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(54) **DISPLAY WITH ARRAY OF LIGHT-TRANSMITTING WINDOWS**

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G09G 3/3233 (2016.01)

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(Continued)

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CPC G09G 3/3233; H01L 27/3216; H01L 27/3227; H01L 27/3262; H01L 27/3265;

(Continued)

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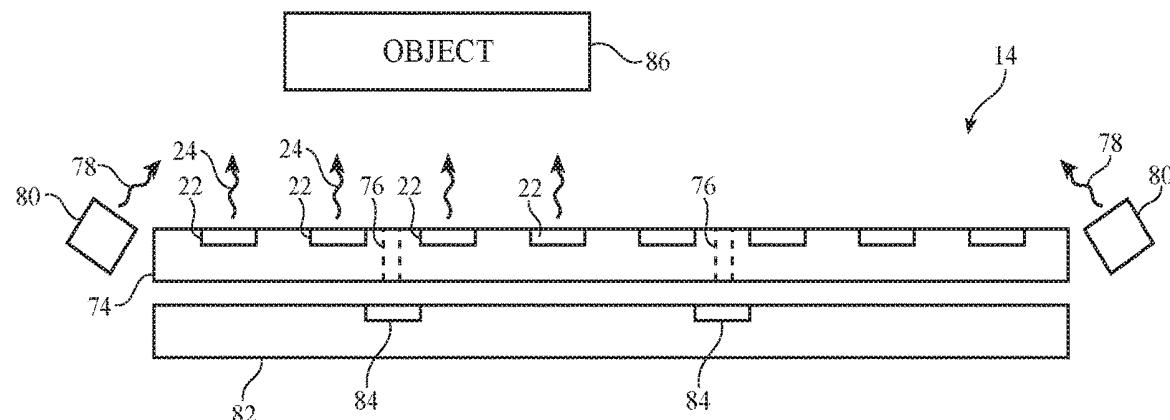
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display may have an array of pixels. Each pixel may have a light-emitting diode such as an organic light-emitting diode. The organic light-emitting diodes may each have an anode that is coupled to a thin-film transistor pixel circuit for controlling the anode. Transparent windows may be formed in the display. The windows may be formed by replacing data storage capacitors and other pixel circuit structures in a subset of the pixels with transparent window structures, by selectively removing portions of light-emitting diode anodes, and by shifting anodes. An array of electrical components such as an array of light sensors may be aligned with the transparent windows and may be used to measure light passing through the transparent windows.

