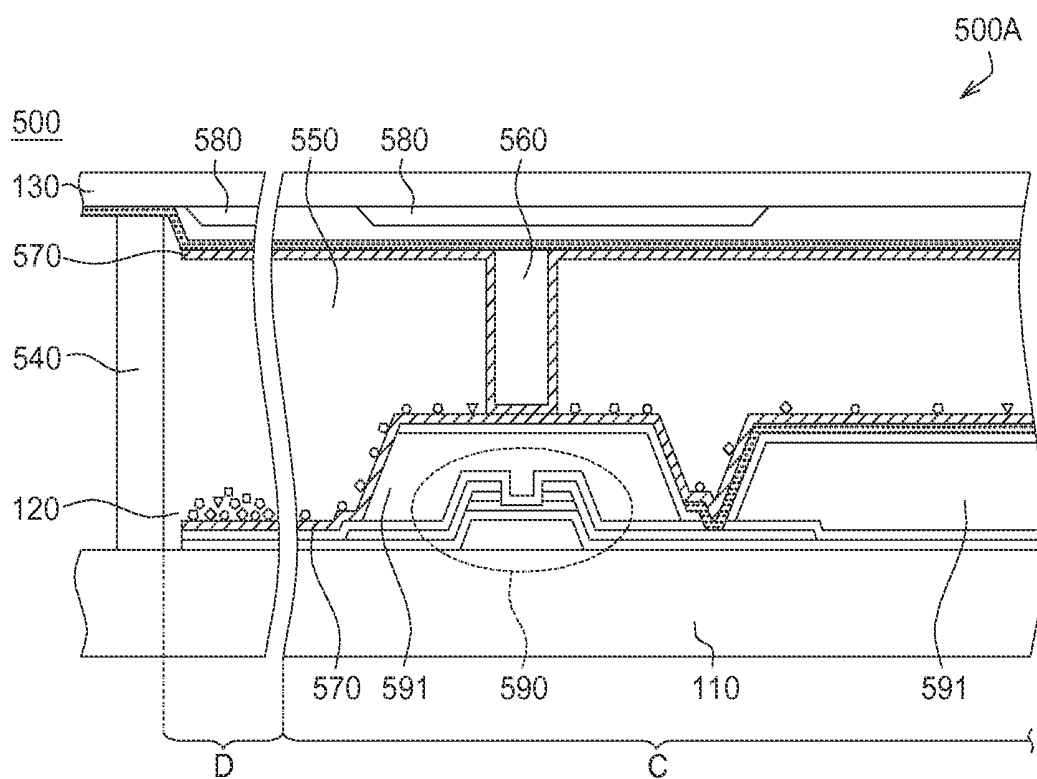


FIG. 6

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DISPLAY DEVICE

This application claims the benefit of Taiwan application Ser. No. 102130893, filed Aug. 28, 2013, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The disclosure related in general to a display device, and particularly to a display device having superior display quality.

2. Description of the Related Art

Liquid crystal displays have been applied in a variety of electronic products, such as laptops, tablet PCs, and etc. Moreover, along with the rapid advance of large-sized flat panel displays in the market, liquid crystal displays with light weight and miniaturized sizes have played very important roles and gradually replaced CRT displays to become the main stream in the market.

Currently, vertical alignment liquid crystal display panels are one of the main stream products. However, vertical alignment liquid crystal display panels have issues of light leakage, which affect the display quality thereof. Therefore, researchers have been working on providing vertical alignment liquid crystal display panels having superior display quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The disclosure is directed to a display device. In the embodiments, the agglomerate polymer particles located corresponding to at least a portion of the wiring area have a higher distribution density than those located corresponding to the pixel area, such that the light transmittance of the wiring area is lowered; accordingly, the light leakage of the display device is reduced, and the qualities of the display images are improved.

According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, a display device is provided. The display device includes a display panel. The display panel includes a first substrate, a second substrate, at least a data line, at least a scan line, a wiring area, a liquid crystal layer, an alignment layer, a plurality of spacers, a seal, and a plurality of agglomerate polymer particles. The first substrate and the second substrate are disposed opposite to the first substrate, and the first substrate has at least a pixel area having a pixel. The data line and the scan line are intersected for defining the pixel area. The wiring area is located outside the pixel area. The liquid crystal layer, the alignment layer, and the spacers are disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The seal is disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate and located outside the wiring area. The agglomerate polymer particles are formed on the alignment layer. The distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles located corresponding to at least a portion of the wiring area is higher than the distribution density of those located corresponding to the pixel area.

