**How LCD Displays Work**

Liquid-crystal display (LCD) is a popular type of technology used in electronic displays. As the name suggests, it’s characterized by the use of liquid-filled crystals to produce images. Because liquid crystals have light-modulating properties, LCDs are particularly effective for this purpose. The liquid crystals don’t necessarily produce the light used to create the images. Rather, they “propagate” light created by a separate device (backlight). To learn more about LCD displays and how they work, keep reading.

The Basics of LCD Displays

While there are several different configurations for LCD displays, most are designed in the same basic manner. They work by using liquid crystals to produce an image. The liquid crystals are embedded into the display screen, and there’s some form of backlight used to illuminate them. The actual liquid crystal display is made of several layers, including a polarized filter and electrodes. When the backlight is activated, it produces light that is somewhat obstructed by the liquid crystals. And this obstruction is essentially what creates the images we see in LCD displays.

Benefits of LCD Displays

There are several benefits associated with LCD displays, one of which is the simple fact that they do not suffer from image burn-in. It’s also worth mentioning that LCD displays are significantly thinner and more compact than traditional CRT monitors. This is why you see so computer monitors using LCD technology instead of the now-dated CRT technology. Furthermore, LCD displays offer a sharp image resolution with no bleeding, assuming they are operated at native resolution. Finally, LCDs aren’t affected by the Earth’s magnetic field, which is something that cannot be said about other electronic displays. These are just a few reasons why LCD displays are preferred over other display types.