

Peripherals

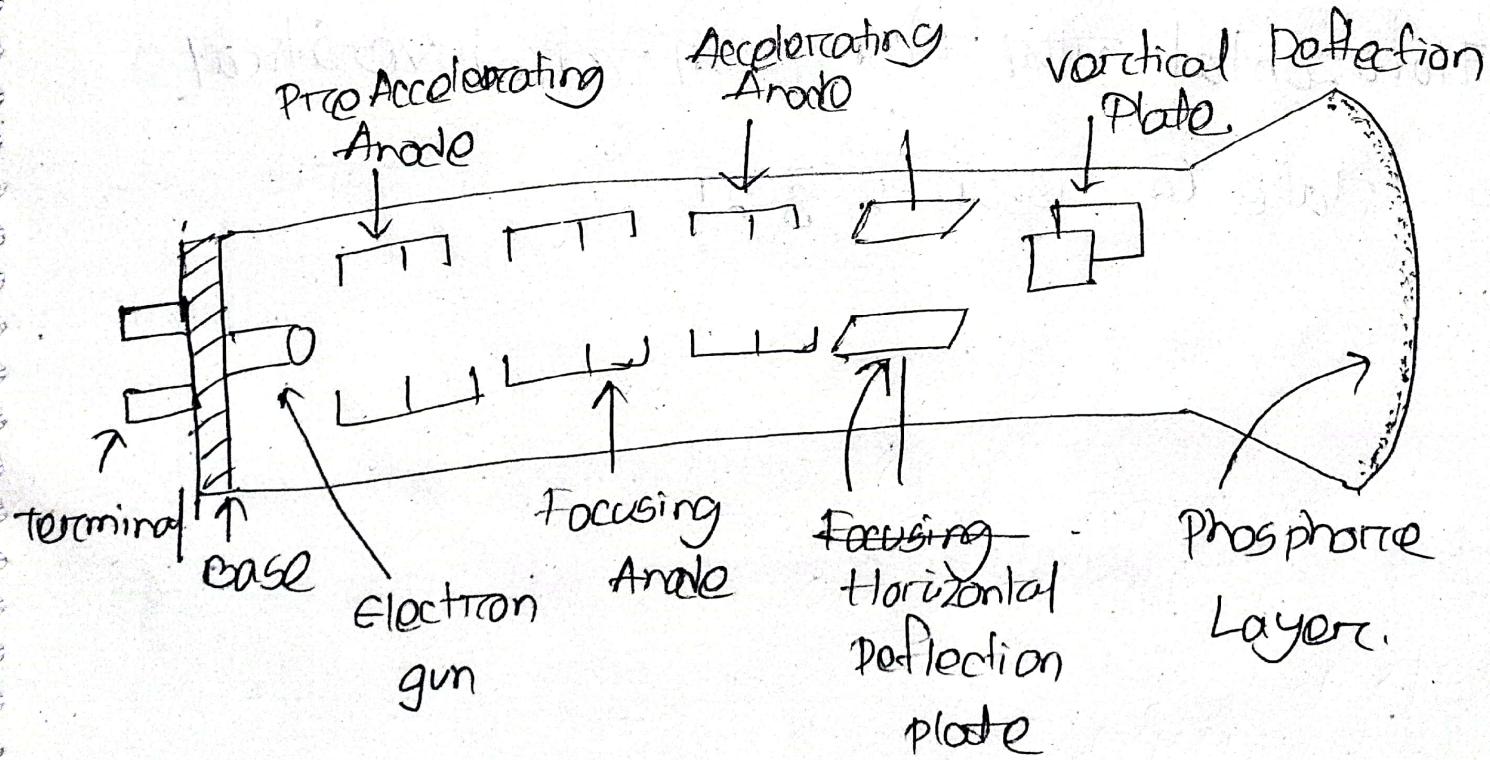
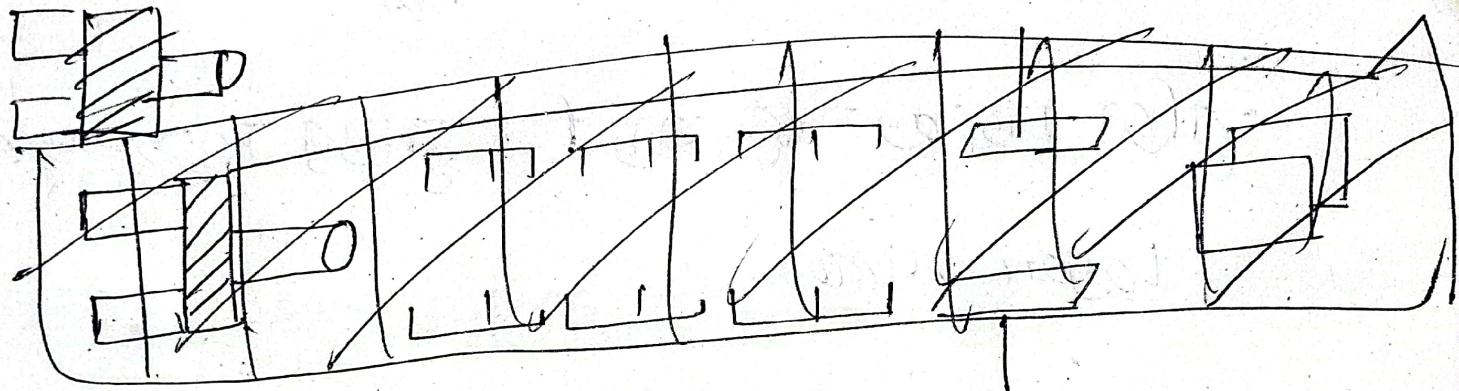