The above and other aspects of the invention will become better understood with regard to the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiment(s). The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A shows a top view of a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

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FIG. 1B shows a cross-sectional view along the cross-sectional line 1B-1B' of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of a display panel according to another embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 shows a top view of a display panel according to a further embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 shows a top view of a display panel according to a still further embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 shows a simplified explosion diagram of a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional view of a display device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According to the embodiments of the present disclosure, in the display device, the agglomerate polymer particles located corresponding to at least a portion of the wiring area have a higher distribution density than those located corresponding to the pixel area, such that the light transmittance of the wiring area is lowered; accordingly, the light leakage of the display device is reduced, and the qualities of the display images are improved. The embodiments are described in details with reference to the accompanying drawings. The identical elements of the embodiments are designated with the same or similar reference numerals. Also, it is to be noted that the drawings may be simplified for illustrating the embodiments. Thus, the specification and the drawings are to be regarded as an illustrative sense rather than a restrictive sense. The details of the structures of the embodiments are for exemplification only, not for limiting the scope of protection of the disclosure. Detailed structures may be modified or changed by one skilled in the art after having the benefit of this description of the disclosure.

FIG. 1A shows a top view of a display panel 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, and FIG. 1B shows a cross-sectional view along the cross-sectional line 1B-1B' of FIG. 1A. Referring to FIGS. 1A-1B, the display panel 100 includes a first substrate 110 and a plurality of agglomerate polymer particles 120. The first substrate 110 has a display area A and a non-display area B adjacent to the display area A. The display area A represents the area of the display panel 100 for displaying images, and the non-display area B represents the area not for displaying images. The agglomerate polymer particles 120 are disposed on the first substrate 110. In an embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1A, the non-display area B surrounds the display area A.

In the embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles 120 located in at least a portion of the non-display area B is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles 120 located in the display area A. In other words, the agglomerate polymer particles 120 located in different portions of the non-display area B may have different distribution densities; that is, the agglomerate polymer particles 120 located in at least some portions of the non-display area B have distribution densities different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles 120 located in the display area A. Moreover, the agglomerate polymer particles 120 have irregular shapes and sizes. In the embodiment, the display area A is such as an area in the pixel area for displaying images, and the non-display area B is such as a wiring area. However, the non-display area B may include any area which is not for displaying images and is not limited to the above-mentioned example.

In an embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles 120 located in the non-display area B

having a size of 10-50 nm is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B having a size of 50-100 nm. Moreover, among the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B, those with a size of 10-50 nm have a higher distribution density than those with a size of 50-100 nm.

In another embodiment, among the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm, those located in at least a portion (e.g. some local regions) of the non-display area B have a different distance between the agglomerate polymer particles **120** from the distance between those located in the display area A. For example, among the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm, the distance between any two of the adjacent agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B is different from the distance between any two of the adjacent agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the display area A. In an embodiment, among the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm, the distance between any two of the adjacent agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B is smaller than the distance between any two of the adjacent agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the display area A. It is to be noted that the distance described herein indicates at least one of a minimum distance or an average distance.

In the embodiment, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B do not have any particular arrangement(s) and orientation(s). In other words, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are arranged irregularly on the first substrate **110**. The agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the display area A have particular arrangement(s) for aligning the liquid crystals to tilt toward particular direction(s). The agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in different areas may be provided with different functions according to the irradiation curing process applied thereon and whether an electric field is applied thereon. The distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in at least a portion of the non-display area B is higher than the distribution density of the irregularly arranged agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the display area A. Since the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B do not have any particular orientation(s), the liquid crystals in the area do not tilt toward particular direction(s), thereby the area turns into a dark area, which lowers the light transmittance, and hence the light leakage issue of the display panel **100** can be improved.

As shown in FIGS. 1A-1B, the display panel **100** may further include a second substrate **130**, a seal **140**, a liquid crystal layer **150**, and a plurality of spacers **160**. The second substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** are disposed opposite to each other. The liquid crystal layer **150** and the seal **140** are disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130**. The seal **140** is located outside the non-display area B. The spacers **160** are disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130** for providing a gap for disposing the liquid crystal layer **150**. The spacers **160** may have different heights for providing buffering when the panel is pressed. The agglomerate polymer particles **120** are in direct contact with the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **150**. It is also important to point out that the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are not necessarily drawn to scale according to the actual products, and the drawings are for illustrating the embodiments only and not for limiting the scope of protection of the disclosure.

