

DTMH-102: Tech Out Your Den With Hidden Technology

LCD vs. Plasma:

LCD: Liquid Crystal Display is a thin, flat display device made up of any number of color pixels arrayed in front of a light source or reflector. It uses very small amounts of electric power, and is therefore suitable for use in battery-powered devices.

(Web definition)

Plasma: A plasma display is an emissive flat panel display where light is created by phosphors excited by a plasma discharge between two flat panels of glass. The gas discharge contains no mercury (contrary to the backlights of an AMLCD); a mixture of noble gases (neon and xenon) is used instead. This gas mixture is inert and entirely non-harmful.

(Web definition)

FLAT SCREEN	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
LCD: Liquid Crystal Display	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thin and lightweight• Sharp picture• Excellent color reproduction• No screen “burn-in”• Excellent longevity• Wide range of screen sizes: 13” to 45”• Draws less electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One fixed resolution• Viewing angle is limited• Poor contrast ratio• Slower refresh rates• Potential “screen door” effect common on older models• Dead pixels common
PLASMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contrast ratio better than direct view TVs• Perfect color reproduction• Excellent life expectancy• Wide viewing angle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very heavy (professional installation recommended for on-wall use)• Power hungry• Screen “burn-in” possible• Trouble producing deep black levels• Fragile