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and Gray Scale Performance; 5.5 Response Time and Flicker; 5.6 Resolution and Size; 5.7 Image Artifacts; Chapter 5 References; 6 Improvement of Image Quality in AMLCDs; 6.1 Brightness Improvements; 6.2 Readability Under High Ambient Lighting Conditions; 6.3 Color Gamut Improvements; 6.4 Wide Viewing Angle Technologies; 6.5 Enhancement of Video Performance; 6.6 Large Size; Chapter 6 References  
7 Special AMLCD Configurations 7.1 Ultra-High-Resolution Monitors and Improved Gray Scale; 7.2 Reflective and Transflective Displays; 7.3 Field-Sequential Color LCDs; 7.4 Stereoscopic AMLCDs; 7.5 Touch Screen Technologies; Chapter 7 References; 8 Alternative Flat Panel Display Technologies; 8.1 Plasma Displays; 8.2 Electroluminescent Displays; 8.3 Electronic Paper and Flexible Displays; 8.4 Organic Thin Film Transistors; 8.5 Front and Rear Projection Displays; Chapter 8 References; 9 Active Matrix Flat Panel Image Sensors; 9.1 Flat Panel Image Sensors; 9.2 Direct Conversion Detectors  
9.3 Indirect Conversion Detectors 9.4 Applications of Flat Panel X-Ray Sensors; Chapter 9 References; index

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Sommario/riassunto

Active matrix liquid crystal displays (AMLCDs) are the preferred choice when thin, low power, high quality, and lightweight flat panel displays are required. Here is the definitive guide to the theory and applications of AMLCDs. Contemporary portable communication and computing devices need high image quality, light weight, thin, and low power flat panel displays. The answer to this need is the color active matrix liquid crystal display (AMLCD). The rides of AMLCD technology over less than two decades to undisputed dominance as a flat panel display has been breathtaking, and designers

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