14 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



* cited by examiner

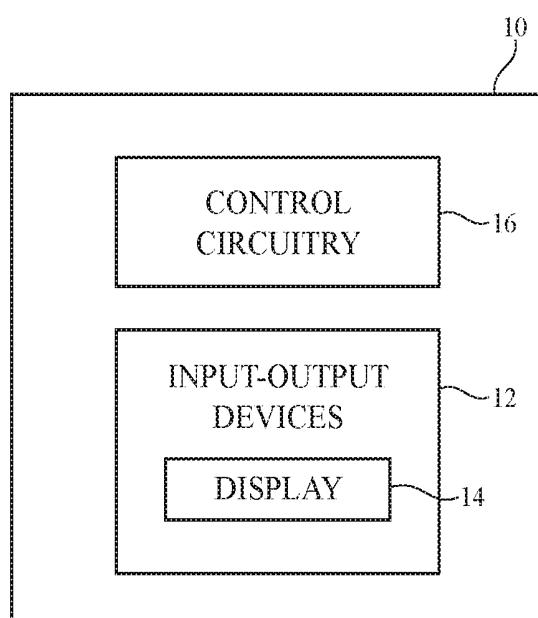


FIG. 1

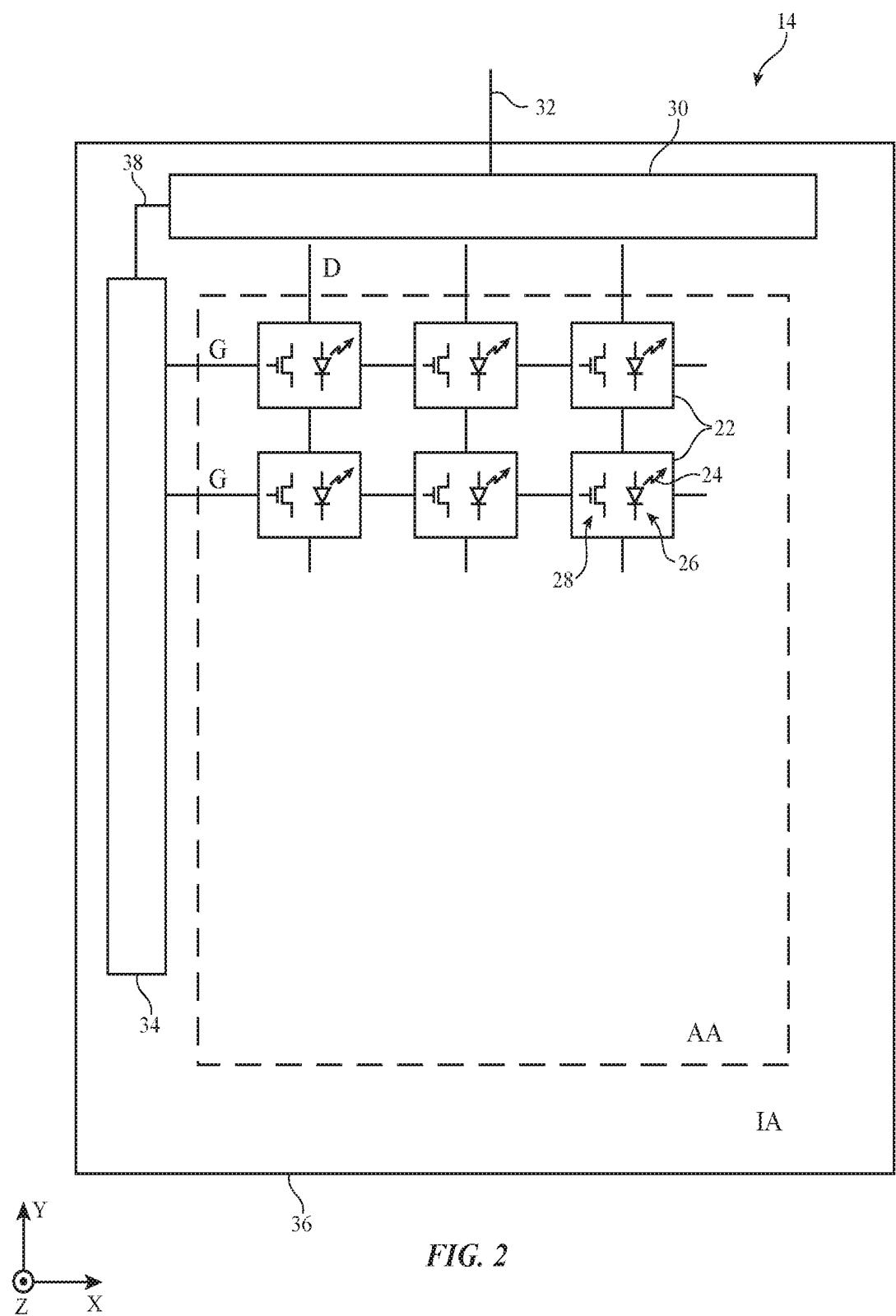