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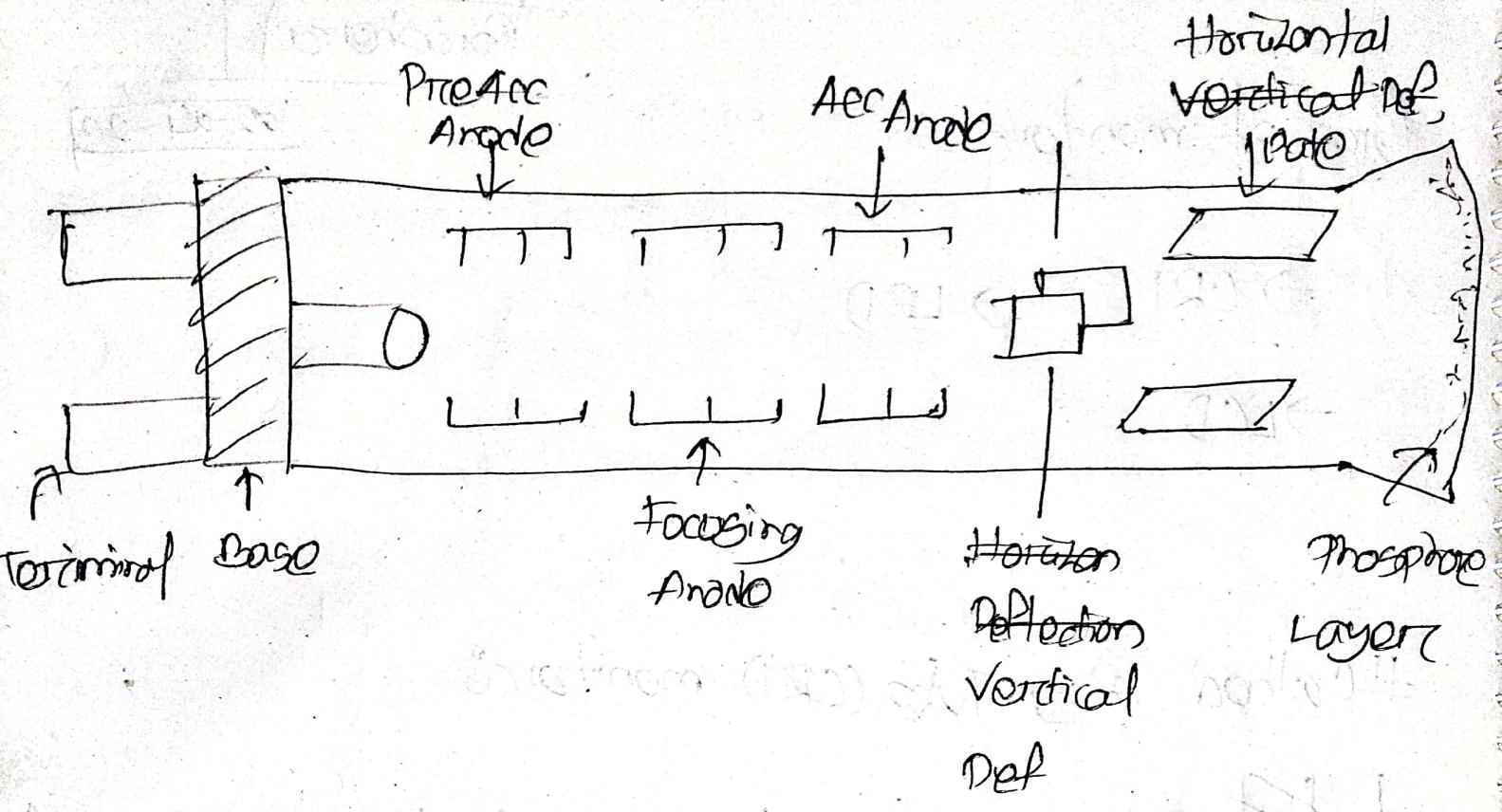
Types of monitor