In the embodiment, since the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the non-display area B are not provided

with any alignment functions for guiding particular directions, and accordingly are not provided with any alignment functions for the liquid crystal molecules. Therefore, in the non-display area B, the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **150** may tilt toward any possible directions, thereby the light transmittance of the non-display area is lowered, forming an excellent dark area, and the light leakage issue of the display panel **100** is improved, which further increases the contrast and quality of the images displayed in the display area.

According to the embodiments of the present disclosure, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are not limited to have particular sizes or shapes, and the sizes can be adjusted according to application needs. In an embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 10-100 nm located in the non-display area B is higher than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 10-100 nm located in the display area A. In another embodiment, in the non-display area B, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 10-50 nm is higher than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm. In a further embodiment, in the non-display area B, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm located on the first substrate **110** is lower than the distribution density of those located on the second substrate **130**. It is important to point out that since the agglomerate polymer particles **120** do not have particular shapes, the term of "size" refers to the dimension(s) of the agglomerate polymer particles **120**, which may be diameter, height, width, or any expression suitable for representing the size of one agglomerate **120**.

In the embodiment, the display panel **100** may further include a thin film transistor array and a color filter layer on the first substrate **110**. In an alternative embodiment, the color filter layer may be disposed on the second substrate **130**.

In the embodiment, the display panel **100** may further include an alignment layer **170** disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130**. For example, the alignment layer **170** is disposed on the first substrate **110** or on the second substrate **130**, and the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are formed on the alignment layer **170**. In an embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 1A-1B, the display panel **100** may include two alignment layers **170** formed on the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130**, respectively, and the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are formed on the alignment layer **170** located close to the first substrate **110**. In the embodiment, the alignment layer **170** may be a polyimide (PI) film.

In the embodiment, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** may be formed by a variety of processes. In an embodiment, UV curable monomers are added while forming the liquid crystal layer **150** or the alignment layer **170**, and then a UV irradiation process is performed from the first substrate **110** side or the second substrate **130** side for forming the agglomerate polymer particles **120** on the first substrate **110** or on the alignment layer **170**. The material of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** formed by irradiating UV curable monomers is polymer. Polymerization degrees of the polymer in different areas are different from one another; thereby the distribution densities of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** in different areas are different.

In an embodiment, the display panel **100** is such as a nano-protrusion vertical aligned liquid crystal display panel, and the agglomerate polymer particles **120** and the nano-protrusion alignment structure on the surface of the alignment layer **170** can be formed from the same monomers. For

example, the nano-protrusion alignment structure can be formed in the display area A by polymerizing the monomers in the display area A while an external electric field is continuously applied thereon, and the agglomerate polymer particles **120** can be formed by polymerizing the monomers in the non-display area B without applying any external electric field, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** being irregularly arranged and lacking particular alignment directions. As such, the nano-protrusion alignment structure located in the display area A can help the liquid crystal molecules to align with predetermined direction(s), and the agglomerate polymer particles **120**, lacking particular alignment directions, located in the non-display area B can cause the liquid crystal molecules in the non-display area B to tilt toward various directions for forming an excellent dark area. As such, the possibility of the light leakage of the display panel **100** is decreased, and the contrast and the displaying quality of the display panel **100** are improved.

The aforementioned nano-protrusion alignment structure and the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in different designated areas may be manufactured by various processes. For example, via the design of a patterned electrode, wherein the patterned electrode is not formed on the area of the substrate corresponding to the non-display area B, the monomers located corresponding to the non-display area B are therefore not influenced by the electric field while being cured by UV irradiation. Alternatively, a patterned mask is applied to shield the non-display area B while the monomers are irradiated with UV light and applied with a continuously electric field, such that the monomers in the non-display area B do not undergo polymerization reaction, and the monomers in the non-display area B undergo polymerization under UV irradiation after the electric field is removed.

Furthermore, the above-mentioned shielding design from the UV irradiation for the non-display area B can utilize additional patterned masks or structural arrangements of originally existing elements in the display panel. For example, a metal wiring or a black matrix located in the non-display area B can be used for shielding the non-display area B from UV irradiation. The black matrix can be designed as a patterned black matrix with through holes for UV light to pass through, such that the monomers in the non-display area B may undergo polymerization reaction to form the agglomerate polymer particles **120**. In the embodiment, the UV irradiation is preferably performed from the substrate side without the color filter layer disposed thereon.