FIG. 2

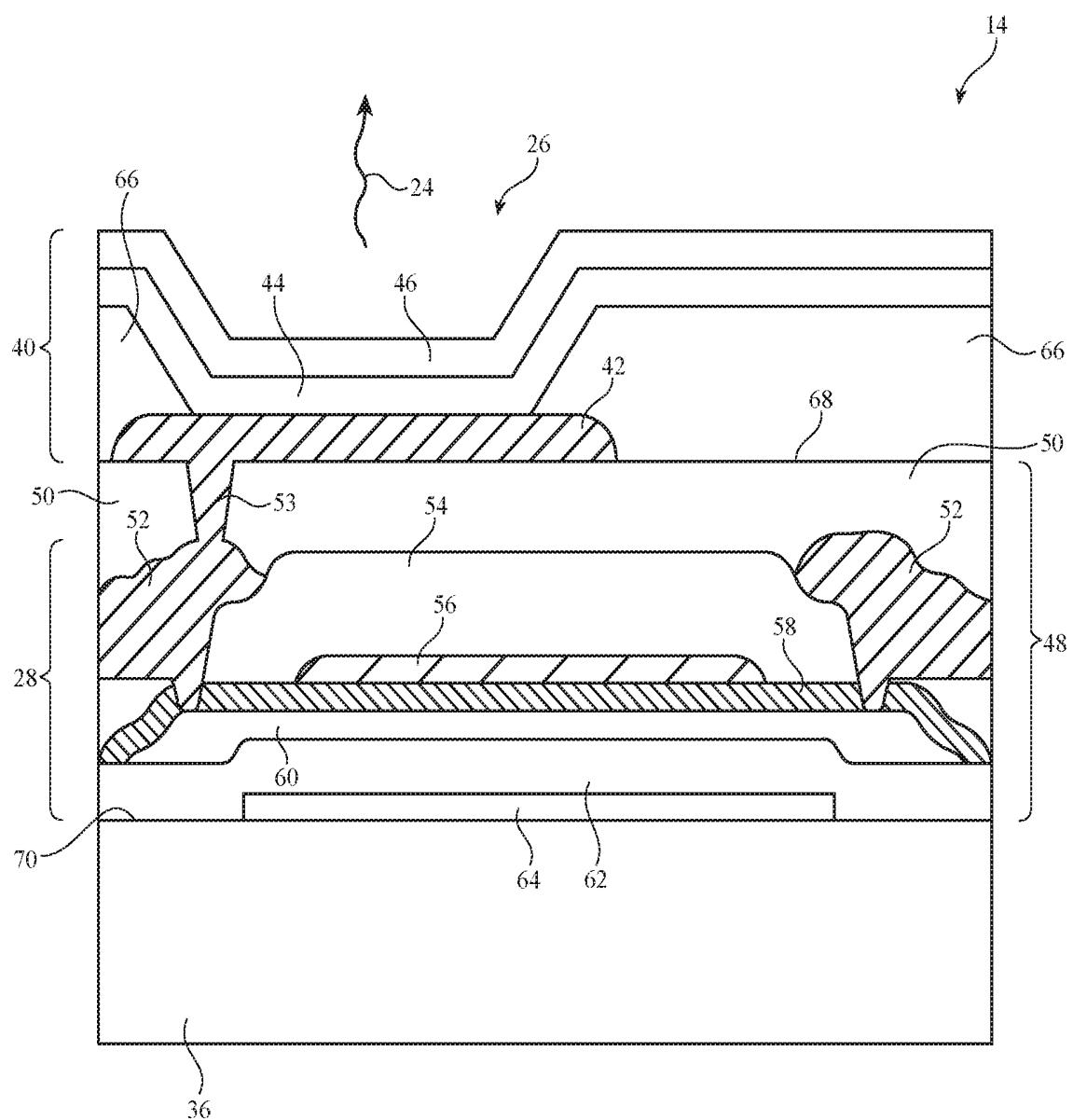


FIG. 3

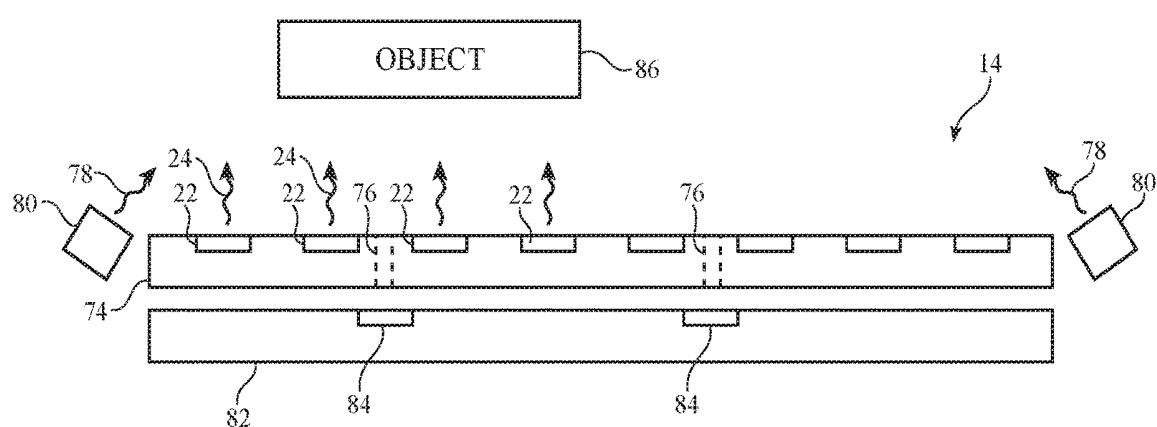


FIG. 4

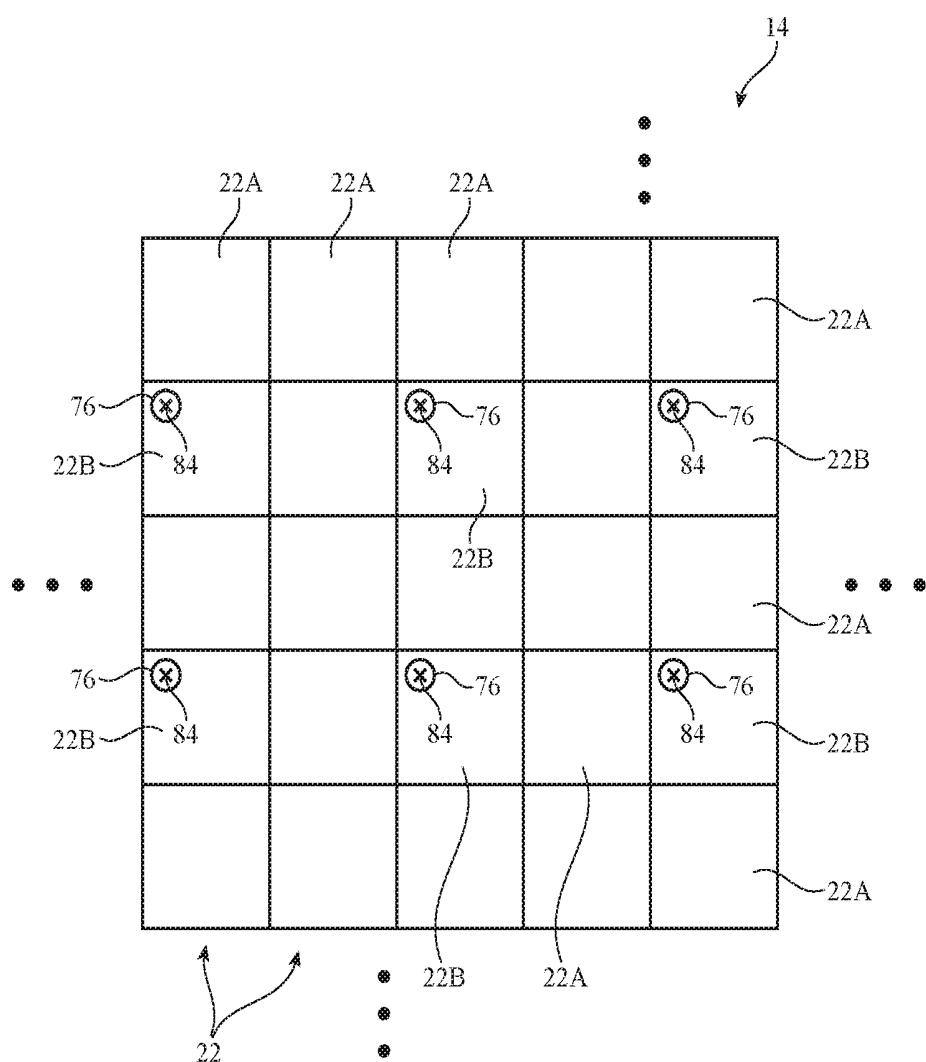


FIG. 5

