Charge coupled device definition

Charge-Coupled Devices (CCDs) are critical components in digital imaging systems, serving as highly sensitive image sensors that convert light into electronic signals.

Charge-coupled devices (CCDs) are electronic components used to capture images by converting light into electrical charges. These devices play a crucial role in various applications, such as digital ...

The translation of charge within the silicon is effectively coupled to clocked voltage patterns applied to the overlying electrode structure, the basis of the term ...

CHARGE-COUPLED DEVICE (CCD) Definition A charge-coupled device (CCD) is an analog shift register, enabling analog signals, usually light, manipulation - for example, conversion into a digital ...

A charge-coupled device (CCD) is a metal oxide semiconductor chip sensor that transports electrically charged signals. A CCD generally has an array of cells to capture a light image ...

Charge Coupled Device (CCD) is a simple shift register used to store and transfer analog signals and electrically or optically injected charge ...

Charge-Coupled Devices (CCDs) are electronic components designed for capturing light and images, initially conceptualized for use as optical volatile memory in computers.

The meaning of CHARGE-COUPLED DEVICE is a semiconductor device that is used especially as an optical sensor and that stores charge and transfers it sequentially to an amplifier and detector ...

What is a charge-coupled device (CCD)? A charge-coupled device (CCD) is a light-sensitive integrated circuit that captures images by converting ...

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