In other words, the formation of a number of the agglomerate polymer particles **120**, which are irregularly arranged and lack alignment functions, in the non-display area B can further consume the residual monomers in the liquid crystal layer **150**. As such, the polar impurities absorbed by the un-reacted monomers in the liquid crystal layer **150** or that the residual monomers polymerize and form protrusion structures with alignment functions in the non-display area B can be reduced. Accordingly, deterioration of materials is reduced, light leakage of the display panel is decreased, and the contrast and displaying quality of the display panel can be further improved.

FIG. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of a display panel **200** according to another embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 2, a plurality of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** may be further disposed on the second substrate **130**. In the embodiment, in the non-display area B, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located on the first substrate **110** is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located on the second substrate **130**. For example, while the

agglomerate polymer particles **120** are formed by a UV curing process performed on UV curable monomers, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** formed on the UV irradiation side of the substrate, which side is closer to the UV light, have a relatively high distribution density and a relatively large size. Alternatively, the sizes and the locations of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** can be controlled by adjusting the focus or the wavelength range of the UV irradiation.

In an embodiment, in the non-display area B, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm located on the first substrate **110** is lower than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located on the second substrate **130**. In the present embodiment, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are formed by a UV irradiation process performed on UV curable monomers, and the UV irradiation process is performed from the second substrate **130** side.

FIG. 3 shows a top view of a display panel **300** according to a further embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 3, the seal **140** has a first width W1 and a first sidewall **140s**, and the first sidewall **140s** is adjacent to the non-display area B. The non-display area B can be divided into two regions B1 and B2. The region B1 includes the range starting from the first sidewall **140s** and extending a second width W2 away from the first sidewall **140s**, the second width W2 is the distance between the first sidewall **140s** and the second sidewall B1s, and the second width W2 is less than the first width W1. The region B2 includes a range starting from the second sidewall B1s and extending a third width W3 away from the second sidewall B1s, the third width W3 is the distance between the second sidewall B1s and the third sidewall B2s, and the third width W3 is larger than one time the first width W1 to less than two times the first width W1. In the embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** on the second substrate **130** and located in the region B1 is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the region B2. The amount of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm located in the region B1 is more than the amount of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm located in the region B2. In the embodiment, by controlling the range the UV irradiation covers and the wavelength of the UV irradiation, the agglomerate polymer particles **120** can be formed together with the curing of the seal **140** by the UV irradiation process. Accordingly, the seal **140** and the agglomerate polymer particles **120** can be formed in single UV irradiation step. As such, the irradiation energy is reduced, the monomers neighboring the seal **140** can react together and form the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having relatively large sizes, and the light leakage of the display panel can be further reduced.

FIG. 4 shows a top view of a display panel **400** according to a still further embodiment of the present disclosure. In the embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4, the non-display area B' is disposed adjacent to the display area A' but not surrounding the display area A'. The distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in at least a portion of the non-display area B' is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the display area A'. In an embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 10-100 nm located in the non-display area B' is higher than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 10-100 nm located in the display area A'. In another embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** (with no size limitation) located

in at least a portion of the non-display area B' is higher than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** (with no size limitation) located in the display area A'.

FIG. 5 shows a simplified explosion diagram of a display device **500** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, and FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional view of a display device **600** according to another embodiment of the present disclosure. It is to be noted that some of the elements in FIGS. 5-6 are omitted or simplified for illustrating the embodiments. The details of the structures of the embodiments are not drawn to scale and for exemplification only, thus not for limiting the scope of protection of the disclosure. In the present embodiment, the seal **540** is adjacent to and aligned with the sidewalls of the substrates **110/130**. In an alternative embodiment, the seal is not necessarily adjacent to the sidewalls of the substrate **110/130**.

Referring to FIGS. 5-6, the display device **500** includes a display panel **500A**. The display panel **500A** includes the first substrate **110**, the second substrate **130**, at least a data line DL, at least a scan line SL, a wiring area D, the liquid crystal layer **550**, the alignment layer **570**, the spacers **560**, the seal **540**, and the agglomerate polymer particles **120**. The first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130** are disposed opposite to each other. The first substrate **110** has at least a pixel area C having at least a pixel P. The data line DL and the scan line SL are intersected for defining the pixel area C. The wiring area D is located outside the pixel area C. The liquid crystal layer **550** and the alignment layer **570** are disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130**. The spacers **560** are disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130** for providing a gap for disposing the liquid crystal layer **550**. The seal **540** is disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130** and located outside the wiring area D. The agglomerate polymer particles **120** are formed on the alignment layer **570**. The distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located corresponding to at least a portion of the wiring area D is higher than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located corresponding to the pixel area C.