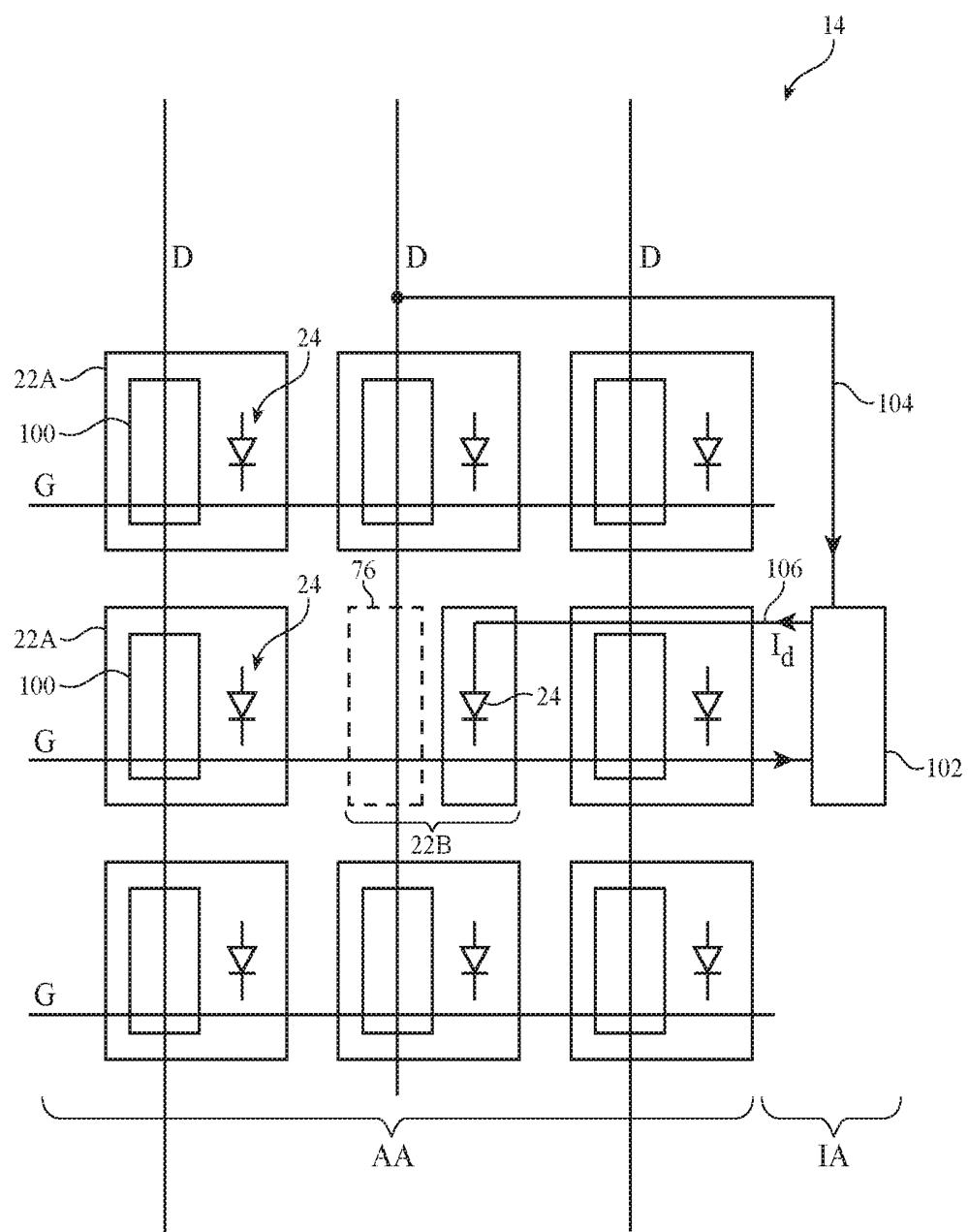


FIG. 6

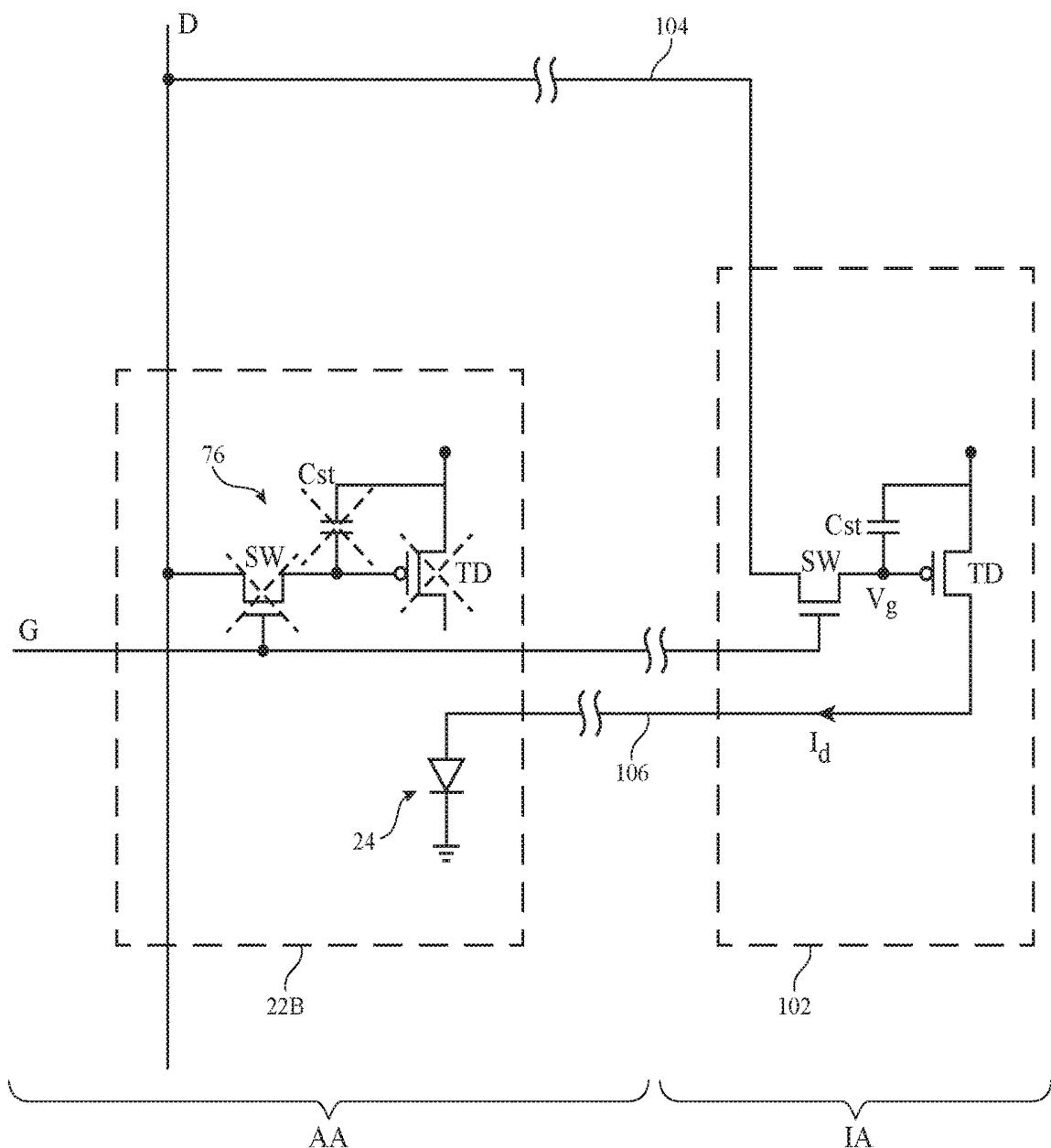
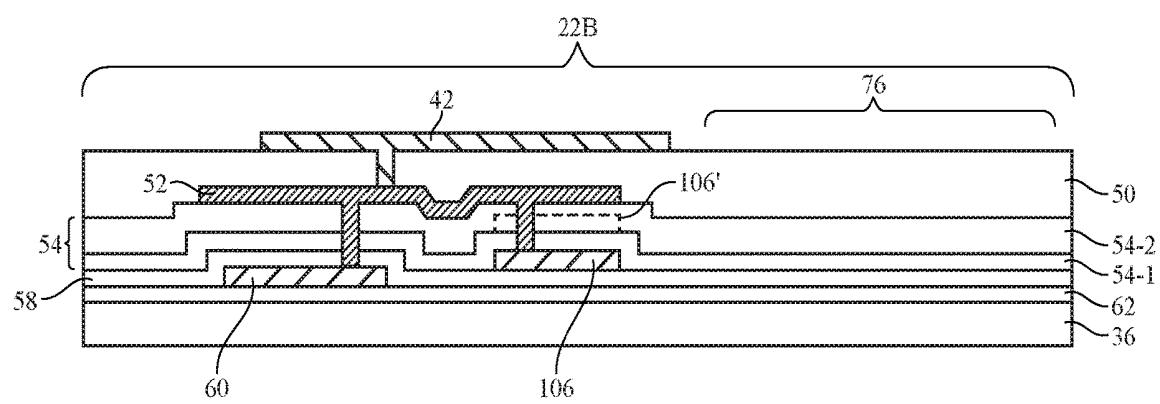
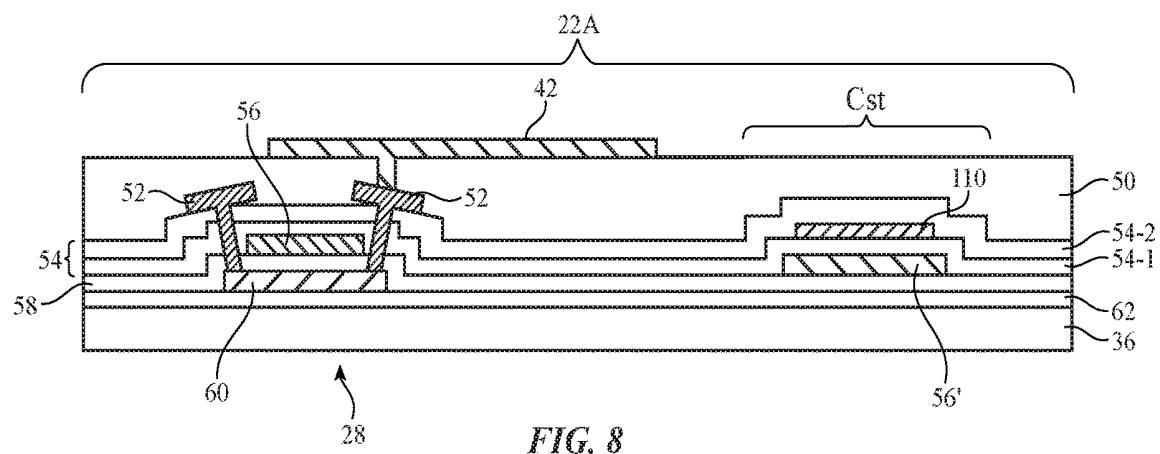


