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Ferroelectric LCDs Status and Prospects for the Future; Comparison of Passive Matrix LCD Technologies; Conclusions; References; CHAPTER 5. ACTIVE MATRIX TECHNOLOGY; Introduction; Basic Active Matrix Technology; Investment Environment; Amorphous Silicon: The Dominant Active Matrix Technology; Polysilicon: The Successor Technology; Commercial Products and Prototypes; Conclusions; Reference; CHAPTER 6. PROJECTION DISPLAYS; Introduction; Comparison of Japanese and U.S. Display Research; Technical Evaluation of Work; Comparison Summary; Future Research; References APPENDIX A: PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE OF PANEL MEMBERS APPENDIX B: TRIP SITE REPORTS; Anelva; Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.; DaiNippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.; DaiNippon Screen Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.; Fujitsu; HDTEC; Giant Technology Corporation and Hitachi Research Laboratory; Hosiden; IBM Japan, Ltd.; Matsushita; Merck Japan, Ltd.; MITI; NEC Corporation; Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK); Nippon Electric Glass; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation; Sanyo; Seiko-Epson; Sharp; Sharp Factories (Tenri & Nara); Sharp Showroom; Sony; Stanley Electric Co. Tokyo University of Agriculture & Technology Toppan Printing; Toshiba Engineering Laboratory; Toshiba & DTI; Tottori University; Tohoku University; APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY; PART II: FLAT-PANEL-DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES IN JAPAN (Updated); Technology Assessment; What's New?; Price, Price, and Price; Expanding Applications; LCD Production in Japan; Next-Generation Production Machinery; Second-Generation Production Machinery; Significant Advances; Reduced Emphasis; Other FPDs; Summary; Notes; PART III: DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIA, UKRAINE, AND BELARUS; EXECUTIVE SUMMARY; Background; Summary of Report  
CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW

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### Sommario/riassunto

This volume, Fluidization, Solids Handling, and Processing, is the first of a series of volumes on "Particle Technology." Particles are important products of chemical process industries spanning the basic and specialty chemicals, agricultural products, pharmaceuticals, paints, dyestuffs and pigments, cement, ceramics, and electronic materials. Solids handling and processing technologies are thus essential to the operation and competitiveness of these industries. Fluidization technology is employed not only in chemical production, it also is applied in coal gasification and combustion for power generation, mineral processing, food processing, soil washing and other related waste treatment, environmental remediation, and resource recovery processes. The FCC (Fluid Catalytic Cracking) technology commonly employed in the modern petroleum refineries is also based on fluidization principles.

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