In the embodiment, the display panel **500A** includes, for example, two alignment layers **570** formed on the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130**, respectively. The agglomerate polymer particles **120** are formed on at least one of the alignment layers **570** on at least one of the first substrate **110** or the second substrate **130**. The above-mentioned agglomerate polymer particles **120** located corresponding to the wiring area D or corresponding to the pixel area C may be formed on both of the alignment layer **570** on the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **130**. In fact, the above-mentioned agglomerate polymer particles **120** located corresponding to the wiring area D or corresponding to the pixel area C simply refers to the range which the agglomerate polymer particles **120** are located corresponding to.

As shown in FIGS. 5-6, the display device **500** may further include a black matrix (BM) **580**, a thin film transistor array **590**, and a color filter layer **591**. The thin film transistor array **590** and the color filter layer **591** are disposed on the first substrate **110**, and the black matrix **580** is disposed on the second substrate **130**. In the embodiment, the wiring area D may include one or more than one driver on panel **585**, such as a gate driver on panel (GOP) or a data drive on panel or both of the above. One set of GOP is illustrated in FIG. 5; however, a plurality sets of the gate driver and/or the data drive on panel may be arranged as well depending on the design requirements.

In an embodiment, in the wiring area D, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** on the first

substrate **110** is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** on the second substrate **130**.

In an embodiment, in the wiring area D, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 10-50 nm is higher than the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** having a size of 50-100 nm.

In an embodiment, referring to FIGS. 3 and 5-6, the seal **540** has the first width W1 and the first sidewall **540s** adjacent to the wiring area D. The wiring area D can be divided into two regions. The first region includes the range starting from the first sidewall **540s** and extending the second width W2 away from the first sidewall **540s**, and the second width W2 is less than the first width W1. The second region includes a range starting from the first region and extending the third width W3 away from the sidewall adjacent to the first region, and the third width W3 is higher than one time the first width W1 to less than two times the first width W1. In the embodiment, the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** on the second substrate **130** and located in the first region is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles **120** located in the second region.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of the preferred embodiment(s), it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is claimed is:

1. A display device, comprising:

a display panel, comprising:

- a first substrate and a second substrate disposed opposite to the first substrate, wherein the first substrate has at least a pixel area having a pixel;
- at least a data line and at least a scan line intersected for defining the pixel area;
- a wiring area located outside the pixel area;
- a liquid crystal layer and two alignment layers disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a plurality of spacers disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a seal disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate and located outside the wiring area; and
- a plurality of agglomerate polymer particles formed on at least one of the alignment layers;

wherein the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles located in the wiring area on the first substrate is different from the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles located in a portion of the second substrate corresponding to the wiring area.

2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles having a size of 10-100 nm located in the wiring area is higher than the distribution density of those located in the pixel area.

3. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles located in the wiring area having a size of 10-50 nm is higher than the distribution density of those having a size of 50-100 nm.

4. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the seal has a first width and a first sidewall, the first sidewall is adjacent to the wiring area, and the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles located on the second sub-

strate within a range starting from the first sidewall to less than one time the first width away from the first sidewall is different from the distribution density of those within a range starting from higher than one time the first width to less than three times the first width away from the first sidewall. 5

5. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the distance between the agglomerate polymer particles having a size of 50-100 nm located in the wiring area is different from the distance between those located in the pixel area.

6. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the distribution density of the agglomerate polymer particles having a size of 50-100 nm located in the wiring area on the first substrate is lower than the distribution density of those on the second substrate. 10

7. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the wiring area is adjacent to the pixel area. 15

8. The display device according to claim 1, further comprising a black matrix on the second substrate.

9. The display device according to claim 1, further comprising a thin film transistor array on the first substrate. 20

10. The display device according to claim 1, further comprising a color filter layer on the first substrate.

11. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the wiring area comprises a gate driver on panel (GOP) or a data driver on panel. 25

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专利名称(译)	显示设备		
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摘要(译)

提供一种显示装置。显示装置包括显示面板。显示面板包括第一基板，第二基板，至少数据线，至少扫描线，布线区域，液晶层，取向层，多个间隔物，密封件和多个附聚物在取向层上形成聚合物颗粒。第一基板至少具有像素的像素区域，数据线和扫描线相交以限定像素区域。液晶层，配向层和间隔物设置在第一基板和第二基板之间。布线区域位于像素区域外。对应于布线区域的至少一部分的聚集体聚合物颗粒的分布密度高于对应于像素区域的那些的分布密度。