FIG. 7



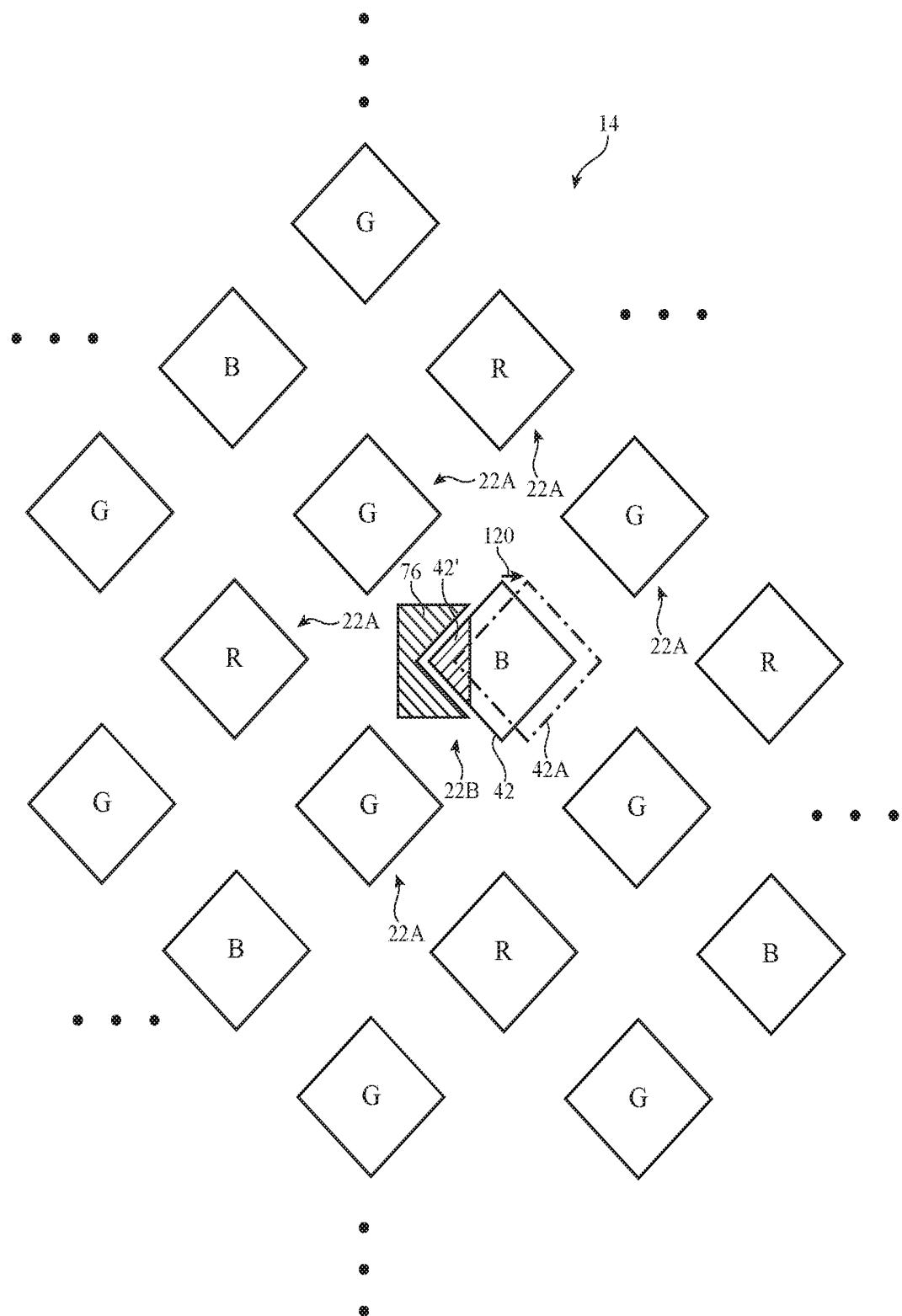


FIG. 10

DISPLAY WITH ARRAY OF LIGHT-TRANSMITTING WINDOWS

This application claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 62/247,543, filed Oct. 28, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

This relates generally to electronic devices, and, more particularly, to electronic devices with displays.

Electronic devices often include displays. Displays such as organic light-emitting diode displays have pixels with light-emitting diodes. The light emitting diodes each have electrodes (i.e., an anode and a cathode). Emissive material is interposed between the electrodes. During operation, current passes through the emissive material between the electrodes, generating light.

The electrodes in an organic light-emitting diode display are formed from a photolithographically patterned layer of conductive material. Electrodes are organized in a regularly spaced array. This type of arrangement simplifies the layout of thin-film transistor circuits for the display.

It may be desirable to incorporate electrical components into a display. If care is not taken, the electrodes and other circuitry in a display may interfere with these components.

It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide improved display arrangements for accommodating the addition of electrical components.

SUMMARY

A display may have an array of pixels. Each pixel may have a light-emitting diode such as an organic light-emitting diode. The organic light-emitting diodes may each have an anode that is coupled to a thin-film transistor pixel circuit for controlling the anode.

Transparent windows may be formed in the display. The windows may be formed by replacing data storage capacitors and other pixel circuit structures in some of the pixels with transparent window structures. If desired, windows may be accommodated by selectively removing portions of the anodes in some of the pixels. Configurations may also be used in which the anodes in some of the pixels are shifted relative to the anodes in the other pixels.

An array of electrical components may be aligned with the transparent windows. For example, the display may have an array of light transmitting windows each of which is aligned with a respective light detector that measures light passing through that light transmitting window.

Further features will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an illustrative electronic device having a display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a top view of an illustrative display in an electronic device in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of an illustrative organic light-emitting diode display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional side view of a display with an array of electrical components in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a top view of an illustrative display with an array of electrical components mounted behind windows that are located within selected pixels in the display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram of an illustrative display having modified pixels to accommodate windows for light-based components in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram of an illustrative display showing how a pixel circuit formed in an inactive display area may be used to control a light-emitting diode in a pixel in which pixel circuitry has been removed to accommodate a light transmitting window in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of thin-film transistor circuitry of the type that may be associated with normal pixels on a display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional side view of thin-film transistor circuitry of the type that may be associated with pixels in which pixel circuitry has been removed to accommodate light transmitting windows in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a top view of an illustrative display having an array of diamond-shaped pixels showing how pixels may be selectively modified to accommodate light transmitting windows in accordance with an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

An illustrative electronic device of the type that may be provided with a display is shown in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 1, electronic device 10 may have control circuitry 16. Control circuitry 16 may include storage and processing circuitry for supporting the operation of device 10. The storage and processing circuitry may include storage such as hard disk drive storage, nonvolatile memory (e.g., flash memory or other electrically-programmable-read-only memory configured to form a solid state drive), volatile memory (e.g., static or dynamic random-access-memory), etc. Processing circuitry in control circuitry 16 may be used to control the operation of device 10. The processing circuitry may be based on one or more microprocessors, microcontrollers, digital signal processors, baseband processors, power management units, audio chips, application specific integrated circuits, etc.

Input-output circuitry in device 10 such as input-output devices 12 may be used to allow data to be supplied to device 10 and to allow data to be provided from device 10 to external devices. Input-output devices 12 may include buttons, joysticks, scrolling wheels, touch pads, key pads, keyboards, microphones, speakers, tone generators, vibrators, cameras, sensors, light-emitting diodes and other status indicators, data ports, and other electrical components. A user can control the operation of device 10 by supplying commands through input-output devices 12 and may receive status information and other output from device 10 using the output resources of input-output devices 12.

Input-output devices 12 may include one or more displays such as display 14. Display 14 may be a touch screen display that includes a touch sensor for gathering touch input from a user or display 14 may be insensitive to touch. A touch sensor for display 14 may be based on an array of capacitive touch sensor electrodes, acoustic touch sensor structures, resistive touch components, force-based touch sensor structures, a light-based touch sensor, or other suitable touch sensor arrangements.

Control circuitry 16 may be used to run software on device 10 such as operating system code and applications.

During operation of device 10, the software running on control circuitry 16 may display images on display 14 using an array of pixels in display 14.

Device 10 may be a tablet computer, laptop computer, a desktop computer, a display, a cellular telephone, a media player, a wristwatch device or other wearable electronic equipment, or other suitable electronic device.

Display 14 may be an organic light-emitting diode display or may be a display based on other types of display technology. Configurations in which display 14 is an organic light-emitting diode display are sometimes described herein as an example. This is, however, merely illustrative. Any suitable type of display may be used, if desired.

Display 14 may have a rectangular shape (i.e., display 14 may have a rectangular footprint and a rectangular peripheral edge that runs around the rectangular footprint) or may have other suitable shapes. Display 14 may be planar or may have a curved profile.

A top view of a portion of display 14 is shown in FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 2, display 14 may have an array of pixels 22 formed on substrate 36. Substrate 36 may be formed from glass, metal, plastic, ceramic, or other substrate materials. Pixels 22 may receive data signals over signal paths such as data lines D and may receive one or more control signals over control signal paths such as horizontal control lines G (sometimes referred to as gate lines, scan lines, emission control lines, etc.). There may be any suitable number of rows and columns of pixels 22 in display 14 (e.g., tens or more, hundreds or more, or thousands or more). Each pixel 22 may have a light-emitting diode 26 that emits light 24 under the control of a pixel circuit formed from thin-film transistor circuitry such as thin-film transistors 28 and thin-film capacitors. Thin-film transistors 28 may be polysilicon thin-film transistors, semiconducting-oxide thin-film transistors such as indium gallium zinc oxide transistors, or thin-film transistors formed from other semiconductors. Pixels 22 may contain light-emitting diodes of different colors (e.g., red, green, and blue diodes for red, green, and blue pixels, respectively) to provide display 14 with the ability to display color images.

Pixels 22 may be arranged in a rectangular array or an array of other shapes. The array of pixels 22 forms an active area AA for display 14 and is used in displaying images for a user. Inactive portions of display 14 such as inactive area IA may run along one or more of the edges of active area AA. Inactive area IA may be free of pixels 22.