→ CRT → LED

→ LCD

Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) monitor





- Get Displaying (on) for 25cm phosphore

Layer 25cm

Horizontal distance 25cm vertical

plate 6 ISSUE 20/07/21

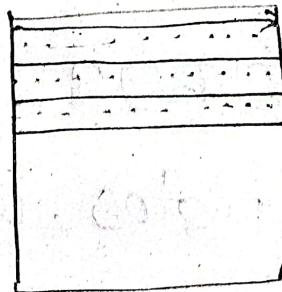
- When electricity is applied to the terminals, the gun e⁻ gun emits electron.
- Emitted electrons are repelled from each other, thus scattered.
- Focusing system consisting of three Anodes, converts converge the electrons to form a beam.
- The beam passes through a horizontal and vertical deflection plates, which changes the direction of the beam to form an image.
- When the beam hits the phosphore behind the screen, the phosphore molecule emits light

→ The beam needs to be moved fast across the screen to form a complete image. This is known / called scanning.

→ Two types of scanning

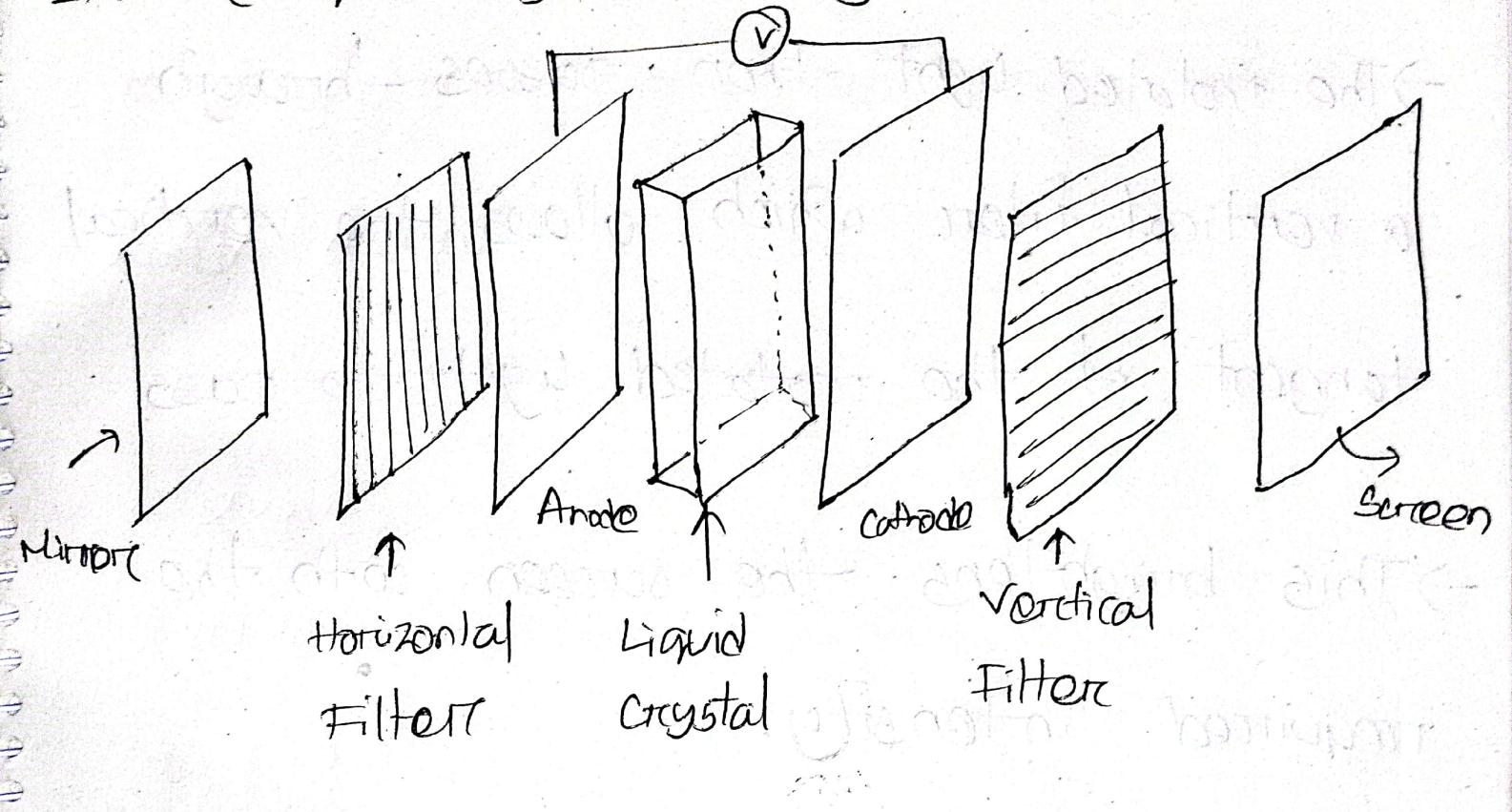
- Raster Scan
- Vector Scan

Scanning



Scanning mainly এই মানে পেরি আলোকে
ক্ষেত্র কে বিজ্ঞেন করে।

#LCD (Liquid crystal Display) monitor:



- polarized light emitted from the source is reflected by a mirror.
- Then it passes through a horizontal filter, which ~~all~~ polarizes the light to a horizontal plate.
- Then this light passes then passes through a liquid crystal which rotates its plane

of oscillation.

- The rotated light then passes through a vertical filter which allows the vertical tangent of the rotated light to pass
- This brightens the screen with the required intensity.
- The rotation of the crystal is controlled by a transparent anode and cathode.
- This is how a single pixel works.
- The monitor contains millions of pixels like this.

→ To generate colored image, each pixel contains three of this circuit for RGB channel.