Study of Microcomputer Monitor.

একটি Microcomputer Monitor এর মূল গাঠনিক উগাদানসমূহ চিহ্নিত করন এবং সেগুলোর মধ্যে আন্ড়ঃসম্পর্ক স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে কার্যপোযোগী করন এবং সেইসাথে Microcomputer Monitor এর কার্যাবলী অবহিত হওয়া।

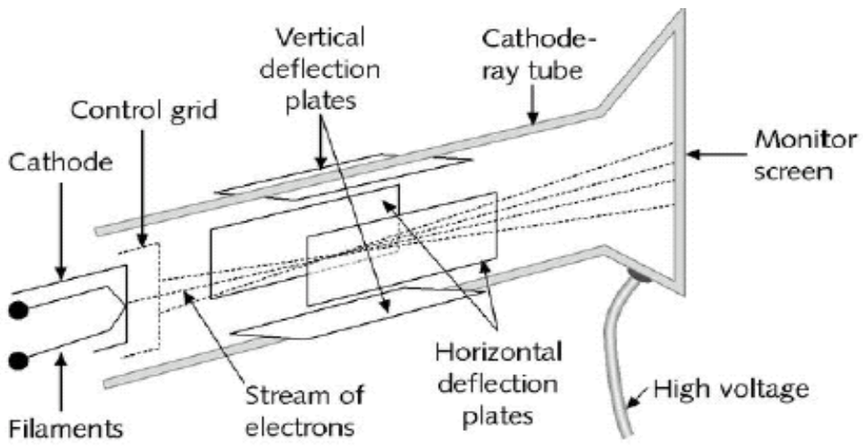
Study on Monitor **:**

Monitors

- The common types of monitors today are rated by screen size, resolution, refresh rate, and interlace features. Many older VGA (Video Graphics Adapter) monitors are still in use, but most sold today meet the standards for Super VGA.
- Monitors use either the older CRT (Cathode-Ray Tube) technology used in television sets or the new LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) technology used in notebook PCs and also available for desktop use. These LCD monitors for desktops are called **flat panel**

Monitors.

- Most monitors use CRT technology, in which the filaments at the back of the cathode tube shoot a beam of electrons to the screen at the front of the tube, as illustrated in the following figure.



- Plates on the top, bottom, and sides of the tube control the direction of the beam. The beam is directed by these plates to start at the top of the screen, move from left to right to make one line, and then move down to the next line, again moving from left to right. As the beam moves vertically down the screen, it builds the displayed image.

- By turning the beam on and off and selecting the correct combination of colors, the grid in front of the filaments controls what goes on the screen when the beam hits that portion of the line or a single dot on the screen.
- Special phosphors placed on the back of the monitor screen light up when hit and produce colors. The grid controls which one of three electron guns is fired, each gun targeting a different color (red, green, or blue) positioned on the back of the screen.