Display driver circuitry may be used to control the operation of pixels 22. The display driver circuitry may be formed from integrated circuits, thin-film transistor circuits, or other suitable circuitry and may be located in inactive area IA. Display driver circuitry 30 of FIG. 2 may contain communications circuitry for communicating with system control circuitry such as control circuitry 16 of FIG. 1 over path 32. Path 32 may be formed from traces on a flexible printed circuit or other cable. During operation, the control circuitry (e.g., control circuitry 16 of FIG. 1) may supply circuitry 30 with information on images to be displayed on display 14.

To display the images on display pixels 22, display driver circuitry 30 may supply image data to data lines D while issuing clock signals and other control signals to supporting display driver circuitry such as gate driver circuitry 34 over path 38. If desired, circuitry 30 may also supply clock signals and other control signals to gate driver circuitry on an opposing edge of display 14.

Gate driver circuitry 34 (sometimes referred to as horizontal control line control circuitry) may be implemented as

part of an integrated circuit and/or may be implemented using thin-film transistor circuitry. Horizontal control lines G in display 14 may carry gate line signals (scan line signals), emission enable control signals, and other horizontal control signals for controlling the pixels of each row. There may be any suitable number of horizontal control signals per row of pixels 22 (e.g., one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, etc.).

A cross-sectional side view of a portion of an illustrative organic light-emitting diode display that includes a light-emitting diode (diode 26) and thin-film transistor circuitry 48 for an associated pixel circuit is shown in FIG. 3. As shown in FIG. 3, display 14 may include a substrate layer such as substrate layer 36. Substrate 36 may be a planar layer or a non-planar layer and may be formed from plastic, glass, ceramic, sapphire, metal, or other suitable materials. The surface of substrate 36 may, if desired, be covered with one or more buffer layers (e.g., inorganic buffer layers such as layers of silicon oxide, silicon nitride, etc.).

Thin-film transistor circuitry 48 may be formed on substrate 36. The thin film transistor circuitry may include transistors, capacitors, and other thin-film structures. As shown in FIG. 3, a transistor such as thin-film transistor 28 may be formed from thin-film semiconductor layer 60. Semiconductor layer 60 may be a polysilicon layer, a semiconducting-oxide layer such as a layer of indium gallium zinc oxide, or other semiconductor layer. Gate layer 56 may be a conductive layer such as a metal layer that is separated from semiconductor layer 60 by an intervening layer of dielectric such as dielectric 58 (e.g., an inorganic gate insulator layer such as a layer of silicon oxide). Dielectric 62 may also be used to separate semiconductor layer 60 from underlying structures such as shield layer 64 (e.g., a shield layer that helps shield the transistor formed from semiconductor layer 60 from charge in buffer layers on substrate 36).

Semiconductor layer 60 of transistor 28 may be contacted by source and drain terminals formed from source-drain metal layer 52. Dielectric layer 54 (e.g., an inorganic inter-layer dielectric layer) may separate gate metal layer 56 from source-drain metal layer 52. Pixel circuits formed from thin-film transistor circuitry 48 may be shorted to anode 42 of light-emitting diode 26 using a metal via such as via 53. Via 53 may, for example, be coupled to transistor structures such as source-drain metal layer 52 and may pass through dielectric planarization layer 50. Planarization layer 50 may be formed from an organic dielectric material such as a polymer.

Light-emitting diode 26 is formed from light-emitting diode layers 40 on thin-film transistor layers 48. Each light-emitting diode has a lower electrode and an upper electrode. In a top emission display, the lower electrode may be formed from a reflective conductive material such as patterned metal to help reflect light that is produced by the light-emitting diode in the upwards direction out of the display. The upper electrode (sometimes referred to as the counter electrode) may be formed from a transparent or semi-transparent conductive layer (e.g., a thin layer of transparent or semitransparent metal and/or a layer of indium tin oxide or other transparent conductive material). This allows the upper electrode to transmit light outwards that has been produced by emissive material in the diode. In a bottom emission display, the lower electrode may be transparent (or semi-transparent) and the upper electrode may be reflective.

In configurations in which the anode is the lower electrode, layers such as a hole injection layer, hole transport

layer, emissive material layer, and electron transport layer may be formed above the anode and below the upper electrode, which serves as the cathode for the diode. In inverted configurations in which the cathode is the lower electrode, layers such as an electron transport layer, emissive material layer, hole transport layer, and hole injection layer may be stacked on top of the cathode and may be covered with an upper layer that serves as the anode for the diode. Both electrodes may reflect light.

In general, display 14 may use a configuration in which the anode electrode is closer to the display substrate than the cathode electrode or a configuration in which the cathode electrode is closer to the display substrate than the anode electrode. In addition, both bottom emission and top emission arrangements may be used. Top emission display configurations in which the anode is located on the bottom and the cathode is located on the top are sometimes described herein as an example. This is, however, merely illustrative. Any suitable display arrangement may be used, if desired.

In the illustrative configuration of FIG. 3, display 14 has a top emission configuration and lower electrode 42 is an anode and upper electrode 46 is a cathode. Layers 40 include a patterned metal layer that forms anodes such as anode 42. Anode 42 is formed within an opening in pixel definition layer 66. Pixel definition layer 66 may be formed from a patterned photoimageable polymer such as polyimide. In each light-emitting diode, organic emissive material 44 is interposed between a respective anode 42 and cathode 46. Anodes 42 may be patterned from a layer of metal on a planarization layer in the thin-film transistor layers of pixel circuit 48 such as planarization layer 50. Cathode 46 may be formed from a common conductive layer that is deposited on top of pixel definition layer 66. Cathode 46 is transparent so that light 24 may exit light emitting diode 26 as current is flowing through emissive material 44 between anode 42 and cathode 46.

Display 14 may have an array of pixels 22 of different colors to provide display 14 with the ability to display color images. The pixels may include red pixels, green pixels, and blue pixels. White pixels, yellow pixels, and pixels of other colors may also be included in display 14, if desired. The pixels may have rectangular emissive areas (e.g., rectangular anode shapes) and/or may have emissive areas of other suitable shapes (e.g., diamond shapes, etc.).

It may be desirable to incorporate electrical components into display 14 and/or device 10. As shown in FIG. 4, for example, electrical components 84 may be incorporated into device 10 under pixels 22. Components 84 may be discrete components or may be formed as part of a common integrated circuit or other shared component (see, e.g., component 82, which may be an integrated circuit). If desired, components 84 may be mounted on a common substrate such as a printed circuit (e.g., a component 82 may be a rigid printed circuit board formed from a rigid printed circuit board material such as fiberglass-filled epoxy or a flexible printed circuit formed from a flexible layer of polyimide or other sheet of polymer). Components 84 may be integrated into the layers that make up display 14 and/or may be mounted in alignment with display 14.

Electrical components 84 may be audio components (e.g., microphones, speakers, etc.), radio-frequency components, haptic components (e.g., piezoelectric structures, vibrators, etc.), may be capacitive touch sensor components or other touch sensor structures, may be temperature sensors, pressure sensors, magnetic sensors, or other sensors, or may be any other suitable type of electrical component. With one suitable arrangement, which may sometimes be described

herein as an example, electrical components 84 may be light-based components (e.g., components that emit and/or detect visible light, infrared light, and/or ultraviolet light).

Light-based components 84 may emit and/or detect light that passes through transparent windows 76 in display 14. Windows 76 may be formed between the pixel circuitry and emissive areas of pixels 22 and may include transparent materials (e.g., clear plastic, glass, etc.) and/or holes (e.g., air-filled openings or openings filled with transparent material that pass partly or fully through substrate 36 and other display layers 74 of display 14). There may be a window 76 between each set of adjacent pixels 22 or, more preferably, blocks of pixels 22 (e.g., blocks of tens, hundreds, or thousands of pixels) may be associated with windows 76 and electrical components 84. For example, additional space may be created within some of pixels 22 to accommodate windows 76 and components 84. There may be, as an example, a window 76 associated with each block of 100 pixels 22 or other suitable number of pixels 22 (e.g., each 50 pixels or more, each 200 pixels or more, each 100 pixels or more, each 50 or fewer pixels, each 200 or fewer pixels, etc.). If desired, some components may be mounted on the upper surface of display 14 (in which cases windows 76 need not be provided through layers 74 of display 14).

Examples of light-based components 84 that emit light include light-emitting diodes (e.g., organic light-emitting diodes, discrete crystalline light-emitting diode dies, etc.), lasers, and lamps. Examples of light-based components that detect light include light detectors such as photodiodes and phototransistors. Some components may, if desired, include both light emitters and detectors. For example, components 84 may emit infrared light and may include light detector structures for detecting a portion of the emitted light that has reflected from nearby objects such as object 86. Components of this type may be used to implement a proximity detector, a light-based fingerprint sensor (e.g., when object 86 is the finger of a user), or other light-based sensor. If desired, light-based sensors such as these may be implemented by illuminating object 86 with light 24 from one or more of pixels 22 and/or light 78 from one or more supplemental light sources such as discrete light-emitting diodes 80, while using light-detecting components 84 to gather reflected light from object 86.

Control circuitry 16 may be used in controlling the emission of light from light sources such as pixels 22, components 84, and/or light sources 80 and may be used in processing corresponding detected light from components 84 (e.g., to generate a proximity sensor signal based on light reflected from object 86, to generate a fingerprint reading based on light reflected from object 86, to process a captured digital image of a far-field object, that is captured using components 84, etc.).

Components 84 (and windows 76, if used) may be interspersed with pixels 22 using any suitable arrangement. With one illustrative configuration, which is shown in FIG. 5, windows 76 and components 84 are arranged in an array that has a larger pitch than the array of pixels 22 in display 14. There may be, for example, one window 76 and one corresponding component 84 for each set of 10-1000 pixels 22, for each set of 100-10,000 pixels, for each set of more than 500 pixels, or for each set of less than 5000 pixels (as examples). In configurations such as these, pixels 22 are arranged on display 14 with a finer pitch than windows 76 and components 84. Pixels 22 may, for example, be organized in an array having rows and columns and windows 76 and components 84 may be arranged in an array having a smaller number of rows and columns. Configurations in

which windows 76 and components 84 are arranged in patterns other than rectangular arrays may also be used. Arrangements in which windows 76 and components 84 are arranged in rows and columns may sometimes be described herein as an example. Windows 76 may cover all of active area AA or may be confined to a portion of active area AA. If desired, some of windows 76 may extend into inactive area IA.

To make room for windows 76 in the pixels of active area AA, it may be desirable to remove some of the normal pixel circuitry of some of these pixels. For example, pixels 22A of FIG. 5 may contain complete pixel circuits for controlling corresponding light-emitting diodes 26 (i.e., pixel circuits that contain a full complement of thin-film transistors and capacitors), whereas pixels 22B may contain incomplete pixel circuits (i.e., circuits similar to the circuits of pixels 22A from which one or more transistors and/or capacitors or all of the transistors and capacitors of pixels 22A have been removed and replaced with windows 76). By removing some or all of the normal pixel circuitry used in controlling the light-emitting diode of each of pixels 22B, additional area may be made available in pixels 22B to accommodate windows 76. To make up for the removed pixel circuitry of pixels 22B, ancillary pixel circuits can be formed in inactive area IA along the edge of display 14. Signal lines may then be used to route signals between the light-emitting diodes of pixels 22B and the ancillary pixel circuits in the inactive area.

FIG. 6 is a diagram of an illustrative display in which pixel circuitry has been removed from pixel 22B in active area AA and replaced with a window 76. The functions of the removed pixel circuitry are performed by ancillary pixel circuitry 102 in inactive area IA.

As shown in FIG. 6, each normal pixel 22A has a light-emitting diode 24 and an associated pixel circuit 100. The pixel circuit 100 of each normal pixel 22A includes a drive transistor that is coupled in series with the light-emitting diode 24 of that pixel for controlling the amount of drive current that passes through that light-emitting diode. Switching transistors and one or more capacitors (e.g., data storage capacitors for storing loaded data signals, etc.) may also be included in each pixel circuit 100.

In windowed pixels such as pixel 22B of FIG. 6, some or all of the thin-film circuitry associated with circuit 100 is removed, thereby creating a transparent area through display 14 for window 76. During operation of display 14, data signals for pixel 22B may be routed to ancillary pixel circuit 102 using ancillary data line 104. Pixel circuitry 102 may have an ancillary drive transistor and/or other ancillary pixel circuitry (e.g., an ancillary data storage capacitor) that uses the data signal on ancillary data line 104 to produce a corresponding drive current Id for light-emitting diode 24 of pixel 22B. Ancillary drive current path (line) 106 may route drive current Id to light-emitting diode 24 in pixel 22B from ancillary pixel circuit 102.

Other techniques may be used for making up for the pixel circuitry removed from pixel 22 under window 76 if desired. The use of ancillary pixel circuitry such as circuitry 102 in inactive area IA and supplemental signal lines such as ancillary data line 104 and ancillary drive current line 106 is merely illustrative. Moreover, other modifications may be made to pixels 22B to help accommodate windows 76 in addition to or instead of replacing pixel circuitry with windows 76 such as selectively removing portions of anodes 42 and/or shifting anodes 42 in pixels 22B relative to the anodes 42 in normal pixels 22A, etc.

An example of circuitry that may be used for display 14 is shown in FIG. 7. In the FIG. 7 example, each pixel circuit may contain a drive transistor TD, a data storage capacitor Cst, and a switching transistor SW. Other types of pixel circuits may be used in pixels 22, if desired. For example, the pixel circuits of pixels 22A and ancillary circuits 102 may have additional switching transistors, emission control transistors, additional capacitors, etc. The pixel circuitry of FIG. 7 is merely illustrative.

In normal pixels 22A of FIG. 7, a full set of pixel circuit components is present (e.g., drive transistor TD, switching transistor SW, and storage capacitor Cst). In pixels 22B, some or all of these pixel circuit components may be removed and replaced with window 76. To make up for the pixel circuit components removed from pixel 22B, ancillary pixel circuit 102 may be formed in inactive area IA that contains the removed components. For example, in a scenario in which switching transistor SW, drive transistor TD, and storage capacitor Cst have been removed from pixel 22B, ancillary pixel circuit 102 may include switching transistor SW, drive transistor TD, and storage capacitor Cst.

During operation, gate line G may be asserted, thereby turning on switching transistor SW in ancillary pixel circuit 102 and loading data from data line D onto capacitor Cst via ancillary data line 104 and switching transistor SW. This establishes a desired voltage Vg on the gate of drive transistor TD in circuit 102 and thereby establishes a desired value for drive current Id. Ancillary pixel circuit 102 is located in inactive area IA and pixel 22B is located in active area AA. To ensure that light-emitting diode 24 in pixel 22B emits a desired amount of light, ancillary drive current line 106 may be used to route drive current Id to light-emitting diode 24 in pixel 22B from circuit 102.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of illustrative thin-film transistor circuitry of the type that may be used in normal pixels 22A. As shown in FIG. 8, pixel circuitry for pixel 22A may include transistors such as transistor 28, an anode such as anode 42 for light-emitting diode 24, and structures for forming storage capacitor Cst. In the example of FIG. 8, storage capacitor Cst has a first electrode (electrode 56) that is formed from a portion of the gate metal layer used in forming transistor gate 56 in transistor 28 and a second electrode (electrode 110) formed from a second gate metal layer that is interposed between interlayer dielectric layer 54-1 and interlayer dielectric layer 54-2 of layer 54. Other storage capacitor arrangements may be used, if desired. Pixel 22A may be free of transparent window structures.

To make room for window 76, transistor structures and other structures may be removed from some of the pixels in display 14 as described in connection with pixel 22B of FIG. 7 (i.e., pixels 22B may be free of data storage capacitors and may, if desired, be free of switching transistors and/or drive transistors). FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional side view of illustrative thin-film transistor circuitry of the type that may be used in pixels 22B that contain windows 76. As shown in FIG. 9, the electrode structures associated with capacitor Cst may be removed, so that region 76 is transparent and can serve as light-transparent window 76 in place of capacitor Cst. In the area normally used for forming transistors, layers such as a layer 60 may be patterned to form signal interconnects to route other signals between components in remaining circuitry in pixel 22). Supplemental paths 106 (e.g., supplemental drive current lines such as supplemental lines 106 of FIGS. 6 and 7) may be formed from a patterned portion of the gate metal layer (layer 56 of normal pixel circuits 22A) or may, as illustrated by optional path 106' be

formed from a portion of the second gate metal layer (i.e., the layer used to form electrode 110 of FIG. 8). The second gate metal layer may be interposed between interlayer dielectric layers 54-1 and 54-2.

Pixels 22 may be arranged in an RGB stripe pattern or other suitable pattern. Pixels 22 may include pixels such as red pixels, green pixels, and blue pixels each of which may have anodes of the same size or different sizes (e.g., the red and green anodes may be different in size from the blue anodes). If desired, windows 76 may be formed in displays with diamond shaped emissive areas, as illustrated by the diamond-shaped pixels of FIG. 10. In the example of FIG. 10, display 14 has an array of diamond shaped emissive areas in red pixels R, green pixels G, and blue pixels B.

By deleting some or all of the components of pixel 22B (e.g., storage capacitor Cst and, if desired, one or more transistors in the pixel circuitry of pixel 22B) from window regions such as illustrative window region 76 in pixel 22B, an array of windows 76 may be formed in display 14. Windows such as window 76 may be formed in blue pixels or in pixels of other colors (e.g., red pixels or green pixels). If desired, a portion of anode 42 such as portion 42' may be removed to enlarge window 76 (i.e., the anodes 42 in pixels 22B may be smaller than the anodes of the same color in pixels 22A). Window 76 can also be accommodated and/or enlarged by shifting the location of anode 42 relative to the anodes in normal pixels 22A, as indicated by arrow 120 and alternate anode location 42A. Combinations of these approaches (e.g., deletion of one or more pixel circuit components from area 76 adjacent to anode 42, enlargement of area 76 by removing portion 42' of anode 42, and/or shifting anode 42 to location 42A) may be used to accommodate windows in display 14, if desired. In displays with pixels of different colors (e.g., red, green, blue, etc.), anodes 42 for one or more (or all) of the different colored pixels may be shifted, may be reduced in size, and/or may have associated deleted pixel circuitry, anodes in adjacent pixels may be shifted away from each other to help make space for window 76, etc.

The foregoing is merely illustrative and various modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the described embodiments. The foregoing embodiments may be implemented individually or in any combination.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:

a display having an array of pixels, wherein each pixel has a light-emitting diode that emits light for that pixel, wherein each of the pixels in a first set of the pixels has a pixel circuit that applies a current to the light-emitting diode in that pixel and wherein each of the pixels in a second set of the pixels has a light-transmitting window in place of at least part of the pixel circuitry for that pixel; and

electrical components that are each aligned with a respective one of the light transmitting windows.

2. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the electrical components comprise light detectors.

3. The electronic device defined in claim 2 wherein pixels are located in an active area of the display and wherein the display further comprises an inactive area that is free of

pixels, the display further comprising ancillary pixel circuits in the inactive area that provide current to the light-emitting diodes in the second set of pixels.

4. The electronic device defined in claim 3 further comprising ancillary drive current lines each of which extends between one of the ancillary pixel circuits in the inactive area and the light-emitting diode in a respective one of the light-emitting diodes in the second set of pixels.

5. The electronic device defined in claim 4 wherein the light-emitting diodes comprises organic light-emitting diodes, wherein the display comprises data lines in the active area, and wherein the display comprises lines that couple the ancillary pixel circuits in the inactive area to the data lines.

6. The electronic device defined in claim 5 wherein the pixel circuits in the first set of pixel circuits each include a respective data storage capacitor and wherein the pixels in the second set of pixels are free of data storage capacitors and contain the light-transmitting windows in place of data storage capacitors.

7. The electronic device defined in claim 6 wherein the ancillary drive current lines are formed from a metal layer and wherein the pixels of the first set of pixels include thin-film transistors having gates formed from the metal layer.

8. The electronic device defined in claim 6 wherein the data storage capacitors each include first and second electrodes formed from respective first and second layers of metal and wherein the ancillary drive current lines are formed from the first layer of metal.

9. The electronic device defined in claim 8 wherein the pixels of the first set of pixels include thin-film transistors having gates formed from the second layer of metal.

10. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the light-emitting diodes comprise organic light-emitting diodes with diamond-shaped anodes.

11. An electronic device, comprising:

a display having an array of pixels that forms an active area in which images are displayed, wherein each pixel has a light-emitting diode that emits light for that pixel, wherein the array of pixels includes a first set of pixels and a second set of pixels, wherein each pixel in the first set of pixels has a pixel circuit with a storage capacitor and is free of light-transmitting windows, and wherein each of the pixels in a second set of the pixels has a light-transmitting window and is free of storage capacitors; and

light-based components that are each aligned with a respective one of the light transmitting windows.

12. The electronic device defined in claim 11 wherein the light-emitting diodes comprise organic light-emitting diodes.

13. The electronic device defined in claim 11 wherein the light-based component comprise light detectors.

14. The electronic device defined in claim 13 wherein the light-emitting diodes each include an diamond-shaped anode, wherein the array of pixels include pixels of first, second, and third colors, wherein the first second, and third colors are different, and wherein the anodes in the pixels of the first color are larger in the first set of pixels than in the second set of pixels.

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摘要(译)

显示器可以具有像素阵列。每个像素可以具有诸如有机发光二极管的发光二极管。有机发光二极管可各自具有阳极，该阳极耦合至用于控制该阳极的薄膜晶体管像素电路。显示器中可以形成透明窗口。可以通过用透明窗口结构代替像素的子集中的数据存储电容器和其他像素电路结构，通过选择性地去除发光二极管阳极的一部分以及通过移动阳极来形成窗口。诸如光传感器的阵列之类的电组件的阵列可以与透明窗对准并且可以用于测量穿过透明窗的光。

